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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
1899

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Compliments of the Kansas State Board of Health.

Please acknowledge receipt.

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
SECRETARY

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31,

1899.



W. Y. MORGAN, STATE PRINTER,
TOPEKA, KAN.

1900.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

STATE OF KANSAS,

FROM

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31,

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W. Y. MORGAN, STATE PRINTER,
TOPEKA, KAN.

1900.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
TOPEKA, KAN., January 31, 1900.

To Hon. W. E. Stanley, Governor of Kansas:

SIR—In compliance with the laws of the state, I have the honor to herewith transmit to you the Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, for the year ending December 31, 1899. Respectfully submitted.

W. B. SWAN, M. D., *Secretary.*

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

B. J. ALEXANDER, M. D., <i>President</i> , Hiawatha, (E.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1901
J. M. MINICK, M. D., Wichita, (H.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1900
G. E. LOCKE, M. D., Holton, (E.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1900
A. S. GISH, M. D., Abilene, (E.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1900
S. W. WILLISTON, M. D., Lawrence, (R.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1901
G. W. HOLLEMBEAK, M. D., Cimarron, (R.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1901
S. J. CRUMBINE, M. D., Dodge City, (R.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1902
CHARLES LOWRY, M. D., Topeka, (H.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1902
R. J. MORTON, M. D., Green, (R.)	Term expires Mar. 28, 1902

ADVISORY BOARD.

S. W. WILLISTON, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., <i>Sanitary Adviser</i>	Lawrence.
F. O. MARVIN, A. M., <i>Sanitary and Civil Engineer</i>	Lawrence.
E. H. S. BAILEY, Ph. D., <i>Chemist</i>	Lawrence.
PAUL FISCHER, B. Agr., M. V. D., <i>Bacteriologist</i>	Manhattan.

WM. B. SWAN, A. M., M. D., *Secretary*, Topeka.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. On Heating, Lighting, Ventilation, and General Sanitation.—Doctors MORTON, WILLISTON, and GISH.

2. On Epidemic and Endemic Diseases and Quarantine.—Doctors LOCKE, LOWRY, and HOLLEMBEAK.

3. On Topography, Meteorology, Hygiene, and Inspection of Public, State and Charitable Institutions.—Doctors MINICK, CRUMBINE, and LOCKE.

4. Water Sources, Drainage and Disposal of Substances Dangerous to Public Health.—Doctors WILLISTON, LOWRY, and GISH.

5. Special Sources of Danger to Life and Health.—Doctors GISH, MORTON, and Minick.

6. Adulteration of Foods, Drugs, and Drinks.—Doctors HOLLEMBEAK, CRUMBINE, and WILLISTON.

7. Vital Statistics, Registration, and Nomenclature.—Doctors CRUMBINE, MINICK, and MORTON.

8. Finance and Executive.—Doctors LOWRY, MORTON, and HOLLEMBEAK.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TOPEKA, KAN., January 31, 1900.

To his Excellency W. E. Stanley, Governor of Kansas:

SIR—In obedience to that provision of the statute which requires the State Board of Health to make an annual report to you on or before the first Monday in January of each year, "upon the vital statistics and the sanitary condition and prospects of the state, and said report shall set forth the action of said Board and its officers and agents, and the names thereof, and also the names of physicians registered for the past year, and shall suggest any further legislative action deemed proper for the better protection of life and health, and may contain any useful information which said Board may desire to communicate," the Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, for the year ending December 31, 1899, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The Board has held its regular quarterly meetings and one special meeting during the year. The special meeting was called upon official request by the mayor and council of the city of Galena. This special meeting was for the purpose of establishing a state quarantine against the cities of Springfield and Joplin, Mo., on account of an epidemic of smallpox existing in these cities. This is the first time in the history of the Board that it was ever called upon to establish a quarantine of this character. The order of the Board authorizing this quarantine embraced the counties of Crawford and Cherokee. While this order of the Board was in force, no travel was allowed between the cities of Springfield and Joplin and any point in these two counties. This quarantine was most effective, and was not raised until the local health authorities of Galena were satisfied that all danger of infection had passed.

AN EMERGENCY FUND.

There ought to be an emergency fund at the disposal of the State Board of Health. The law says the Board shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to establish and maintain quarantine stations at the limits of the state at such points as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. The law makes this duty mandatory upon the State Board of Health, but does not provide one dollar of public money for the purpose of carrying

out the provisions of this statute. In the case of the quarantine at Galena, while our Board was satisfied the state quarantine ought to be established, it had no money at its disposal to make a quarantine of this character effective. When the secretary went to Galena to put in force the order of the Board establishing the quarantine against Springfield and Joplin, he was compelled to state to the local authorities of Galena that, while the Board thought the quarantine justifiable under the circumstances, and would establish it, the city of Galena would be compelled to pay all necessary expenses in maintaining the quarantine. The mayor and council of Galena agreed to this proposition, and paid all the expenses of maintaining the quarantine, but Galena will ask the next legislature to reimburse the city for all moneys expended in maintaining this quarantine.

It does not require a prophet or a sage to predict that the time will come in the history of our state when our people will be in great danger because there are no public funds with which to combat epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases. A certain and adequate sum of money should be appropriated by each legislature, to be known as an emergency fund, for the purpose of protecting the health of the state against serious epidemics. At the present time we are helpless. The state has a duty in this respect to see that her citizens have proper protection against communicable diseases. The state should give more attention to preventive medicine than she has done in the past. For this purpose it is urged that our next legislature make certain and definite provisions to protect the people of this state against epidemics by providing adequate means to successfully prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases. All the safeguards possible or necessary should be placed around this emergency fund. Its use should only be made possible in times of serious epidemics, and then only when ordered by the State Board of Health upon approval by the executive council.

GENERAL HEALTH.

It is indeed gratifying to be able to report that the health of our people during the past year has been good ; that, with one exception, there has been nothing like an epidemic of any contagious or infectious disease. At various points in the state slight outbreaks of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and typhoid fever have occurred, but these have been readily controlled. Many of the communicable diseases, if proper precautions are taken, are preventable ; but under our law, as it stands at present, enough authority is not given to the local health officer or to the State Board of Health to make rules and enforce regulations which would effectually protect the health of the people of the state and prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

Repeatedly the attention of our legislatures has been called to the defects in our health laws, but no relief was given. The health of our people should be paramount to all else. Disease is the most fearful disaster which can come to any people. This being the case, every resource of the state ought to be taxed to its utmost to protect and promote the health of the commonwealth.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox has appeared, in a mild form, in various portions of our state during the year just passed. Kansas has not, however, been alone in this epidemic. The existence of this disease has been widespread over a large portion of the United States. The mortality from this disease during the past year has not been large. Our local health officers have reported to this Board the existence of this disease at the following places, together with the number of deaths:

LOCALITIES.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allen county.....	1	.....
Atchison county.....	16	.....
Butler county, Augusta.....	8	1
Cherokee county, Columbus.....	1	.....
Coffey county.....	1	.....
Cowley county, Arkansas City.....	49	2
Crawford county.....	27	2
Doniphan county.....	2	.....
Douglas county, Lawrence.....	22	1
Franklin county.....	7	.....
Greenwood county.....	5	.....
Harvey county.....	8	.....
Labette county.....	12	.....
Leavenworth county:		
Jaggard.....	3	.....
Lenape.....	1	.....
Loring.....	17	.....
Pope.....	1	.....
Lyon county.....	38	2
Marion county.....	57	5
McPherson county.....	3	.....
Miami county.....	5	.....
Nemaha county.....	3	1
Neosho county.....	16	.....
Norton county.....	16	5
Pottawatomie county.....	18	5
Sedgwick county.....	1	.....
Shawnee county.....	1	.....
Sumner county.....	20	.....
Wyandotte county.....	107	15
Totals.....	466	39

Very careful instructions were sent to the health authorities at these points as to the best methods of controlling and stamping out this disease. In every instance the local health authorities were instructed to isolate the cases, order general vaccination, and thorough

disinfection of premises after the disease had run its course. All health authorities agree that the only way to control and stamp out an epidemic of smallpox is to *isolate*, *vaccinate*, and *disinfect*.

The practice indulged in by many of the municipal authorities of our towns and cities in compelling persons afflicted with communicable diseases to "move on" to the next town cannot be too severely condemned. Smallpox and other infectious and contagious diseases are continually carried from community to community by this practice. It seems that the greatest desire of our municipal authorities is to shift the burden of caring for sick persons upon some other community. The entire system is wrong. Every city in this great and prosperous state of ours should have a detention hospital, where the unfortunate sick could receive proper care and medical treatment. Instead of the above, we have continual warfare between the city and county authorities as to who shall care for those whom disaster has overtaken. While this warfare is going on communicable diseases are being spread broadcast and poor, sick and destitute humanity has no one to care for it. Repeatedly reports come to this department concerning persons who are sick with smallpox and other contagious and infectious diseases "beating" their way in freight-cars upon our railways, and when, too sick to travel longer, they attempt to stop at some point, they are told by municipal authorities that they have no way to care for them and they must "move on." Not only are such methods poor economy, but they are a disgrace to our humanitarianism. Disease can never be controlled so long as such practices are allowed to go on unchecked. We owe something to humanity. We are under obligations to care for it when it is sick and helpless, and no sort of reasoning can shift that duty or responsibility, if we value public health.

During the latter part of the year 1898 and the early part of 1899 it cost one of the counties of our state \$6000 to control and stamp out an epidemic of smallpox. This disease was brought into that county by an emigrant from Canada. He bore the marks of the disease upon his person when he landed in this state. Before the local health authorities knew of his arrival he had exposed a score or more to the infection. In this instance the county authorities were not careless in handling this case. They employed vigorous measures in controlling the disease, but several deaths occurred and \$6000 was expended before they succeeded. Carelessness was manifested, however, in allowing the infected person to leave the place where the disease was contracted. Persons afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease should be isolated at once and not allowed to mingle with their fellows.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC SANITATION.

The physician's most important duty is the conservation of individual and public health. As the conservator of public health his voice ought to be heard with authority. All physicians do not regard themselves under obligations to promote the public health. They seem to think their only purpose is to cure the sick. Such physicians are a score of years behind the times. The advancement made in preventive medicine during the last two decades demands of the physician, if he would be abreast of the times, something more than to heal the sick. The healing of the sick is truly a noble purpose, but the prevention of disease is a far nobler mission. The advanced physician should be a true sanitarian. A goodly portion of his time and thought should be devoted to sanitary science. The problems of private and public sanitation are the most important that can occupy the thought of the modern physician.

Every true physician ought to be the discoverer of the causes of disease. The physician who visits his patient suffering from typhoid fever, malaria, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or other zymotic diseases, and, after having made a correct diagnosis of the case, simply prescribes for the patient and leaves, without having made an effort to discover the cause of that particular malady, is criminally negligent of his duty. Yet, the ranks of every school of medicine have some such careless and indifferent practitioners. In the light of preventive medicine they are not worthy to be called physicians. It is clearly the duty of every physician to protect the well members of the family wherein there is disease. He is not even a good sanitarian if he does not do so. This can be accomplished only by a diligent search for the causes of disease. No stone should be left unturned; no cellar should be passed unsearched; no water-supply should go uninvestigated; poor ventilation should be corrected; foul-smelling cesspools should be purified and closed; filthy drainage pipes should be thoroughly flushed; even the food consumed by the family should not escape our scrutiny. Our duty to the patient and the family demands this thorough investigation. That which is clearly our duty to the individual and the family is no less our duty to the community, which is simply an aggregation of individuals and families.

This, then, is preventive medicine; so the physician who is truly interested in the health of the family must have some regard for the health of the community. Public health, then, ought to be of as much concern to the physician as individual and family health; in fact, the health of the individual and family depends in a great measure upon the condition of public health. The physician, then, who seeks to maintain a high degree of health in the family of his patrons

and disregards the unsanitary surroundings of the home is laboring against great odds. Physicians and sanitarians know that many of the most fatal diseases are preventable. Cleanliness of person, true hygienic conditions in the home, perfect sanitary surroundings about the habitation, will do much to prevent disease. To obtain the highest standard of individual and family health, we must watch most carefully the hygienic and sanitary environments of the home. This fact will apply with equal force in regard to the unsanitary condition of our cities and towns. To maintain, therefore, the highest possible degree of health in any community, it is absolutely essential that the sanitary environments of that community should be the most perfect that it is possible for human ingenuity to invent. The average citizen does not think much upon this subject. The community at large does not appreciate the great importance of true sanitation in regard to public health; hence, the community must be taught; and none can teach it better than the physician and sanitarian who realize and study the necessities for improvements in modern sanitation.

Modern civilization, with all its comforts and ennobling influences, is responsible for a multitude of woes unknown to our ancestors. Primitive mankind had no cause to worry over drainage, good or bad, sewer gas, the best kind of trappings, a foul stationary washstand or water-closets in the home. The modern conveniences so much sought after by householders of to-day are often responsible for immoderate doctors' bills and unnecessary fatalities. There is so much unsanitary plumbing about the modern home in securing these conveniences that their utility must be seriously questioned. Sanitary plumbing in the home is of the utmost importance. Too much weight cannot be given to this statement.

If the sanitary and hygienic sewer system of a home containing, say six persons, is a subject of great importance, what must we say of the drainage system of a town containing a thousand persons or a city holding a million inhabitants within its confines? Public health is a subject not confined to any one city, county, or state. It has to do with the nation. More than that, even. The mighty ocean may be no barrier to the plague. At no time in the history of the world did the human race travel so much or so far. To-day the "black plague," seemingly, may be 5000 miles away; to-morrow it is in our midst. But we do not need to cross the ocean to stay the hand of the fell destroyer. He is in our midst, polluting the water-supply of the nation.

At no period of the world's history did humanity build so many and so great cities as in the present age. The fact that great multitudes of people congregate in one community makes the subjects of good drainage, perfect sanitation and effective disposal of sewage of

paramount importance. What will we do with the organic refuse of a million people? What disposal will we make of the organic waste of the animal life of a great city? These are significant questions for the physician and sanitarian. They must be answered in a sanitary manner, or public health will suffer.

This refuse must be disposed of hygienically. A means must be provided. The sewer is recognized by all as the channel through which this refuse must flow and be carried far away from the centers of population. Water is the great vehicle which facilitates the transportation of this refuse matter. Hence, a free and abundant supply of water is a necessity. Every municipality ought to own its own water-supply. No better argument can be advanced for the public ownership of this utility than a sanitary one. If for any reason it is impossible for the city to own its water-works, then the franchise granted any company for this purpose should call for an unlimited supply of water for sanitary purposes. The practice in this country of giving valuable franchises to corporations, without providing for adequate returns to the municipality, should be severely condemned. If the franchise is worth having, it should make some return to the city.

The street-sweeping machine ought not to be tolerated for a single day. It is an absolute menace to the public health. If after night-fall you have been so unfortunate as to be caught on a street undergoing this process, you will appreciate the force of this statement. Great clouds of dust fill the air as the machine passes along. This dust is laden with all sorts of deadly germs, which are filtered through open windows and under doors, until the health of people living along paved streets is greatly endangered. The only sanitary way of cleaning paved streets is to wash them thoroughly and frequently. This should be done at night, and for this purpose the city should have an abundant supply of water. Thus, the refuse matter of paved streets, at least, is conveyed to the sewer. Now it is out of sight, but is still a menace to public health. This refuse matter must not be permitted to lodge in the sewer. To prevent such lodgment the sewer must be properly built. The building of sewer systems by contract ought to be condemned. Competition will make cheap work, and cheap work in sewer systems is a most costly experiment. The price of it is human life. The sewer system of a city should be built under the supervision of the city board of health. The flowing surface of the sewer ought to be perfectly smooth; no depressions for the lodgment of organic putrefying matter. The fall should be sufficient to carry the refuse away rapidly.

After the animal and vegetable refuse matter has been washed into

the sewer, the next question of importance is, What shall be done with it? It is removed from sight. The filth is beneath our feet, but covered. The special senses may not be annoyed by it; but its power to breed disease has not been destroyed, and that is of paramount importance. This decomposing filth of the street and home cannot remain in the sewer; it must be carried onward; it must find a resting-place. There must be an exit to the sewer. A dumping-ground is required. Upon the nature of this dumping-ground will depend largely the health of the community. Too often the exit of the sewer leads into a river. Too frequently the dumping place is the water-course. This disposal of sewage cannot be too severely censured. The pollution of any river or watercourse by sewage or other poisonous substances, by any individual, corporation, or municipality, ought to be a criminal offense. We cannot expect to maintain a high degree of public health in any community if our water-supply is contaminated. In this Western country we are compelled to depend largely upon our rivers for our water-supply. It should be our purpose to keep them as pure as possible. We are very careful to see that the source of our own water-supply is above the outlet of any sewer. But how often do we think of the cities which are situated higher up the stream than our own, or how frequently do we consider the rights of our down-stream neighbors? The cities above us on the same stream have no hygienic or sanitary right to pollute our water-supply by making the river the dumping channel for their sewage; neither have we any right to pollute the stream as it passes our dwellings to our neighbors below. The rivers as they flow peacefully by our cities and towns in this prairie country should be pure and health giving. Their waters ought to revive the sluggish stream of life in the tired body. Their purity ought to be assured, so far as human ingenuity can accomplish it.

These waters ought to give life and health, energy and rebuilding power, to every tissue of the body. But many times, due to our own negligence, these rivers are the channel of disease and death. Not only is it a crime to pollute our water-supply by pouring our sewage into the rivers of this fair land, but it is a great waste of valuable material to do so. This sewage has a commercial value; and if this fact does not appeal to the average citizen of to-day I know not what will. From a sanitary standpoint, perhaps the best method of disposing of sewage is to force it through filter beds. Burn the solid portions and use the liquid part for irrigating purposes. Considered commercially, the best disposal of sewage is as a fertilizer. The liquid portion can be used for irrigating, the solid as a manure. By this means the soil would be enriched and the water-supply kept pure. At the last meet-

ing of the State Board of Health, Dr. S. W. Williston offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Board:

Believing that the pollution of the rivers of the state by the discharge therein of public sewage is to be greatly deprecated, since such a practice must ultimately result in great danger or injury to the public health; and

WHEREAS, The facilities for sewage disposal by irrigation or other approved methods are nowhere so great as at the agricultural college, where the study of methods and results of experimentation may be made of much public utility, the State Board of Health hereby strongly disapproves of the proposed plan whereby the sewage of this institution shall be discharged into the Kansas river.

I concur most heartily with the spirit of the above resolution. I sincerely hope that you will recommend to the legislature to make some provision whereby the institutions directly under the control of the state may be enabled to make some hygienic disposal of their sewage other than dumping it into our rivers. The state in the management of its institutions should set a good example in this respect, and our cities and towns should be compelled to follow that example.

The question of proper ventilation of all public buildings, especially schoolrooms, ought to receive careful attention from every sanitarian. The quality of drinking water used in every public school in this state ought to be closely scrutinized. Pure food is essential to public health. The adulteration or non-adulteration of foods is a great factor in preventive medicine, and proper laws should be enacted preventing the adulteration of our food supply. Space will not permit me to enlarge further upon these subjects, but they are some of the great questions of preventive medicine and public sanitation.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The relationship existing between vital statistics, preventive medicine and sanitary science is very close. This may seem a strange statement. To the casual observer there is no relationship at all. To the layman these subjects may seem far apart, and even have nothing in common, but to the physician and sanitarian an intimate relationship is discernible. We depend in a great measure upon vital statistics in ascertaining the percentage of deaths caused by preventable diseases. From these same statistics we are able to obtain positive information concerning the prevalence of certain contagious or infectious diseases in definite localities. If from vital statistics we can obtain positive information concerning the appearance of certain diseases in definite localities, if from the same source we can ascertain the percentage of deaths which have occurred from a certain class of diseases, and if by applying to these conditions the principles upon which sanitary science is founded, and the application of these principles results in decreasing the prevalence of disease and in lessening

the totality of deaths, we are defeating disease and death of some of their victims; hence we have applied the fundamental principles of preventive medicine. The relationship now is somewhat clearer. If a careful study of vital statistics does not result in better protection to the health of our people and in the more marked application of the principles of preventive medicine, our study has been amiss, and we have failed to grasp the subtle principle involved.

The result indicated above is true, even if the statistics are not full and complete. The more accurate and complete the statistics are the better our deductions will be. The statistics presented to you in this report are neither complete nor accurate; but while that may be true, they are valuable. These statistics are incomplete not because we have insufficient law upon this subject, but because our physicians, our county health officers, our city boards of health, our assessors, do not appreciate the importance of reporting the correct vital statistics of their respective communities to this department. It is true, our law is not sufficiently explicit and mandatory upon this point; but the best and most reliable statistics are not always compiled by authority of law. The compilation of reliable statistics is largely a matter of education.

We are trying to impress upon all whose duty it is to report to this department the importance of collecting and transmitting to this office full and accurate vital statistics, and also statistics upon every subject which has to do, directly or indirectly, with the betterment of the health of the people of the state.

A glance at the following brief summary, comprising some of the vital statistics of the state for the years 1898 and 1899, will show that more complete and accurate statistics were obtained during the year 1899 than in 1898.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the interests of public health, I would recommend for your careful consideration the following subjects:

1. An amendment to our medical law requiring three full courses of instruction and graduation from some reputable medical college, either of the United States or some foreign country, before it shall be lawful for any person to practice medicine within the limits of the state of Kansas. The law now requires only two courses of instruction.

2. The creation of an emergency fund, to be used only in case of serious epidemics, and then only upon special order of the Board, approved by the executive council.

3. An amendment to our present medical law requiring every physician and surgeon to register his diploma or certificate of qualifi-

MARRIAGES.	1899.	1898.
Total number of marriages.....	7,115	5,704
Number of white.....	7,009	5,618
Number of colored.....	105	86
Number not stated.....	1	.....
BIRTHS.		
Total number of births.....	20,010	16,428
Number of male.....	10,136	8,449
Number of female.....	9,815	7,941
Number not stated.....	59	38
Number of white.....	19,677	16,153
Number of colored.....	333	275
DEATHS.		
Total number of deaths.....	7,395	5,288
Number of male.....	3,978	2,811
Number of female.....	3,369	2,383
Number not stated.....	48	94
Number of white.....	7,152	4,976
Number of colored.....	218	241
Number not stated.....	25	71
Nativity:		
Kansas.....	1,043	589
United States.....	5,108	3,570
Foreign.....	1,204	823
Not stated.....	40	306
Number of counties not reporting.....	10	16

cation with the State Board of Health and receive a certificate of registration from said Board before he shall be allowed to practice his profession in this state.

4. An amendment to our medical law enacting into statutes certain rules of the State Board of Health, said rules having been adopted for the better protection of public health, and attaching penalties for the violation of the same.

5. A little larger appropriation for the use of the Board. The appropriation for the general expenses of the Board should be raised from \$900 to \$1000. The appropriation for sanitary purposes should be at least \$800, instead of \$500. The necessary sanitary work required to be done by the Board cannot be successfully carried on with less than \$800, and even with this sum a vast amount of work of this character must be left undone. The appropriation for the secretary, \$1200, as at present, making a total of \$3000. This is \$500 less than was ever appropriated by any legislature during the twelve years following the creation of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., February 18, 1899.

To Drs. E. M. Hoover, president, G. Bohrer, M. F. Trivett, F. Cole, C. C. Stivers, A. E. Focht, W. C. Hamilton, A. M. Eidson, H. E. Potter:

DEAR DOCTORS—You are hereby notified that the next regular quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Board of Health will be held at the office of the secretary in the city of Topeka, at the state-house, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Please acknowledge receipt of this notice, and oblige, Yours truly,
E. M. HOOVER, *President*. H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 1, 1899.

The Kansas State Board of Health convened in the office of the secretary, at the state-house, in the city of Topeka, at eleven o'clock of this day, and was called to order by the president, Doctor Hoover.

The roll-call showed the following members present: Doctors Bohrer, Trivett, Potter, Hamilton, Hoover, Stivers, and Eidson. Absent: Doctors Focht and Cole.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The secretary then presented the report of his work since the last meeting, which, upon motion, was adopted as part of the proceedings of the Board and ordered placed on file. (See page 18.)

Reports of committees were the next in order of business. Doctor Trivett gave a verbal report of his visit to Fort Scott for the purpose of investigating the cause of non-performance of duty on the part of the county health officer. The visit was attended with satisfactory results.

The secretary then presented the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were adopted as read:

1. *Resolved*, That the secretary be and is hereby directed to require the county health officers of the several counties of the state to make promptly to the State Board of Health the monthly and other reports, as required by the rules of this Board and the laws of the state, and for persistent and wilful violation of said rules and laws, legal measures be taken to enforce the same.

2. *Resolved*, That the State Board of Health, at its regular meeting in March, 1899, directs and hereby orders that measures be taken at once by the Board, the secretary and the expert advisers of the Board to examine all plans for public buildings, either new or additions to those now in existence, and make such recommendations in matters of sanitary interests, to wit, ventilation, heating,

water-supply, and sewerage, and in any other respect, as may be in accordance with the latest developments in these branches, and make a full report to the State Board of Health and to the authorities having charge of and authority over these matters in the expenditure of public moneys appropriated for the same as fully as may be, and in accordance with section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes 1897.

3. *Resolved*, That the printing board is hereby requested to publish, for the use of the Board and profession of the state, 2000 copies (in pamphlet form) of the laws and rules of the Board governing the practice of medicine in Kansas.

4. *Resolved*, That the clerk, Miss Colburn, be paid thirty-five dollars per month out of the general-expense fund to the close of the fiscal year.

A rule enforcing quarantine of measles and whooping-cough was introduced by the secretary, but, upon motion by Doctor Hamilton, seconded by Doctor Eidson, was ordered laid on the table.

The secretary was, on motion, selected by the Board to attend the conference of state and provincial boards of health, to be held at Richmond, Va., in May.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. President and Members of the State Board of Health: We, the committee on legislation, submit the following report:

First. That owing to the fact that no member of your legislative committee had any means of knowing whether or not they were to be continued on the Board for a sufficient length of time to enable them to formulate suitable measures in the matter of so amending the law as to give the Board certain powers, without which its efficiency is so hampered as to render the Board's work of far less value than it would be if empowered to employ an analytical chemist and food inspector, to act under the direction of the Board in the matters of analyzing, testing and condemning all foods, medicines and alcoholic stimulants found to be impure and below recognized standard strength. Such a measure should have been in readiness to be introduced in the legislature at the beginning of the session, and one or more of the members of said committee should have been in attendance, so as to explain to the legislature the object sought to be accomplished by the above suggested measure.

Second. Your committee would, in connection with the above, have felt it but justice to have prepared an act amendatory to the law, so as to require the the state to pay each member of the Board of Health three dollars per diem for a period not exceeding five days at any one session of the Board: for, without recompense in some degree or other, talent and skill cannot with reason and in harmony with justice be expected to enter upon active duty and perform important and effective labor.

We therefore recommend to the Board that they authorize and instruct the legislative committee to prepare a bill embodying such amendments as in their judgment are required to give the Board such power as will make their labors effective; such bill to be approved by the Board before its introduction in the legislature. And also to require one or more of the legislative committee to be present and explain before the health committee of both the house and senate the object sought in enacting the measures proposed into law.

G. BOHRER, M. D.
H. E. POTTER, M. D.
W. C. HAMILTON, M. D.
A. M. EIDSON, M. D.

Upon motion by Doctor Eidson, seconded by Doctor Stivers, the report made by Doctor Bohrer was adopted and filed.

The president ordered that copies of publications of this Board be sent to the University of Pennsylvania, as asked for, by express.

The following bills were allowed:

E. M. Hoover.....	\$16 89
G. Bohrer.....	25 94
M. F. Trivett.....	8 16
H. E. Potter.....	8 14

Resolved, That the inspection of water-works soon to be constructed at Wamago be attended to at once, and the sanitary engineer, Prof. F. O. Marvin, be instructed to go at once.

The bill of expenses since the last meeting, upon examination, was approved by the committee on finance. Filed.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.

H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since our last regular quarterly meeting the following matters, in addition to the daily routine, have been transacted:

Nearly all the papers read at the Lawrence convention were carefully collected, and, with the report of the secretary of the convention, were presented to the state printing committee, together with the resolutions of the State Board and the convention asking the publication of the valuable papers there presented. After considerable delay and doubt as to getting any printing allowed, the secretary of the State Board strongly urged the publication of at least two papers, to wit, the address of Professor Johnson and that of Professor Williston, as covering the most ground of any two in a general manner. At the last moment, and after many visits of the secretary, the order was given, among the last acts of the old printing board. We thought ourselves unusually fortunate in obtaining this favor of 2000 copies of these valuable contributions. They have been distributed broadcast over the state: every member of the legislature has received a copy, and many others have been supplied.

As the status of the State Board of Health, after the omission of the extra session to confirm the members of the Board, was a question, it was thought best to have the opinion of the legal adviser of the state, so that we would have some sanction for what we might do. The following opinion was given from the attorney-general's office on the subject:

JANUARY 11, 1899.

Hon. H. Z. Gill, Secretary State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—Yours of January 10 received, in which you state that all the members of the State Board of Health were appointed or reappointed during the last state administration, and that none have been confirmed by the senate. Those who have been duly appointed, and have qualified, and as such members are actually performing the duties of their position, will, under the law, hold until their successors are appointed and qualified. Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. A. GODARD, *Attorney-General*.

At the constant solicitation of medical men in various parts of the state respecting the legal status of persons practicing medicine without certificates of

qualification or diploma, the attorney-general's opinion was sought and obtained in some length.

TOPEKA, KAN., January 17, 1899.

Dr. H. Z. Gill, Secretary State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 16th inst., submitting the following question, duly received:

"Can a man come into the state of Kansas and practice medicine without the legal qualifications required by the law of 1870 (sections 392, 393, chapter 100, General Statutes of 1897), and so continue for ten years, in disregard of the provisions of the above statute, and then claim these ten years' practice (though in violation during the entire time) as a compliance with the provisions of the law as to qualifications and legal compliance."

I am clearly of the opinion that this question should be answered in the negative. Section 392, referred to in your inquiry, reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the state of Kansas who has not attended two full courses of instruction and graduated in some respectable school of medicine, either in the United States or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society, and is not a person of good moral character, to practice medicine, in any of its departments, for reward or compensation, for any sick person within the state of Kansas; provided, that in all cases where any person has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of ten years or more he shall be considered to have complied with the provisions of this act, and that where persons have been in continuous practice of medicine for five years or more they shall be allowed two years in which to comply with such provisions."

Under this section, the legislature clearly intended that, if a party had been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of ten years or more, *prior to the taking effect of the law*, then he should have the same right to continue his practice as if he had graduated from a respectable school of medicine, or had a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society. The language "has been continuously engaged," etc., refers clearly to that which had occurred at the time of the going into effect of the law. This is still made the more apparent by the other provision "that where persons have been in the continuous practice of medicine for five years or more they shall be allowed two years in which to comply with such provisions."

No one, certainly, will contend for a moment that the legislature did not here clearly provide that the two years allowed were from the time the law went into effect. This being the case, it makes clear the intention as to the meaning of the other exception.

Another very strong reason for the position here maintained is, that the legislature most certainly did not intend that a person could openly and notoriously violate the law of the state of Kansas for ten years, and then claim that this violation gave him the right under the same law to continue his practice of medicine the same as the person who had fully complied with all the direct requirements of the law. There is certainly some doubt whether a person who openly violates any of the criminal laws of the state is a person "of good moral character," as required in the act in question.

However this may be, a person, to be authorized to commence the practice of medicine in this state at this time, for reward or compensation, must have attended two full courses of instruction and graduated in some respectable school of medicine, or have a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society.

(Signed) A. A. GODARD, *Attorney-General*.

In December an epidemic of smallpox commenced in Marion county, introduced by the arrival of a Russian immigrant. As usual, the case was not promptly reported to this office, but, as in three or four other cases, information was obtained through the secular press. Correspondence was at once commenced: the county health officer visited this office for full information and authority as to the course to pursue in preventing the spread, and the general management of the subject. All possible information and aid were freely and fully given. The task of the county health officer was difficult on account of the class of people to be dealt with—Russian immigrants and settlers. Quarantine had to be maintained by deputy sheriffs or constables. The adjoining counties became alarmed, and a citizen, with a member of the legislature, came to see me to know what could be done. It was, however, finally controlled by force of law and by vaccination. Doctor Furst was the county health officer,

and had an exceedingly heavy and disagreeable task. The sum total at last report was seven deaths, fifty-six cases, and families affected, fifteen.

The same failure to report occurred at Newton, Harvey county, where one case died: and the full details have not been given, the county health officer complaining that he received but twenty-five dollars a year salary.

The same neglect to report occurred at Atchison: and when I sharply called the county health officer to account he seemed to think it quite a joke, and then reported that the cases were "very mild": and yet there had been at last report four cases, and "a good many cases in the country near here reported by rumor but not by physicians."

In Seneca the same history has been repeated. From that point I received a lengthy letter from the mayor (February 20), detailing a condition almost incredible at this day. To his letter I made lengthy and very definite reply respecting the duty and obligation as well as responsibility of physicians, officers, and himself as the executive of the city, advising the adoption, by ordinance, of the rules of the State Board and the rigid enforcement of quarantine, of general vaccination, especially children attending school. At least one death has occurred and quite a considerable number of cases. Complete reports not given, or at least not in exact form.

Now, it seems to me it is absolutely necessary that the Board shall decide on a vigorous prosecution of wilful violation of the laws of the state on the part of county health officers who assume duties, draw public pay, and yet neglect such important matters to the public welfare as has been done in these cases. Examples of authority will be necessary before the Board will stand as it should in the eyes of the public, as a power to prevent diseases, especially those of clearly contagious and epidemic form.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis as an epidemic has been reported from Leavenworth.

In the additions to the asylums and public institutions our Board should be prompt and decided in its supervision of the questions of sanitary engineering and water-supply. While we may at present have no authority of law, we have a responsibility fully recognized by our laws. (Sec. 10, ch. 75, Gen. Stat. 1897.)

It is to be hoped the Board will take definite and decided action at this meeting directing such investigations and examinations to be made in due time, so that no mistake may be made in the plans to be adopted later by the authorities without having had previous notice of such examinations and recommendations as in the wisdom and judgment of our sanitary advisers may seem proper.

We believe the time will soon come when the Board shall have, by sanction of law, authority to dictate what shall not be done, as is now the case in Ohio: in other words, that every proposed water plant and system of sewerage, before being adopted, shall have the sanction of the State Board of Health. Such authority would be of inestimable value to the state.

The Secretary is ready to receive and act upon any directions or suggestions that the Board may deem proper for carrying out the work of the Board for the near future.

The annual report for the year 1898 was put into the hands of the printing committee some time ago: as early, indeed, as could be done without omitting many of the county annual reports, which came in slowly.

Respectfully submitted. (Signed) H. Z. GILL, M. D., *Secretary*.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 20, 1899.

To Doctors J. M. Minick, Wichita; G. E. Locke, Holton; A. S. Gish, Abilene; B. J. Alexander, Hiawatha; S. W. Williston, Lawrence; G. W. Hollembeak, Cimarron; S. J. Crumbine, Dodge City; Charles Lowry, Topeka; R. J. Morton, Green:

DEAR DOCTORS—You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Health will be held at the office of the secretary, at the state-house, in the city of Topeka, on June 14, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

Please acknowledge receipt of this notice, and oblige,

Yours respectfully, (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., June 14, 1899.

The Kansas State Board of Health convened in the office of the secretary, at the state-house, in the city of Topeka, at 11:15 A. M. of this day, and was called to order by the secretary, there being no president. All members of the Board had taken oath of office before said Board was called to order.

On motion by Doctor Minick, seconded by Doctor Morton, Doctor Alexander, of Hiawatha, was chosen president *pro tem.*, and Doctor Alexander took the chair.

The roll-call showed the following members present: Doctors Minick, Locke, Gish, Alexander, Williston, Hollembeak, Lowry, and Morton. Absent: Doctor Crumbine.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read by the secretary, and, upon motion by Doctor Locke, seconded by Doctor Minick, they were approved.

The secretary then presented the report of his work since the last meeting, and, upon motion, it was accepted and adopted, and ordered placed on file. (See page 26.)

A discussion was held in regard to the legal enforcement of the law by the State Board of Health in regard to inspecting and approving of plans for the erection of public institutions.

Upon motion, the Board then adjourned, to meet at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A motion to elect a president, made by Doctor Williston, was carried, and Doctors Lowry and Morton were appointed tellers.

Nominations then being in order, Doctor Lowry nominated Doctor Alexander, and the nomination was seconded by Doctor Williston.

Doctor Minick was also nominated, but declined the nomination.

Doctor Hollembeak nominated Dr. S. J. Crumbine, and made some remarks in regard to his candidacy.

The president then declared the nominations closed.

The result of the first ballot showed six votes; Doctor Alexander receiving five, and Doctor Crumbine one.

Upon motion, the vote was made unanimous, thereby electing Doctor Alexander president, after which the president made some appropriate remarks, and thanked the Board for their courtesy in electing him.

The will of the Board was asked by the president in regard to electing a secretary.

A discussion was held, which showed that the Board desired to elect a new secretary, and, after the close of the discussion, nominations being in order, Doctor Lowry nominated Dr. W. B. Swan for secretary, the nomination being seconded by Doctor Locke.

Doctor Morton presented the name of Dr. W. E. McVey as his nominee, this being seconded by Doctor Hollembeak.

Doctor Williston then asked that the Board listen to the reading of the law on the subject of the election of a secretary, and, after the reading, discussion was held as to the meaning of the law.

It was moved and carried that the election of secretary be postponed until eight o'clock P. M.

Upon motion, which was carried, the bill for the *Sanitarian* was ordered to be paid. The motion prevailed that a directory be purchased by the Board for the use of the office.

Promptly at three o'clock the matter of arranging for licensed embalmers came before the Board, and a committee from the Funeral Directors' Association made their appearance. The chairman of the committee reported that the association passed a resolution that the Board of Health be paid five dollars for every permit issued to undertakers by them, and thereafter annually two dollars for each registration. A discussion was held between the Board and the committee, after which Mr. Raymond suggested that a committee of three undertakers and three doctors be appointed to discuss plans, after which the committees should notify each undertaker in the state of Kansas that the association would retain a school for undertakers which they could attend free of charge, after the course taking an examination to be held by the State Board of Health.

Upon motion, which was carried, it was decided to refer the matter to a committee of three, said committee to confer with the undertakers and report the result at the evening session. The committee from the Funeral Directors' Association then retired, and the president appointed Doctors Williston, Locke and Minick as the committee from the State Board of Health.

The president was authorized by the Board to wait on the attorney-general and ascertain if the fund from undertakers' permits could be made available for the use of the expenses of the Board.

Doctor Hollembeak was appointed chairman *pro tem*.

A motion prevailed that the stenographer and clerk receive thirty-five dollars per month.

A motion was carried that the secretary be authorized to write to the county health officers from whom no reports have been received and notify them that they would be prosecuted under the law if they failed to make reports.

The matter of public buildings was referred to the committee on heating, lighting, ventilation, and general sanitation.

The president then made his appearance, after consulting with the attorney-general, and reported that it was the opinion of the attorney-general that money received by the State Board of Health from those undertakers taking an examination given by said Board and receiving permits to embalm bodies for shipment from this state to another could not be used for any expenses of the Board. But the attorney-general suggested that the undertakers pay the exact amount of expense necessary for publishing the permits, and that the examinations be made at the regular meetings of the Board, and thus avoid criticism or remark.

A motion prevailed that a committee of two be appointed to confer with the attorney-general and state auditor and ascertain if per diem could be paid for necessary expert work done between the times of holding the regular meetings, besides traveling expenses. The President appointed as this committee Doctors Lowry and Williston.

Upon motion by Doctor Minick, seconded by Doctor Locke, it was decided that the remainder of the fund for the general expenses of the Board be invested in postage, for correspondence on business concerning the Board.

Doctor Minick made a motion that the Board appoint an advisory board of experts, said motion being seconded and carried.

Nominations then being in order, Doctor Williston nominated Professor Marvin as sanitary and civil engineer.

Doctor Minick moved that Professor Fischer be appointed bacteriologist.

Professor Bailey was nominated for state chemist, by Doctor Williston.

Doctor Williston received the nomination for sanitary adviser.

A motion was made by Doctor Minick, and seconded by Doctor Hollembeak, that all those nominated be elected to the office for which they were nominated. Carried.

A motion prevailed that the Board adjourn, to meet at eight o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 8:15 P. M.

The president reported that he had held a conference with the attorney-general and asked for information in regard to the election of secretary, as to whether a new secretary could be elected, or the present one be retained. The attorney-general gave it as his opinion that the only way in which a new secretary could be elected was to prefer charges against the present secretary and that he be given time in which to defend himself, after which, if he was found guilty, he could be removed.

A motion prevailed that the Board proceed to the election of a secretary.

Doctor Williston asked that he be informed in what manner Doctor Gill was unsatisfactory.

A discussion was held, after which Doctor Lowry made the statement that charges would be preferred later in the evening.

A motion was then made by Doctor Lowry that it was the sense of the Board that the present stenographer be retained, which was seconded and carried.

A motion was made by Doctor Lowry that a new secretary be elected, said motion being seconded and carried.

A discussion followed between the members, and it was referred to the president, who decided that the Board proceed with the election.

Doctor Morton appealed from the decision of the chair.

A vote was taken, which resulted in six votes; four in favor of sustaining the decision of the chair, and two opposed.

Doctor Hollembeak then made some remarks, followed by Doctors Lowry and Morton, as to the advisability of electing a new secretary.

The president ruled that, as it would not affect the validity of the present secretary, the election of a new secretary should proceed.

Doctor Morton asked to withdraw his nomination, Doctor McVey, for secretary, with Doctor Hollembeak's consent, which was given.

The opinion of Judge Wood, who was present, was asked by Doctor Morton in behalf of the Board, as to whether an election of secretary would be legal, and he gave as his opinion that it would not be.

The president decided, however, that the election take place. The vote of the Board was taken, four voting for an election, and three opposing it.

Doctor Morton renominated Doctor McVey, and Doctor Lowry renominated Doctor Swan.

The nominations were then declared closed, after which Doctor Hollembeak asked to be excused from voting, Doctor Williston making the same request also.

Doctors Morton and Locke were appointed tellers. The vote resulted in Doctor Swan receiving four; blank, one. The vote was declared informal, and the motion prevailed that another ballot be taken, which resulted in Doctor Swan receiving five votes; Doctor McVey, none. Total number of votes cast, five; necessary to a choice, five. The President then declared Doctor Swan secretary elect.

The report of the committee which conferred with the committee from the Funeral Directors' Association was made verbally by Doctor Williston, and was as follows: That in the matter of undertakers' certificates, the Board nominate three of their number to conduct the examinations of applicants for said certificates, the questions for the examinations to be approved by the Board; the certificate issued to be made out by a committee of undertakers and signed by the president and secretary of the State Board of Health. The motion prevailed that the report of the committee which met with the undertakers be adopted.

The president appointed the following standing committees:

1. On Heating, Lighting, Ventilation, and General Sanitation.—Doctors MORTON, WILLISTON, and GISH.

2. On Epidemic and Endemic Diseases and Quarantine.—Doctors LOCKE, LOWRY, and HOLLEMBEAK.

3. On Topography, Meteorology, Hygiene, and Inspection of Public, State and Charitable Institutions.—Doctors MINICK, CRUMBINE, and LOCKE.

4. Water Sources, Drainage, and Disposal of Substances Dangerous to Public Health.—Doctors WILLISTON, LOWRY, and GISH.

5. Special Sources of Danger to Life and Health.—Doctors GISH, MORTON, and MINICK.

6. Adulteration of Foods, Drugs, and Drinks.—Doctors HOLLEMBEAK, CRUMBINE, and WILLISTON.

7. Vital Statistics, Registration, and Nomenclature.—Doctors CRUMBINE, MINICK, and MORTON.

8. Finance and Executive.—Doctors LOWRY, MORTON, and HOLLEMBEAK.

The motion that the Board adjourn to meet at the call of the secretary, approved by the president, in September, was carried.

The following bills were allowed:

A. S. Gish.....	\$6 92
B. J. Alexander.....	8 50
J. M. Minick	14 40
R. J. Morton	9 90
S. W. Williston.....	3 50
G. E. Locke.....	5 80
G. W. Hollembeak.....	5 50

H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY [ANNUAL] REPORT.

To the Kansas State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—Since the last regular quarterly meeting, March 2, the following is, in brief, an account of business connected with the interests and work of the Board.

Professor Marvin, as requested by the Board at the last meeting, made a visit to Wamego for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the proposed plan of public water-supply. A careful inspection of the surroundings was made. Letter of Professor Marvin, March 12, is as follows:

LAWRENCE, KAN., March 12, 1899.

Dr. H. Z. Gill, Secretary State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.:

MY DEAR DOCTOR—You probably now have my report on the Wamego matter. Your note "enclosing an excerpt" did not contain it: so I am ignorant as to what the *Times* may have said.

I do not now, and did not when at Wamego, indorse the location of their wells. I did say, however, that they might obtain a good water, though there was a possibility of its contamination; practically what I have said in the report. I did not then advise a location east of the town, because I assumed subsequent growth in that direction, when the location would be no better than the one chosen.

The topographical situation of Wamego is peculiar, and I doubt if a thoroughly satisfactory site can be found without crossing the river: and this they would hardly do.

Naturally one seeks a location up the river from the town, but this is out of the question here. Respectfully, (Signed) F. O. MARVIN.

P. S.—I have sent Mayor Jenkins a copy of my report.

The following letters were addressed to those bodies having control of funds for public buildings:

TOPEKA, KAN., February 27, 1899.

Hon. State Board of Charities:

GENTLEMEN—The State Board of Health would be pleased to know when the state board of charities will be in session, and to know the present status of the plans, if any are in immediate contemplation, for the new structures at the public institutions under your authority, especially the water-supply at the Topeka asylum.

This information is much desired for immediate use. Please permit me to refer your board to section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

[No reply.]

TOPEKA, KAN., March 20, 1899.

To the Mayor and City Council, Iola, Kan.:

GENTLEMEN—I learn from the public press that the city authorities of Iola are about to contract for a water plant for the city. The State Board of Health will be glad to aid you in any advice in this important matter before any plans shall be definitely concluded. The counsel will be without expense to your city. See section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897. The sanitary adviser, Professor Williston, and the sanitary engineer, Professor Marvin, both of the state university of Kansas, are the advisers of the State Board, and are certainly not surpassed in qualifications in the state for the performance of such an important duty. We shall be glad to hear from you. Respectfully,

(Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

P. S.—The enclosed from the Iowa state board may be of interest to you.
[No reply.] H. Z. G.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 24, 1899.

Honorable Mayor and City Council, McCune, Kan.:

GENTLEMEN—I see by the public press that your city is about to establish public water-works in your city. The State Board of Health is much interested in the wholesomeness of the water supplied to the people of our cities, and the plans adopted for the same. Our sanitary adviser, Prof. S. W. Williston, and Prof. F. O. Marvin, civil and sanitary engineer of the Board, both of the state

university, are authorities on these subjects, and their services will be furnished by the State Board without expense to your city. See section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897.

Respectfully,
[No reply.] (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 22, 1899:

Honorable State Board of Charities, Grant Hornaday, Esq., Chairman:

GENTLEMEN—On the 27th of February, 1899, I addressed your honorable board respecting the sanitary matters of the state institutions—those at which repairs were to be made, and those, also, at which additions were to be made as provided by the legislature. No response has been received to the above-mentioned communication up to this date.

The State Board of Health desires to do its full duty in aiding state authorities in having the best plans adopted in all sanitary matters for the benefit of those under the care of the state. We cannot do what is contemplated by the law (section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897) unless we can be informed on the subject as to what is being or about to be done in the matters referred to.

The enclosed is a copy of the action of the State Board of Health at its meeting March 1, 1899. Respectfully,
[No reply.] (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 18, 1899.

J. S. Simmons, Supt. Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—As we understand that there is to be quite an addition to the state buildings at the reform institutions, we desire to aid in every way in securing the best plans in architecture, so as to obtain for the state the latest and best for the advancement of the sanitary interests of the state and all those under its care. To this end the State Board of Health is prepared to carry out the purpose of the law as by statute provided, section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897: and the sanitary adviser, Prof. S. W. Williston, and the sanitary engineer, Prof. F. O. Marvin, both of the Kansas State University, will be ready at your convenience to render their services under direction of the State Board of Health, without expense to your board, in advising, consulting and counseling in all matters of sanitation, including lighting, heating, ventilation, sewerage, water-supply, etc., etc. Higher authority cannot be found in the state.

It may be that this should have been directed to the board of managers.

Please let me hear from you on this subject. I send you the "Laws and Rules of the State Board." I am, very respectfully,
[No reply.] (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 29, 1899.

Honorable Board of Managers Hutchinson Reformatory, Edw. Kirk, Frank Rowdy, and others:

GENTLEMEN—The State Board of Health, through its sanitary officers, Prof. S. W. Williston, sanitary adviser, and Prof. F. O. Marvin, sanitary engineer, both of Kansas university, is ready to carry out the spirit and intent of the statute, section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897, and will counsel, advise or aid in any way in having adopted the most approved plans respecting all matters for the heating, ventilation, water-supply, lighting, sewerage and any other sanitary questions without expense to your board.

Awaiting a reply from the board, I am, respectfully,
[No reply.] (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 20, 1899.

To the Mayor and City Council, Mankato, Kan.:

GENTLEMEN—By section 10 of chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897, there is an implied obligation on the State Board of Health to aid and counsel in the very important matter of public water plants.

The State Board, by its sanitary adviser, Prof. S. W. Williston, and its civil and sanitary engineer, Prof. F. O. Marvin, both of the Kansas State University, are ready, without expense to your city, to give all counsel and advice in the work of supplying your city with pure water, as they have done in other cases of like work. Will be glad to hear from you.

I send you a copy of the laws and rules of the Board.
[No reply.] Respectfully, (Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

A letter to the Kansas State Reform School was answered, and a promise that it would be referred to the state board of charities.

Iola sent for pamphlet of laws and rules.

The state supervision of public water-works and of sewers is being yearly more and more highly appreciated, wherever enforced, by both the public and by engineers. See annual report 1898, pp. 178, 179.

April 20 we issued a quarterly report, giving the most important facts concerning the general health of the state for the period covered. It seemed to be very favorably received, judging from the comments made upon it. This kind of work is much needed as an educator of the people; for the people generally must be more fully informed on the subjects connected with public health before they will or can appreciate their importance. The work should be continued for many reasons: The county health officers will be more prompt and more careful in making the monthly and quarterly reports when they see that their work is being used for publication, and the character of their individual work will stand in evidence respecting the care or careless manner in which it is done. Besides, it gives early notice of the beginning or prevalence of any unusual disease.

The existence of smallpox in several of the counties of the state has attracted general notice, and in some localities—Kansas City—the number of cases has been considerable. In the beginning of the epidemic at the latter place there was failure to recognize the true nature of the cases, and a suspicion of *syphilitic eruptions* was reported to me as the probable cause, and that, while other doctors differed, “the diagnosis would be made clear in about ten days.” This was, of course, very unsatisfactory to me, both as to the improbability of the diagnosis and as to the time necessary to make the diagnosis clear. But a short period of time, however, was needed to clear up the supposed doubt and to clearly reveal what had to be dealt with and the danger to the public.

“Weekly report of smallpox in Kansas City during and at the close of the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1899: Number of sick at last report, 80; taken sick during week, 2; recovered, 7; died, 2; number remaining sick at close of week, 73. (Signed) F. P. CLARK, M. D., *County Health Officer*.”

A somewhat similar history in the beginning of smallpox has been too often repeated, to the great injury of public safety. The error, if any must be made, should always be made on the side of safety to the public. On this principle I have given advice in every case which has been referred to this office.

The situation at Emporia was managed with commendable vigor, and was soon under control. In this instance a curious specimen of certificate was sent me by the school authorities, requesting an opinion. Said certificate was to the effect: “Ida ——— is immune from smallpox, by reason of preventive *internal treatment*.” And it was signed by an “M. D.”

There is more of this kind of belief or superstition than one would possibly suppose. Another has made the discovery (?) of a preventive medicine, viz., “old-fashioned cider vinegar,” to be taken two or three times a day in table-spoonful doses; and this time it is from a county health officer. There have been considerably over 100 cases (and now many more) and ten or twelve deaths, including the period from the latter part of December to May 15. In all of these outbreaks general vaccination has been strongly recommended, and has been uniformly practiced. In some cases the county health officers have been rather slow in adopting a decided enforcement of the rules of the Board: but in nearly all cases early and decided action has been followed by the best results.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis of the infectious form has been sporadic or epidemic in several of the eastern counties. The fatality has been, as usual, very high. Up to March 31, 170 deaths had been reported in twenty-three counties.

In accordance with the purposes of the Board, as expressed at the December

meeting, and for the object of diminishing the danger to public health in the shipping of bodies, the secretary attended the annual meeting of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association, held at Kansas City, Kan., April 11 and 12, 1899. Arrangements were then entered into, so far as they could be, for mutual accommodation and the general good, to hold the annual meeting of this Board on June 14, 1899. The necessary notices were sent out to all concerned (State Board and the secretary of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association) on May 20, the earliest date possible.

The secretary of said association was requested to give promptly all notices needed, to the end that all may be fully advised and that no unnecessary delay might occur. This matter is now at the disposal of the State Board. I do not believe Kansas will be behind her sister states in this very proper and important measure.

Our annual report has been greatly delayed—unavoidably so—by the printer, on account of the printing of the session laws of the last and of the extra session. It is now out, and has been distributed to all the county health officers and to others who were entitled to exchanges. I invite comparison in accuracy with any former annual reports in the registration of physicians, or in any other particular; and especially is attention called to the prominence given to the broad and vastly important questions of pure-food supplies, water-supplies, and sewerage—questions which concern to an incalculable degree the general health of the people of the entire state.

The county health officers should, by some means, be inspired to appreciate the importance and duty of bringing before the profession of their respective counties the facts of general sanitation, as set forth in the report, and in every way seek to inform people respecting use of means to prevent sickness. I am confident that the mortality from typhoid fever in the state should be reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. below what it now is. But this desirable end can be brought about only by information being constantly presented to the attention of the people by the united efforts of the State Board, the county health officers, and the medical profession of the state; and no more efficient method can be adopted than the publication of periodical reports (monthly or quarterly) in the form of bulletins, emphasizing, briefly but strongly, the important points to be observed. This work we have done as far as possible, and hope it may be continued and increased.

The legislature, appreciating in small measure at least our work and its importance, increased the total appropriation \$500, it being yet \$900 less than was ever set apart for the work of the health department of the state until the memorable action of 1897; the cause for that action (reduction) I think can be easily found in the history of the work of the Board in 1893.

The work of the Board and secretary for the past two years has been one of perfect harmony in every particular. Entirely new lines of work have been successfully undertaken, and others have been projected for the wider usefulness and efficiency of the Board.

If the damaging influences which have heretofore so greatly injured the State Board of Health of Kansas, and once nearly wrecked it, can be kept from it, the highest usefulness of the Board may be hoped for and accomplished; but if the unfortunate part of the history of the Board is to be repeated, we can but expect dissatisfaction, discord, popular disfavor, and but partial success.

Respectfully submitted. (Signed) H. Z. GILL, M. D., *Secretary*.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF PLANS FOR A PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY
FOR THE CITY OF WAMEGO, KAN.

LAWRENCE, KAN., March 11, 1899.

To the Kansas State Board of Health :

GENTLEMEN — In accordance with the request of your secretary, Doctor Gill, I visited, on March 3 and 4 last, the city of Wamego, Kan., and inspected the plans adopted for a public water-supply to be constructed, owned and operated by the city authorities. The plans and specifications were originally drawn by Mr. H. V. Hinckley, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of Topeka. The contract for the execution of the work, however, was let, under some modifications authorized by the city council. I did not go into the engineering details of the plans further than to satisfy myself as to those points embraced in the sanitary side of the matter. These points involve the location of the source of supply, the quality of the water, the adequacy of the supply, and its proper distribution in the pipe system.

Taking these in inverse order, the pipe lines seem to me properly planned to avoid dead ends and furnish good circulation. It is proposed to lay now about 25,000 feet of pipe, and extensions can be made to cover the balance of the town without the creation of dead ends.

The contractor is required, before the acceptance of his work, to furnish a supply of 600 gallons per minute, which, for the present population of about 2000, if all people were to use the supply, would furnish 432 gallons per day per capita, an excessive amount, if continuously supplied. The plans involve, however, two pumps, one of the above capacity, and one of 200 gallons per minute, which will provide sufficient flow for ordinary consumption, as well as a stand tower for small storage and pressure. As the water is to come from the underflow through the sand layer underlying the Kansas river valley, as at Topeka and Lawrence, the supply will probably be adequate, or can be made so by sinking enough well points: and in this case the contractor is bound to put down enough points to realize the 600 gallons per minute.

The location of the pumping plant and the site chosen for the wells I cannot unqualifiedly approve.

The location chosen is shown on the plat accompanying this report at the point marked "A," the pumping station being located within the shaded area, and the wells being sunk along the south side of Third street. A test boring at this point shows an overlying clayey soil of considerable compactness, and offering much resistance to boring, about thirty feet in thickness. Under this lies a bed of sand to a depth of fifty-seven feet from the surface, at which depth a very hard, compact material is encountered, into which it is very difficult to force the boring tool. This layer was variously described to me as hard-pan, shale, and rock. This would carry the well points down to about twenty-five feet below low water in the Kansas river. Under usual conditions, and when the wells are located at some distance from habitations, this sand ought to furnish a very good quality of water. The trouble at Wamego lies in the fact that the site chosen is on the down-stream side (as to the underflow) of a close-lying district filled with small houses and illy-kept yards, with numerous privies and pig-pens: in fact, the blocks between Poplar, Chestnut and Fourth streets and the Union Pacific railway constitute the worst part of the town as to character of the houses and general sanitary condition of the premises. The districts north of Fourth street and east of Lincoln are of a much better type. The actual surface drainage that would pass the point A is comparatively small, as the larger

part of the ground northwest of A would be drained into the alley between Spruce and Vine, and part of the surface-water north of A would go to the westward. It is not the flowing surface-water, however, that causes apprehension, but the possibility of the percolation of contaminated water into the sand layer, an action which would be increased in the immediate vicinity of the pumping station by the continuous draft of the water-bearing stratum.

It is often asserted that bacteria are not found in driven wells, but the experience of Mr. John Hill and Dr. W. T. Sedgewick bears other testimony.

The former has found in Ohio wells, varying from 62 to 280 feet in depth, from 1 to 1060 colonies of bacteria per cubic centimeter; while the latter, in Massachusetts wells, varying in depth from 67 to 750 feet, has found from 30 to 1376 colonies per cubic centimeter. The colon bacillus has been found in wells 170 and 180 feet deep from which part of the water that supplies San Francisco is taken. The authorities of Wamego have considered locations at both B and D, as shown on the plat, but in my judgment these are but little better, if any, than the one at A. There is no opportunity of going up the river beyond the point marked C, as the high land comes down close to the river and the railway occupies the ground for a mile or more. East of the town there is ground on the bottom land along the railway that is not at present occupied which I should prefer so long as the nearest buildings were 600 or 800 feet distant. Yet even this location might be subject to a contaminated underflow. So far as my knowledge now goes, I cannot pick out a satisfactory location, without going either across the river to the south side, or onto an island near the south shore; and such a scheme would probably be prohibitive for a town of this size, because of the extra expense.

The chosen site may furnish an acceptable water, but the possibility of the water being contaminated is too strong to warrant a definite approval of the choice.

A public water-supply ought to be better in quality than that provided by individuals; but in the present instance the public wells could be no better than the adjacent private ones reaching into the same water-bearing sand. If the wells are sunk on or near the tract A, at least careful analyses, both chemical and biological, should be made for the evidence of organic pollution, and the supply carefully watched for a considerable period.

Acknowledgment is made here of courtesies shown by Mr. G. W. Jenkins, the mayor of the city. Respectfully, (Signed)

F. O. MARVIN, A. M.,
*Sanitary and Civil Engineer for the
Kansas State Board of Health.*

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON STATE MEDICINE, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

By approval of the members of the Board, and in accordance with the action taken at the last regular meeting, March 2, 1899, your secretary attended the sessions of the section on state medicine of the American Medical Association; besides attending the meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges; also, the National Confederation of State Examining and Licensing Boards. These latter meetings were held on Monday, June 5, while the work of the committee on state medicine began on Tuesday, June 6.

The three papers coming first were: (1) Influence of Antitoxin on Statistics, Edward Rosenthal, Philadelphia; (2) Decrease in Mortality from Diphtheria, W. P. Munn, Denver; (3) The Associate Infections in Scarlet Fever, W. K. Jaques, Chicago.

These were able papers, by men familiar with the subjects. It would seem that, if anything can be proved in medicine by statistics, the result of careful observation, then the immense benefits to be obtained by the proper use of antitoxin serum as a remedial and as a preventive measure in diphtheria are no longer a question of discussion, but only a question as to the degree of its usefulness when used by competent hands and under established rules.

The Associate Infections in Scarlet Fever, by Doctor Jaques, was a very interesting paper, clearly revealing some of the variations in the course of that disease as the result of multiple infection, not omitting to speak of the pathogenic factor, as was also treated of later by W. J. Class, of the same city.

These papers were all followed by discussions on the particular subjects of which they treated.

It would seem that antitoxin as an immunizing agent is about to become established by internal administration other than by the hypodermatic method, namely, by the stomach, and still better by the rectum. These methods, if established, will be of immense value, especially so in overcoming the opposition of the public on account of the supposed danger from the former method. Some cases were given in which death followed very soon after the subcutaneous injection, but the relationship of cause and effect seemed to be, at least, somewhat uncertain, yet were of such a close relationship as to time as to call for great caution. According to Doctor Munn's paper, the mortality from diphtheria has been reduced sixty per cent., and when used on first day the fatality is less than one per cent.

On Wednesday morning, June 7, we had a *Symposium on Tuberculosis*, Dr. N. S. Davis opening the subject and closing the discussion. He dwelt especially on the resistant influences of persons in the full degree of health, and deprecated in the strongest terms all practices and unfavorable habits and customs which lower the standard of vitality, pointing out in strong language some which are becoming very common.

The papers and discussions on the subject were simply overwhelming. It was very encouraging, however, to note that quite a number of the states were taking up the subject in earnest, and that the national government, by the marine hospital service, has selected a site and is carrying out plans on a scientific basis to ascertain what and how most efficient means can be employed to arrest the disease, in the early stages at least. Fort Stanton, near the Rocky mountains, in New Mexico, has been selected as the most favorable location, taking all conditions into consideration. A reservation has been transferred to the marine hospital corps for the purpose of the careful study of the disease and the means of palliation or cure. Surgeon-General Wyman gave an account of experiments in the disinfection of the Pullman coaches, the investigation having been carried on for the last three years.

To report all the interesting points brought out under this head would extend this summary to great length. The Board may be aware that this subject has interested your secretary for several years, and he had his word on the subject. By the journal of the association the Board may have the reports in full. My notes are quite full on some other points. Doctor Evans, of Chicago, made a most powerful summing up of the entire subject from the statistical point of view. He regarded it as the most important economic question in the United States.

General Sternberg, of the army, gave an unusually interesting account of the "Sanitary Lesson of the War," showing by charts a comparison between the death-rate of the war of 1861 and that of the Spanish-American war for the same length

of time, to wit, twelve months; all of which made a very favorable showing in favor of the latter as to mortality, notwithstanding the many newspaper statements and complaints; and he pointed out the significant fact that the medical department was almost entirely advisory, and had no authority to enforce any of its sanitary measures, in the time of an active campaign, with volunteers. Some of us can appreciate fully this unfortunate situation of the medical corps.

Colonel Green, medical inspector, enforced the same sentiment respecting lack of military authority, and the delay from "red tape" or indifference on the part of regimental officers and those higher in rank. He was certainly correct in suggesting that a change was needed in the law; and we, as a board, need the same change.

Smallpox, in epidemic form, in Ohio, was briefly treated, though in a very interesting manner, by Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the state board of that state. Many of the epidemics had become possible on account of mistakes in the early diagnosis, it being taken for chicken-pox, black measles, impetigo, etc. Most of the outbreaks had been mild and feebly contagious. Vaccination has appeared to be more fully protective than a former attack of smallpox. He regarded vaccination, when efficiently done, as absolutely protective. Better quarantine 100 cases of varicella than let one case of variola run free; the error, if any, must be on the side of public safety. Twenty-six per cent. of the unvaccinated died. There had been two deaths in Ohio following vaccination. One also was given in detail by Doctor Revold, of St. Louis.

The Methods of Disinfection by Means of Formaldehyde were shown and explained in considerable detail, showing also the penetrating power in various culture media. This also as a contribution from Chicago, by C. W. Behm.

Dr. C. F. Ulrich, of Wheeling, W. Va., an old teacher and school officer, read a very interesting paper on "Hygiene of the Public School." The final examination of pupils was generally condemned, and characterized in the discussion as *pestiferous*. All the sanitary requirements were dwelt upon and strongly emphasized in this paper.

As we have been endeavoring to popularize this subject for many years, your secretary at the close of the discussion offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That all state school authorities be recommended to require, as a part of the examination, of candidates for public-school teachers, the subject of "Sanitation of Schools."

The medical profession came in for a full share of responsibility for the present condition and bad conduct of our schools. Dr. N. S. Davis said much of the mere competition in the schools arose from the spirit of "trying to beat somebody else."

Typhoid fever received its proportion of consideration, not only from the army officers, but from others. "The Control of Milk Supply of Cities" was given by Dr. Ernest Wende, of Buffalo.

While at the capitol, where we met in sections, I had occasion to call on the adjutant-general, and inquired concerning a report that I had the honor to make at the close of the war, viz., in December, 1865, of an entire division, third, of fifteenth army corps—the only report that the surgeon-general and the state authorities regarded as meriting publication from any one surgeon from the state of Ohio.

We value most that which cost us most, and so with this report. It cost me a great amount of labor, for I traced the *individual cases for one year*, giving the results. I felt very much gratified in being able to procure a copy of the

published report; and proud that I had done so much *gratuitous work* at a time when the facts were obtainable, and when others were lying in their tents asleep.

At the close of the session, on the same day, I left for Topeka.

(Signed) H. Z. GILL, *Secretary*.

THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., September 20, 1899.

Drs. B. J. Alexander, president, J. M. Minick, G. E. Locke, A. S. Gish, S. W. Williston, G. W. Hollembeak, S. J. Crumbine, Charles Lowry, R. J. Morton:

DEAR DOCTORS—You are hereby notified that the next regular quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Board of Health will be held at the office of the secretary, in the city of Topeka, in the state-house, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this notice, and oblige, yours truly,

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

B. J. ALEXANDER, *President*.

TOPEKA, KAN., September 27, 1899.

In response to the above call, the Kansas State Board of Health convened in the office of the secretary, at the city of Topeka, in the state-house, at eleven o'clock A. M. of this day. A quorum not being present, by common consent the meeting was postponed until 1:15 P. M.

At 1:30 P. M., a quorum being present, the Board was called to order by the president.

A roll-call showed the following members present: Doctors Alexander, Locke, Gish, Williston, Crumbine, Lowry, and Morton. Absent: Doctors Hollembeak and Minick.

The minutes of the June quarterly meeting were read, and approved as read.

The secretary then presented his report of the work connected with the office during the past quarter.

Upon motion made by Doctor Williston, seconded by Doctor Locke, the secretary's report was adopted and placed on file. (See page —.)

At the conclusion of the reading of the secretary's report, a committee from the undertakers who were not members of the state association, consisting of Mr. Barkley and Mr. Palmer, appeared before the Board and protested against the examination of undertakers, as proposed by the Board. Mr. Barkley stated that the Funeral Directors' Association contained about forty-five members, while there were over 400 undertakers doing business in this state. He did not think it fair that all the members of the examining committee should be selected from the association, which was not a representative body. Mr. Palmer then presented his case to the Board, stating that for a

number of years a school of embalming had been conducted in this city, and that 235 undertakers, most of whom are still doing business in the state, took an examination, and are qualified in every particular. He stated that, in his judgment, some provision ought to be made by the Board whereby these may not be compelled to take the examination. After this committee retired the Board took up the matter of licensing undertakers.

At the June meeting of the Board, when action was taken in this matter, it was represented to the Board that the railroads, on or about the 1st of September, would require that all undertakers doing business in this state who desired to offer bodies for transportation over the railroads must hold an embalmer's license from this Board, stating that they were duly qualified to properly embalm bodies. To ascertain if the railroads contemplated a new rule in this respect, the following letter was addressed to Mr. Black :

TOPEKA, KAN., September 21, 1899.

Mr. W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent A. T. & S. F. Rly., Topeka:

DEAR SIR—Through the Funeral Directors' Association of this state, it was represented to the State Board of Health that the railroads of this state contemplated, in the very near future, making a new rule in respect to the transportation of bodies which have died of contagious or infectious disease; that, before a body of this nature could be shipped, the undertaker who prepared the body must have had a license issued him by the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health, presuming that the information it had received was reliable, have begun to make arrangements to examine and license the embalmers of this state. Recently it has come to my knowledge that misrepresentations had been made to the State Board of Health in this respect. What I desire to know is: Does your road contemplate, in the near future, the making of a new rule as indicated above? Since the states of Colorado, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska will not allow the transportation of corpses unless embalmed by a person holding an embalmers' license, will you continue to ship bodies from this state to points in any of those states, provided the bodies are not embalmed by a person holding authority from this Board?

The next quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health occurs on the 27th inst. Further action in this matter will be taken at that time. An early reply will greatly oblige,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary.*

Mr. Black replied to the foregoing letter, through Doctor Lowry, that his company had not contemplated enforcing the rule referred to.

The secretary, to ascertain the powers of the Board in this respect, had formulated the following rule, and submitted it, with the following letter, to the attorney-general:

RULE XXXII. The following regulations respecting the transportation of dead bodies will be observed: Every undertaker doing business in this state must, before he shall issue any permit for the transportation of bodies which have died of contagious or infectious disease, pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Health, or a committee selected by said Board, and re-

ceive an embalmer's certificate, properly signed by the president and secretary of said Board. Every undertaker shall enter the number of his embalmer's certificate upon every permit which he fills out.

In all such cases the said Board of Health shall require the coupons to be attached to such permits to be detached and preserved by every common carrier or the person in charge of any vessel, railway-train or vehicle to which dead bodies shall be delivered for transportation. Any violation of these rules shall subject the offender to a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

TOPEKA, KAN., September 22, 1899.

Hon. A. A. Godard, Attorney-General, City:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find a new rule which the State Board of Health contemplates passing at its next quarterly meeting, on the 27th inst. Has the Board sufficient authority, under section 9, chapter 75, of the General Statutes of 1897, to legally make a rule of this character and enforce the same?

Very respectfully, (Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary.*

In response to the above letter, Mr. Godard replied as follows:

SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

Hon. W. B. Swan, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I have received your communication of the 22d inst., enclosing a draft of a rule whose adoption is contemplated by the State Board of Health, and requesting an opinion as to whether the State Board has authority, under section 9, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897, to adopt and enforce this rule. All the powers and duties of the State Board of Health are prescribed by chapter 129 of the Laws of 1885, except certain duties relative to quarantine in certain cases, which are provided by chapter 74 of the Laws of 1893.

I have examined carefully the provisions of both these acts, but fail to find any one which seems broad enough to warrant the adoption of the rule in question. Section 4 of chapter 129 of the Laws of 1885 provides that "the State Board of Health shall supervise the health interests of the people of this state," and if there were no further provisions apparently defining and limiting the powers of the Board this general authority might warrant the enactment of the rule; but the subsequent provisions of the act seem to have been intended to enumerate and specify the powers and duties of the State Board in its supervision of the health interests of the people of the state.

It is probable that the adoption of this rule would require every undertaker in the state to pass an examination, as it is not likely that any one of them would want to do business without authority at all times to embalm bodies, whether death resulted from contagious or infectious disease or not.

The State Board of Health is a creature of the statute, and its powers are derived from the same source. I do not think these powers should be extended beyond what fairly appears from the language of the statute to have been the legislative purpose and intent in the enactment of the law.

I am of the opinion that, if a rule of such effect and importance is to be established, there should first be some further and more definite provisions made therefor by the legislature.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. A. GODARD, *Attorney-General.*

After a very general discussion of this subject, Doctor Williston moved that the matter of undertakers' licenses be laid on the table. This motion was seconded by Doctor Morton, and carried.

The secretary was also instructed to inform Mr. Penwell, secretary

of the Funeral Directors' Association, of the action of the Board in this matter.

It was moved by Doctor Williston, seconded by Doctor Morton, that the secretary be instructed to prepare a pamphlet containing the rules as laid down by the various state boards of health governing the transportation of bodies, the best methods of embalming, the most approved embalming fluids to be used, the best treatment of a body having died of contagious or infectious disease, what are the best disinfectants, how to use the same, and such general information as may be useful to undertakers and the public in general.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a new form for the transportation of corpses.

Doctor Alexander, being compelled to leave, appointed Doctor Morton as president *pro tem*.

Doctor Lowry moved that the secretary be appointed a committee to look after the condition of the soldiers' home at Fort Dodge, investigate thoroughly, and, if necessary, send the sanitary engineer; also, investigate thoroughly the water-supply of Fort Dodge and the water system of Dodge City.

The motion was seconded by Doctor Crumbine, and carried.

It was moved by Doctor Lowry, seconded by Doctor Williston, that the secretary and Doctor Crumbine be a committee to look after the law concerning the feeding of diseased bodies of animals to hogs, the skinning, shipping and selling skins of the same; find out if the Board has jurisdiction of the matter of prohibiting the skinning of diseased bodies of animals and feeding the same to hogs.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

R. J. Morton	\$7 20
S. W. Williston.....	3 90
G. E. Locke	5 40
S. J. Crumbine	23 80
A. S. Gish	3 36
B. J. Alexander.....	4 95
	<hr/>
	\$48 61

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, M. D., *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the Board:

GENTLEMEN—Having been elected secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, I tried to assume the duties of the office on July 1, but my predecessor, Doctor Gill, refused to recognize me as secretary, saying that the Board had no authority to elect a new secretary, as the statutes provide that the secretary shall hold his office so long as he shall faithfully discharge the duties thereof, or until removed for just cause at a regular meeting of the Board. He would not recog-

nize that the election of a new secretary acted as a removal of the former one; in short, this new Board had no authority to elect a new secretary until the former one resigned or was removed for cause. Necessarily, this condition of affairs caused some confusion in the work of the office for about two weeks following the 1st of July; but I am happy to report that the controversy was settled without any appeal to either the Board or the courts. It has been, I think, settled for all time that this Board has authority to elect a secretary at any and every annual meeting of the Board, and the mere election of a new secretary operates as the removal of his predecessor.

In support of this opinion, I desire to submit the following letters. The replies to these letters clearly show that this Board has ample authority, under the decision of our supreme court, to manage its own affairs in its own way. On July 14 I wrote the following letter to Doctor Alexander, president of the Board, in reference to this controversy:

TOPEKA, KAN., July 14, 1899.

B. J. Alexander, M. D., President State Board of Health, Hiawatha, Kan.:

DEAR DOCTOR—I desire to keep you informed concerning the situation here. On the morning of July 1, I demanded the office of secretary of the State Board of Health, and Doctor Gill positively refused to turn the office over to me. I asked Hon. J. A. Troutman, my attorney, to confer with Attorney-General Godard with regard to the matter. He did so, and both he and Attorney-General Godard agreed that I was legally elected secretary of the Board. The following is a letter received from my attorney:

Dr. W. R. Swan, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR DOCTOR—Referring to the refusal of Dr. H. Z. Gill to surrender the office of secretary of the State Board of Health to you, will say that we have examined the matter quite thoroughly, and are fully convinced that you are legally entitled to the office in question. We base our opinion upon three separate grounds:

First. The statute of the state of Kansas requires the secretary to execute a bond in the sum of \$5000, subject to the governor's approval. Doctor Gill, as secretary, has never signed nor executed any bond as required by law. A bond is on file in the office of secretary of state bearing the approval of the governor, but Doctor Gill, the principal, did not sign it.

Second. Doctor Gill was elected on the 28th day of June, 1897, as the minutes of the meeting of the Board held on that date clearly show. On the 15th day of June, 1898, he was again elected "for the coming year," as the minutes of the meeting disclose. It is apparent that it was the purpose of the Board to limit the tenure of his office to one year.

Third. Doctor Gill doubtless relies upon the statute, which provides that "the secretary shall hold his office so long as he shall faithfully discharge the duties thereof; but may be removed for just cause at any regular meeting of the Board, by a majority of the members of the Board."

The constitution prohibits the legislature from creating any office the tenure of which is longer than four years. The presumption is that any public officer at all times faithfully discharges his duties, and the effect of this statute is to create an office which may be held by the secretary for life. It therefore violates this constitutional provision and is void. The case of *Lewis v. Lewelling*, in the 53d Kansas Reports, clearly settles the proposition. The supreme court in that case lays down this rule: "When the statute fixes a term of office at such a length of time that it is unconstitutional the tenure thereof is not declared, and the office is held only during the pleasure of the appointing power." This fits your case exactly. If the statute in question is unconstitutional, as we maintain, then the secretary of the State Board of Health holds subject to the will of the Board; and the Board having exercised its discretion in electing Doctor Gill for one year only, his term has expired.

Even if the Board had not limited his term to one year when he was elected, he would be subject to arbitrary removal at any time, and it has been held in many similar cases that the mere election or appointment of a successor operates as a removal.

Taking these several matters into consideration, together with other facts bearing upon the case, we are confident that you can successfully assert your right to the office in the courts.

We might add that we have discussed these various questions with Attorney-General Godard and his assistants, Judges West and Tracy, and they concur in our conclusion.

(Signed)

TROUTMAN & STONE, Attorneys.

Upon these conclusions, the executive council furnished a new room and delivered the keys into my possession. This was on Monday, July 10, and I took possession of the office on that morning. The executive council have practically done all that they can in the matter. The law says that they shall simply provide an office for the secretary of the State Board of Health, and, in delivering the keys of that office to me, they certainly recognize me as secretary. Auditor Cole has honored my voucher and issued me warrants, and Treasurer Grimes has cashed these warrants. They will not accept Doctor Gill's approval of anything so far as obtaining supplies for the office is concerned; they have also refused to approve his requisition for printed stationery: in short, he is not recognized at all as secretary. The law does not allow the executive council to say who is sec-

retary; but Doctor Gill has written the executive council requesting them "that official notice be given me that my duties, responsibilities and obligations as secretary of the State Board of Health have ceased and been terminated." Of course the executive council has no authority to give such official notice; that must come from you.

Taking the above facts into consideration, I think you are warranted in sending Dr. H. Z. Gill an official notice that his duties, responsibilities and obligations as secretary of the State Board of Health have ceased and been terminated. You would have the hearty indorsement of the state administration in pursuing such a course. Will you not kindly send Doctor Gill an official notice at once that he is no longer secretary of the State Board of Health?

Very respectfully, (Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

On the following day, July 15, I wrote the attorney-general as follows:

TOPEKA, KAN., July 15, 1899.

Hon. A. A. Godard, Attorney-General, City:

DEAR SIR— I desire to submit to you the following statements: On June 14, 1899, the State Board of Health met in this city. The following members were present: Doctors Minick, Locke, Gish, Alexander, Williston, Hollembeak, Lowry, and Morton; absent, Doctor Crumbine. The Board met for organization. Dr. B. J. Alexander, of Hiawatha, was elected president. Dr. W. B. Swan received five votes for secretary. Enclosed you will find a statement from Doctor Alexander, president of the Board, that I was elected secretary of said Board. Enclosed you will also find a certification from Hon. Geo. A. Clark, secretary of state, that I have filed the necessary bond, approved by the proper authority, and further, that I have taken the oath of office for the position of secretary of the State Board of Health. What I desire to know, officially, is this: Was I legally elected secretary of the said Board of Health: and, if I was legally elected secretary of said Board, does not that election relieve Doctor Gill of all duties and responsibilities of that office since the 1st day of July, 1899? Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

To this letter the attorney-general replied as follows:

TOPEKA, KAN., July 15, 1899.

Dr. W. B. Swan, Secretary State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of this date, reciting the proceedings of the State Board of Health in the matter of your election as secretary, and enclosing the certificate of the president of the Board as to the fact of your election, and also the certificate of the secretary of state as to your having qualified by taking the oath and giving the bond required by law, is duly received. In reply thereto, I have to say that, in my opinion, your election to the office of secretary of the State Board of Health was regular and legal in all respects: that you are entitled to the possession of said office, and to be recognized as the legal and only incumbent thereof; and that your predecessor in said office has been divested and relieved of all rights, duties and responsibilities in relation thereto.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. A. GODARD, *Attorney-General*.

I handed Doctor Gill a copy of the attorney-general's letter, and in a day or two afterwards he requested me to give him a receipt for certain valuables belonging to the state but in his possession. This was done. I also hold his receipt for twenty-five dollars, in full for all work done by him as secretary of the State Board of Health for the first eight days of July, during which time he attended to the work of the office.

On July 29 the secretary met with the committee from the Funeral Directors' Association. Said committee was composed of President Gates, Vice-president Raymond, and Secretary Penwell, officers of the above-named association. The meeting was held in the office of the secretary of the State Board of Health. The deliberations of the committee were as follows: Said committee desired the number of the committee on examination to be changed from three to five. This committee will be recommended by the president of the Funeral Directors' Association; the appointment of this committee to be approved by the president of

the State Board of Health. This same committee is to select the questions for the examination, the number of which is left to the examining committee; said questions to be submitted to the secretary and president of the State Board of Health for their approval.

The president of the Funeral Directors' Association, together with the president of the State Board of Health, will decide upon the percentage candidates shall receive before a license shall be issued to them. The president of the Funeral Directors' Association suggested seventy-five per cent. This examining committee will probably meet in four different parts of the state to hold its examinations. The member or members of the State Board of Health who reside nearest the place of meeting will be invited, as *ex officio* members, to attend the examination. This committee is to examine all papers of applicants for a license; said papers may, however, at any time be examined by members of the State Board of Health. Said committee to provide its own certificates, fill in the names of those who have successfully passed the examination, and submit the same to the secretary and president of the State Board of Health for their signatures. No part of this expense is to be met by the State Board of Health.

A copy of these conclusions was transmitted to Doctor Alexander for his approval. The president of the Board approved these arrangements, with the exception of the manner of selecting the examining committee. He suggested that the examining committee be chosen by the State Board of Health from names selected by the officers of the Funeral Directors' Association; the number of names so presented to be double that of the examining committee. Doctor Alexander stated that this was the original agreement. The suggestion was a good one, and Secretary Penwell was requested to transmit ten names to this office.

As requested, Secretary Penwell transmitted the names of the following parties selected by the officers of the Funeral Directors' Association: H. W. Gates, Rosedale; E. O. DeMoss, Topeka; W. B. Raymond, Kansas City; J. A. Harouff, Atchison; J. B. Henthorn, Hiawatha; W. H. Eichholtz, Abilene; C. W. Goodlander, Belleville; L. F. Maneval, Centralia; and D. R. Maltby, McPherson. From this number, Doctor Alexander selected the following gentlemen to act as the examining committee: H. W. Gates, W. B. Raymond, J. B. Henthorn, E. O. DeMoss, D. R. Maltby. Doctor Alexander also appointed J. A. Harouff, of Atchison, to assist the secretary in examining and passing upon the qualifications of the examining committee.

August 5, a request was received from Doctor Alexander, on behalf of the mayor and council of Hiawatha, asking that a special sanitary officer of the Board be sent to Hiawatha to investigate the construction of a new sewer, also the sanitary condition of the Hiawatha academy. The secretary requested Prof. F. O. Marvin to proceed to Hiawatha and make the necessary investigation. Professor Marvin did so, and his report is as follows:

REPORT ON CERTAIN SANITARY MATTERS RELATING TO THE CITY OF
HIAWATHA, KAN.

To the Kansas State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—At the request of Doctor Alexander, president of your Board, I visited the city of Hiawatha, Kan., on the 10th inst., to examine into and report upon certain sanitary matters relating to the welfare of that place. I found that there were three things upon which advice was desired, viz., the disposal of the sewage from the Hiawatha academy, the disposal of the sewage from the general sewage system of the city, and the abatement of certain cesspools in districts where sewers are about to be constructed.

First. The academy buildings are situated in the center of several acres of ground, otherwise unoccupied. An outbuilding includes privies with surface cesspools under them, the drainage from which is carried away in an underground

drain, discharging on the surface near the northeast corner of the grounds, back of and about 200 feet distant from two or three dwellings. Some of the people living in these houses have made complaint to the city council that this discharge creates a nuisance, and which they ask to have abated. The position of this outlet can be easily and at small expense changed so as temporarily to avoid the trouble complained of. The authorities of the academy have very cheerfully assented to this. At the earliest date possible, however, the academy should be connected with the city sewerage system, which can readily serve their needs.

Second. It is decidedly to the credit of Hiawatha that it has what appears to be an excellent public water-supply, and that it is now building a system of sewers; but beyond this, they are attempting to deal with the disposal of their sewage—a rare thing in Western towns of its size, or of any size, for that matter. The method chosen is that of subirrigation, combined with a previous subsidence in a settling reservoir. I did not examine into all the details of construction, but feel sure that the general principles and lines of the design of the outfall works are all right. From a rapid inspection of the topography of the town site and the surrounding territory, I should say that the location of the outfall was properly chosen, and designed to serve the largest number and that part of the town which first needs the benefit of sewerage. The general scheme of the sewer system, so far as it has been worked out, seems to be well planned, and capable of extension over the larger portion of the town as the demand for its benefits arise. The construction of the work seems to be very carefully watched by the engineer in charge of the work.

Third. In that part of the town which is to be immediately provided with sewers there are several shallow cesspools into which house drainage is discharged, as well as some deeper ones whose use has arisen in the following way, viz.: The water-bearing stratum, described as layer of coarse gravel, lies at a depth below the surface of somewhere from 90 to 100 feet, and is overlaid by a hard, cemented conglomerate or gravel, locally called "concrete," and which lies at a depth of about seventy feet. Local well-borers have told me that the water in this lower stratum is of plentiful supply, and that it rises only a few feet up the well. It is said that this sheet of water is moving with a considerable flow, as would naturally be expected from the open nature of the layer. All underground waters are in continuous motion, though it is difficult to determine their direction or quantity. On boring to the "concrete," it is said that a supply is sometimes obtained, but that it often gives out and it becomes necessary to sink the well deeper, into the gravel stratum.

After the introduction of a public water-supply, and before provision for sewerage was made, some people, desiring the advantages of house drainage, put a system into their houses and turned their sewage into their old abandoned wells, which, in two cases to which my attention was called, originally reached only to the "concrete." After about two years of use, one of these wells filled up and its owner dug a new one for the same purpose to about the same depth. These are within the man's own yard. The other well is located on public property in the street adjacent. After four years or more of use as a cesspool (according to my informant, Mr. G. H. Ham, a member of the city council), this also filled up, and last spring it was sunk deeper, into the water-bearing gravel, and from which several wells in the immediate neighborhood, distant from 250 to 500 feet, derive household supplies. These cesspools are located in the block west of Second and north of Delaware streets, and the dwellings now attached to them can easily and properly be served by the sewers now being built.

In order to get some information at first hand as to the quality of the well-water in the neighborhood of these cesspools, I took three samples from as many wells. These are numbered 1, 2 and 3 in the chemist's report hereto attached. No. 1 was from Mr. Grimes's place, at the corner of Second and Shawnee streets. No. 2 was from a place occupied by a family of the name of Hubbard, on the north side of Delaware street, between First and Second streets. No. 3 was from a place just across Delaware street, on the south side, occupied by a colored family.

The chemical analyses show that these waters are of very marked difference in character, which indicates to my mind a local source of organic pollution. Whether or not the two cesspools above alluded to are directly responsible for the high amount of nitrogen and chlorine in the Grimes well it is hard to say, as there may be some other source. It is certainly, however, a suspicious case. Deep wells often contain a large amount of chlorine, and there is normally a

certain amount in any ground water, varying in different localities; but any excess above this amount or any marked change in quantity, as in the present instance, where the various wells are so close together, must be taken as indicating sewage pollution. The consistent increase in all forms of nitrogen, in going from No. 3^d to No. 1st, indicates increasing contamination, and possibly that the underflow is from south to north. It would, however, take many examinations of water from other wells to settle this point. Judged by the chemical analyses, well No. 1st must be considered as containing a badly contaminated water, unfit for domestic use; the water of well No. 2^d as open to suspicion; and that of No. 3^d as being of fair quality.

These analyses are not necessary, however, as a basis for the condemnation of these or any other cesspools existing in the vicinity of dwellings. Sanitarians are united in opposing their use and urging their abandonment. In the present case, the leakage from the shallower cesspools would probably follow the upper surface of the hard upper layer of "concrete," and may reach the shallow wells or drop down the holes drilled for the deeper ones into the porous layer below. In the deeper cesspools, reaching this layer, the liquids from the house drainage more readily flow into and mix with the ground water; indeed, this is the reason why such an outlet is sought.

To turn house drainage into an open, porous, water-bearing stratum used for a source of supply in the immediate neighborhood, needs only to be stated to be condemned. There are too many cases on record where disease germs have been carried considerable distances through porous soil by the water flowing therein for intelligent people who have given sanitary matters any attention to tolerate such practices. Aside from the dangers of it, it is not a very agreeable notion to think that one is using a solution of his neighbor's waste, even though dilute and partially purified by natural agencies.

The authorities of Hiawatha ought to force the discontinuance of all cesspools in their town and fill them up. Added weight is given to this by the fact that the property where these nuisances exist is now being provided with the modern conveniences of a system of sewerage. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) F. O. MARVIN, A. M.

Sanitary and Civil Engineer for the Kansas State Board of Health.
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE, August 19, 1899.

LAWRENCE, KAN., August 17, 1899.

Prof. F. O. Marvin, Lawrence, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I have made sanitary analyses of the three samples of water given me by you, with the following results:

No. 1.	
Nitrogen as free ammonia.....	0.118 parts per million.
“ albuminoid ammonia.....	0.093 “ “
“ nitrites.....	4.000 “ “
“ nitrates.....	25.999 “ “
Chlorine.....	96.800 “ “
No. 2.	
Nitrogen as free ammonia.....	0.080 parts per million.
“ albuminoid ammonia.....	0.082 “ “
“ nitrites.....	0.800 “ “
“ nitrates.....	13.200 “ “
Chlorine.....	25.260 “ “
No. 3.	
Nitrogen as free ammonia.....	0.058 parts per million.
“ albuminoid ammonia.....	0.063 “ “
“ nitrites.....	0.400 “ “
“ nitrates.....	2.500 “ “
Chlorine.....	11.600 “ “

Sample No. 1 is the worst of the three waters; the free ammonia is higher than in either of the other two, as is also the albuminoid ammonia. The latter is high enough to cause suspicion that the water is impure. This suspicion is strengthened by the very excessive quantities of nitrogen present as nitrates and nitrites. The chlorine is also very much higher than in the others. Everything indicates that No. 1 is contaminated.

In sample No. 2, the free and albuminoid ammonia are both higher than in No. 3. The nitrates, nitrites and chlorine are all rather high. The indications are that No. 2 is contaminated, though not to so great a degree as No. 1.

No. 3, I should say, was a comparatively pure water.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) HAMILTON P. CADY,
Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

A copy of the foregoing report was sent to Doctor Alexander, to be presented to the mayor and council of Hiawatha.

On August 15, Dr. J. E. Vanderpool, health officer of Gove county, telegraphed me they were having great trouble to maintain a quarantine in cases of scarlet fever in their county. The following morning I received two letters upon the same subject. Both the telegram and letters requested my presence in Grainfield to investigate the matter and assist the local authorities in maintaining a quarantine. I went to Grainfield on the morning of August 16 and held a conference with the county commissioners, who had met in special session as a local board of health to confer with me. I found that within a few months there had been fifteen cases of scarlet fever in the county. There are only two physicians in the whole county, and the people were becoming alarmed about the non-observance of the quarantine rules. The county health officer had promptly, upon notification, quarantined two houses in Grainfield where there were five cases of scarlet fever, but the quarantine cards were promptly torn down. The men of the house paid no attention whatever to the quarantine. The county commissioners expressed their willingness to do anything they possibly could under the law. I found that none of the towns of the county had ordinances in reference to quarantine against communicable diseases. The county commissioners, as the local board of health, agreed to recommend to the several towns of the county that they adopt such ordinances as would empower them to quarantine all cases of communicable diseases.

At a later date Grainfield and Gove City passed ordinances requiring all infectious and contagious diseases to be quarantined, and attached penalties for the violation of the quarantine rules.

Professor Williston reports concerning a trip which he made to Garnett, at the request of the mayor, that the health officer of that place had never been inside of the house where there had been a case of smallpox. He was afraid of smallpox, and the fumigation made was a farce. The man delegated by the health officer to fumigate the premises had simply burned a small paraldehyde lamp about an hour while he was working in the rooms, and had carried a pan of burning sulphur through the rooms. Professor Williston filled the bath tub with all the white clothing and soaked it in corrosive sublimate; hung all other clothing on line, and destroyed some: calked doors and windows, and burned a large paraldehyde generator through keyhole four hours. A certificate was given to the mayor, and the house was removed from quarantine after all bedclothes, bedding and carpets had been removed and exposed to the sun.

Complaint having been made to me by certain parties, both physicians and citizens, about the quality of our city water, the following letter was sent to Mr. Jesse Shaw, manager of the Topeka Water Company:

TOPEKA, KAN., August 23, 1899.

Jesse Shaw, Esq., Manager Topeka Water Company, City:

DEAR SIR—Recently it has come to my knowledge that quite a large number of cases of malarial and malario-typhoid fever exist in this city. In my own practice—and I am informed the same fact occurs in the practice of other physicians here—it is noticeable that quite a large percentage of these cases are in a territory adjacent to the ends of your mains and laterals. It is natural that certain sedimentary substances which the water might contain would be carried to the ends of the mains and laterals and be deposited therein. The color of the water and the disagreeable odor arising therefrom, when your hydrants are opened in the outlying districts, show that there is such a deposit in the ends of your mains and laterals. We all know that impure water does much to impair the health. To remain pure, it is essential that water should have a free circulation. To accomplish this end and to conserve the health of the people of this city, especially the poorer classes, I would recommend that the hydrants located on your mains and laterals,

especially near the blind ends where the circulation is necessarily poor, be opened frequently and regularly and these waterways be given thorough flushings.

Yours for health, (Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

To which letter the following reply was received:

W. B. Swan, M. D., *Secretary State Board of Health, City*:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of even date received. We thank you for writing us about this matter, and we beg to assure you that your recommendations shall have our prompt and careful attention. Yours truly,

TOPEKA WATER COMPANY.
J. W. NEILL, *Receiver*.

As our medical law is being violated all over this state, it is refreshing to hear of the occasional conviction of a quack. Dr. J. R. Purdum, county health officer of Jewell county, on August 25, reported that he had secured a conviction against one A. F. Higgins, who was practicing illegally in his county. The fine and costs assessed against this party amounted in all to \$275. This was sufficient to drive him from the state. He reports that the case was fought desperately from beginning to end, but a conviction was finally obtained, with the above results. I simply report this case to you, gentlemen, to show that it is possible, even under our law, to convict men who are practicing illegally in this state. I desire to compliment Doctor Purdum upon his success in this case.

About the middle of August, a request came from James L. Allen, mayor of Highland, to send the sanitary expert of this Board to investigate the unsanitary condition of a cesspool which Mr. B. D. Williams, of that town, had built to receive the sewage from a large building which he had recently constructed. As there had been considerable correspondence about this matter with my predecessor, Doctor Gill, and the result of this correspondence not being satisfactory, Doctor Williston was finally requested to go to Highland and make a thorough investigation of this matter and report at his earliest convenience. Doctor Williston was in Montana when my letter was written: hence this investigation was not made until about the first of September. The following is the report which Doctor Williston submitted:

LAWRENCE, September 3, 1899.

W. B. Swan, M. D., *Secretary*:

DEAR SIR—I yesterday visited Highland and examined into the matter of the cesspool, as requested by the mayor, Mr. Allen.

During the past season Mr. B. D. Williams, of that town, has erected an excellent building for office and dwelling purposes, on the main street of the town. The building is provided with all city conveniences, and careful attention has been paid to the plumbing, which is of most excellent character. This is the first building in the town provided with a faucet water-supply (piped from his own reservoir), and, hence, the first one in which the disposal of sewage became a matter of interest. The town is not sewered, and Mr. Williams constructed a large cesspool for its reception about ninety feet back of the building. This cesspool, for the reception of the contents of five closets, was dug about twenty feet deep, to the water-bearing stratum. The city council had requested him to cement the pool: this he did not do: its walls are pervious.

Complaint is made by citizens residing on the next street back that the escape of the sewage directly into the water-bearing stratum is detrimental and dangerous to their health. The nearest residence is about 100 feet distant from the pool.

In this contention I agree. Pervious cesspools are *always* dangerous to the purity of the wells in their vicinity. However, no complaints are made of the numerous privy vaults, also uncemented, some of which are much nearer to the wells used by the complaining parties. I see no difference between the privy vaults and the cesspool, save that there is a larger quantity of sewage escaping into the pool. I would recommend that the city council require *all* receptacles of human excreta, when located within 100 feet of a well, to be cemented, and the material to be removed as often as necessary.

Respectfully, (Signed) S. W. WILLISTON.

A copy of the foregoing report was transmitted to James L. Allen, mayor of Highland.

During the latter part of August this office had some correspondence with Dr. J. D. Draper, surgeon of the state soldiers' home, at Fort Dodge, concerning the unsanitary environments of the home. The secretary informed him that, if he so desired, the Board would have the home thoroughly investigated. He replied that, in his judgment, he did not think it was absolutely necessary at that time, but if the conditions became much worse he might ask the assistance of the Board. I am glad to report, however, that shortly after this correspondence took place Doctor Crumbine made a thorough investigation of the home, and will make a full report at this meeting.

On September 8 Dr. J. C. Hall, health officer of McPherson, reported to this office that he had caused the arrest of Dr. Jeanette G. Ingraham, a graduate of the Independent Medical College, of Chicago. The trial of this case will take place in December, in the district court of McPherson county. At that time we hope to be able to show that the Independent Medical College, of Chicago, is not in good standing, and that a graduate of said school cannot practice medicine legally in this state.

On September 18 the board of examiners appointed by Doctor Alexander to examine the undertakers of the state were themselves examined by J. A. Harouff, of Atchison, and the secretary, and were found qualified to perform their duties.

I am pleased to report that the health of the people of this state during the past quarter has been remarkably good. Up to this date (September 27) there have been no epidemics of any kind reported. The health officers of several counties have reported a few isolated cases of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet, malarial and typhoid fever. But, wherever necessary, quarantine regulations have been established and the disease controlled promptly.

In addition to the foregoing, the daily routine work and correspondence of the office have been dispatched. Over 800 pieces of mail matter have been sent out during the quarter.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, M. D., *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 23, 1899.

To Drs. B. J. Alexander, president, J. M. Minick, G. E. Locke, A. S. Gish, S. W. Williston, G. W. Hollembeak, S. J. Crumbine, Charles Lowry, and R. J. Morton:

There will be a special meeting of the State Board of Health, Tuesday, October 24, eleven A. M. Smallpox epidemic near Galena.

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 24, 1899.

In response to the above telegram, Doctors Gish, Lowry, Minick and Hollembeak met at the hour appointed.

A quorum not being present, the hour of 1:30 in the afternoon was set for the meeting.

At two o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the president.

Members present: Doctors Alexander, Gish, Lowry, Minick, and Hollembeak.

Absent: Doctors Morton, Williston, Locke, and Crumbine.

Concerning the purpose of the special meeting, the secretary made a report as follows:

During the last two weeks I have had some correspondence with Dr. D. Winter, health officer of Cherokee county, and Doctor Standlee, secretary of the Missouri state board, concerning an epidemic of smallpox existing at Joplin and Springfield, Mo. The physicians of Joplin were not positively agreed that the disease was smallpox until about Thursday of last week. At that time five of the most prominent physicians of Joplin made affidavit that there was no doubt about it. The disease was smallpox. Friday evening, October 20, at about ten o'clock, I received a telephone message from Doctor Winter, at Columbus, that the common council of Galena had passed a resolution establishing a local quarantine against Joplin. The wires were working badly and a good report could not be obtained. However, they requested the secretary of the Board to come down and thoroughly investigate the situation. Doctor Winter was also instructed to telegraph fully the condition next morning.

Not hearing from him by noon of the 21st, I called him up at his home in Columbus, and obtained full particulars of the condition. He told me at that time that the mayor and council of Galena demanded that the State Board of Health take charge, and quarantine against the cities of Joplin and Springfield, Mo., and asked me to come down at once. I arrived at Galena the next morning at six o'clock. The local board of health of Galena was immediately convened. We went to Joplin and made a thorough investigation, and demanded of the mayor of Joplin and the local health officer that they give us the true situation in their city. They told us that there were at least thirteen cases of smallpox in the city and pest-house. I personally investigated one of the cases, which they said was typical of all the others, and I think there is no question but that the disease is smallpox, but of rather a mild form. Prior to this time, there had been a disposition on the part of the authorities of Joplin to deny the existence of the disease in their city, and had been very careless in not maintaining a rigid quarantine; consequently, a large number of people had been exposed. So nearly as I can judge, the reason they desired to conceal the matter was because they are having a street fair there during the present week.

After the investigation, Mr. Spencer, mayor of Joplin, the Galena board of health, Doctor Standlee, secretary of the Missouri state board of health, and your secretary met together and had a thorough discussion about the condition of affairs. Your secretary made the following proposition to the mayor of Joplin, to which, if he would agree, I thought the mayor and council of Galena would not insist upon the interstate quarantine. The proposition was that the city of Joplin furnish a day and night guard for the pest-house, a day and night guard for each of the houses in the city where smallpox exists (three in number at that time), the publication in the morning paper of the number and location of all new cases, the allowing of a deputy health officer deputized by the Galena board of health to make thorough investigations daily to see how thoroughly the quarantine was being observed in Joplin, and the abandonment of the street fair. The mayor was willing to agree to that proposition with the exception of the street fair. He said that the authorities which had that in charge would not abandon it and he did not feel as if he ought to insist upon it. The great thing which Galena desires is to keep her people away from Joplin, and that could not be done if the street fair was held. As our efforts to have the fair abandoned were not likely to be approved by the Joplin people, we gave up the discussion.

The mayor and council of Galena met at three o'clock in the afternoon, and we reported results to them. By resolution, they demanded, if Joplin would not give up the street fair, that the State Board of Health establish a quarantine against Joplin and Springfield. The railroads entering Joplin were requested to instruct their agents at Springfield and Joplin, Mo., to sell no ticket to any point in Cherokee and Crawford counties, or check any baggage or clothing coming from these cities, if they had reason to suspect that said parties had been exposed to the disease, or any evidence of the disease upon their person. That order was issued by the railroads to their agents.

Respectfully submitted. (Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

Following this report of the secretary, the following resolution was read:

WHEREAS, An epidemic of smallpox exists in the cities of Joplin and Springfield, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, There is a continuous intercourse of people between these towns and the city of Galena, Kan.: and

WHEREAS, Because of these conditions existing and creating a menace to and endangering the welfare and health of said city of Galena and community: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city of Galena, Kan., by its mayor and council, do hereby ask and request that the State Board of Health declare a quarantine against these two cities and against such portions of the state of Missouri as may be necessary to establish and maintain this quarantine; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk of said city of Galena send a copy of these resolutions to the secretary of the State Board of Health.

Approved October 23, 1899. (Signed) O. E. ALLEN, *Mayor*.

Attest: JOHN E. PASLEY, *City Clerk*.

Following the reading of the above resolution, the law covering the authority of the Board to establish an interstate quarantine was read. After a complete discussion of the situation, it was moved by Doctor Minick, seconded by Doctor Hollembeak, that the following statement be adopted, authorizing the secretary to establish the quarantine as requested:

TOPEKA, KAN., November 24, 1899.

To Whom it may Concern: In consequence of the existence of smallpox in the cities of Joplin and Springfield, Mo., it is hereby ordered by the State Board of Health that the executive officer of this Board be instructed to maintain a strict quarantine against the above-named cities, and that travel and traffic shall not be permitted from the above-named cities to or through any portion of Cherokee or Crawford counties, and that the executive officer of this Board is duly empowered and authorized to deputize health officers to inspect every person who may be traveling upon any railway-train, passenger-coach or public vehicle or conveyance of whatsoever kind, compelling every person to take oath that he or she is not from the above-named cities, and to exclude all persons from entering this state who are from the above-named cities. This order will also apply to all public highways leading into the city of Galena.

The executive officer of this Board is also empowered to enforce this order in any portion or portions of Cherokee or Crawford counties, upon official request by local board of health or common council of any city therein located. Said execu-

tive officer shall have power to change, modify or enlarge the scope of this order as local conditions may warrant.

This order will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

Respectfully ordered.

(Signed) B. J. ALEXANDER,
President.

(Signed) W. B. SWAN,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

In accordance with the spirit of the above resolution, the following letter was ordered by the Board to be transmitted to A. H. Rogers, Esq., president Southwestern Missouri Electric Railway Company:

TOPEKA, KAN., October 24, 1899.

A. H. Rogers, Esq., President Southwestern Missouri Electric Railway Company, Joplin, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—In consequence of the existence of smallpox in the cities of Joplin and Springfield, Mo., it is hereby ordered by the Kansas State Board of Health that a strict quarantine shall be maintained against the above-named cities, and that travel and traffic shall not be permitted from the above-named cities over the Southwestern Missouri electric railway to or through any portion of the county of Cherokee or the city of Galena, Kan., except in the manner prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Kansas State Board of Health. The executive officer of the Kansas State Board of Health is hereby ordered to execute this order, or may delegate his authority to any health officer or assistant health officer he may appoint.

This order will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

Respectfully ordered. (Signed) W. B. SWAN,

(Signed) B. J. ALEXANDER, *President.* *Sec'y and Executive Officer.*

A similar letter was ordered by the Board to be sent to the president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway; to the president of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway; to the general manager of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway.

The following bills were allowed:

Doctor Minick.....	\$12 85
Doctor Alexander.....	7 45
Doctor Gish.....	7 47
Doctor Hollembeak.....	6 00
Total.....	\$33 77

Upon motion, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted. (Signed) W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., December 11, 1899.

To Drs. B. J. Alexander, president, J. M. Minick, G. E. Locke, A. S. Gish, S. W. Williston, G. W. Hollembeak, S. J. Crumbine, Chas. Lowry, and R. J. Morton:

DEAR DOCTORS—You are hereby notified that the next regular quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Board of Health will be held in the office of the secretary, at the state-house, in the city of Topeka, on the 27th day of December, 1899, eleven o'clock A. M.

Please acknowledge receipt of this notice, and oblige,

Yours truly, (Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

(Signed) B. J. ALEXANDER, *President*.

TOPEKA, KAN., December 27, 1899.

The Kansas State Board of Health convened in the office of the secretary, at the state-house, in the city of Topeka, at eleven o'clock of this day, and was called to order by the secretary, the president being absent.

It was moved and carried that Doctor Morton act as presiding officer. Doctor Morton took the chair.

The roll-call showed the following members present: Doctors Gish, Crumbine, Lowry, Morton, Williston, Hollembeak, and Minick. Absent: Doctors Locke and Alexander.

Prof. F. O. Marvin, sanitary and civil engineer, Prof. E. H. S. Bailey, chemist, and Prof. Paul Fischer, bacteriologist, of the advisory board, were present, adding greatly to the interest of the meeting.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read, and approved as read.

The minutes of the special meeting held October 24 were also read, and approved as read.

The secretary then presented a report of his work since the last meeting, and upon motion it was adopted as a part of the proceedings of the Board and ordered placed on file. (See page 54.)

It being the noon hour, a motion was made and carried that the Board adjourn, to meet at 1:15 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. B. J. Alexander, president of the Board, having arrived, the meeting was called to order by him at 1:50 P. M.

The secretary read the reports as received from the several state institutions, after which it was moved by Doctor Lowry and seconded by Doctor Morton that the committee on inspection of public, state and charitable institutions visit, investigate and report on the institutions where changes have been recommended. Carried.

With reference to reports of special committees, the secretary re-

ported that he had embraced in his report, read before the Board, the report of the committee on which Doctor Crumbine and himself had served, appointed at the last meeting to investigate the practice of feeding the diseased bodies of animals to hogs and the skinning, shipping and selling skins of the same.

Under the head of new business, the following resolution was presented by Doctor Williston for adoption by the Board :

Believing that the pollution of the rivers of the state by the discharge therein of public sewage is to be greatly deprecated, since such a practice must ultimately result in great danger or injury to the public health; and

WHEREAS, The facilities for sewage disposal by irrigation or other approved methods are nowhere so great as at the agricultural college, where the study of methods and results of experimentation may be made of much public utility, the State Board of Health hereby strongly disapproves of the proposed plan whereby the sewage of that institution shall be discharged into the Kansas river.

Upon motion, the resolution was adopted by the Board as read.

Doctor Crumbine then introduced the following resolution :

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that the practice exists among certain farmers and ranchmen of skinning and selling the hides of cattle dying from blackleg, symptomatic anthrax, malignant œdema, and other infectious diseases; and

WHEREAS, The handling of such infected hides is fraught with much danger of inoculation, producing blood-poisoning or in some cases the disease itself; and

WHEREAS, There exists also the practice of feeding the carcasses of such diseased animals to swine, producing, in our opinion, unwholesome pork: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn such practices as being unlawful and prejudicial to the public health.

After discussion, Doctor Williston suggested that Prof. Paul Fischer be requested by the secretary to write a paper upon such dangers as may result to public health by handling diseased hides, and address said paper to the secretary of the State Board for publication. By so doing, further action in the matter could be postponed until the next regular quarterly meeting.

It was moved and carried that the above suggestion, which was converted into a motion, be adopted.

Upon request, Professor Fisher gave some very instructive statistics in regard to the diseases peculiar to cattle, and the relation of these diseases to those of the human family. He gave as his opinion that it was important for the State Board of Health to investigate and look after these diseases, to protect the health of the public.

It was moved by Doctor Morton that the resolution introduced by Doctor Crumbine be laid on the table until the next meeting.

This motion receiving no second, a vote was called for by the president, and the resolution was adopted.

A motion made by Doctor Lowry, seconded by Doctor Williston, that the salary of the stenographer be raised to forty dollars per month until further action, was carried.

The new form of death return, which was submitted by the secretary to the Board to be acted upon, was adopted.

The following resolution was submitted by the secretary for adoption by the Board:

Resolved, That all persons practicing medicine in the state of Kansas by authority of diplomas from the so-called medical colleges are doing so illegally, and are subject to prosecution under the statutes of Kansas, and are hereby required to cease practice until legally qualified to do so according to law: The American Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati; the National College of Electro-therapeutics, at Lima, Ohio; and the American Health College, at Cincinnati.

It was moved by Doctor Morton and seconded by Doctor Gish that the names of the colleges as read be placed on the list as not recognized by this Board. With consent of the members of the Board, Doctor Morton included in his motion that this decision be published in the papers. The motion was carried.

The secretary then presented the following rule, to be adopted as one of the rules of the State Board:

RULE 33. Whenever any part of this state appears to be threatened with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, or other infectious or contagious disease, from any adjoining state or territory, the secretary and executive officer of this Board shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, when requested by the mayor and council of any city of this state, or by any local board of health of any city of this state, or by the local board of health of any county of this state, to establish and maintain quarantine stations at the limits of the state at such points as may be deemed necessary, and to enforce thereat such rules and regulations as he may adopt and publish for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the introduction or spread of such disease, by the inspection of all persons, places, and things, and the exclusion of all infected or suspected persons and goods, and the purification of all infected places and things. In the interims between the meetings of the State Board of Health, the secretary and executive officer of this Board shall have the same power and authority to adopt and enforce all rules and regulations which may be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of any such disease as is conferred upon the State Board of Health by section 1 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1893.

A motion made by Doctor Crumbine and seconded by Doctor Lowry, that the rule as read be adopted, was carried.

It was moved and carried that the rules for the transportation of the dead, as printed on back of blanks now in use, be adopted as the rules of the State Board of Health.

The following resolution was presented by the secretary:

WHEREAS, The Kansas State Physio-Medical Society was chartered on the 12th day of June, 1899, by the following parties: F. L. Sams, M. D., Lawrence, F. E.

Brant, M. D., Walnut, G. F. R. Wallgast, M. D., Coffeyville, E. Burfield, M. D., Lorraine, and A. A. Krugg, M. D., Coffeyville; and

WHEREAS, The majority of the above incorporators are graduates of the Independent Medical College, of Chicago, or similar disreputable institutions; and

WHEREAS, The above-named society is issuing certificates of qualification to persons who are not legally qualified to practice medicine in this state, and thereby nullifying the very purpose of our law: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kansas State Board of Health requests the attorney-general, in the name of the state, to revoke the charter of the above-named society.

Upon motion by Doctor Williston, seconded by Doctor Morton, the resolution, as read, was adopted.

The matter of licensing undertakers was then taken up, and the secretary submitted the following letters and rule for the consideration of the Board:

TOPEKA, KAN., November 23, 1899.

Hon. A. A. Godard, Attorney-General, City:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find a copy of a new rule which the State Board of Health desires to pass at its next quarterly meeting, in December.

Upon investigation, I find that the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and several others have a rule of this character, the enforcement of which is based upon no better statutory grounds than we have in this state. The first paragraph in section 8, chapter 75, of the General Statutes of 1897, reads as follows: "The State Board of Health shall supervise the health interests of the people of this state." A part of section 9 of the same chapter reads as follows: "The State Board of Health shall also prepare the forms and establish the rules by which permits for transporting the dead bodies of persons for burial beyond the county where the death occurred."

Under these provisions, it seems to me our State Board of Health ought to have authority to enforce a rule of this character. You will note that this rule does not compel the undertakers of our state to appear before the State Board of Health and obtain an embalmer's certificate unless they so desire, or unless they desire to do the class of work covered by this rule.

Kindly give me your opinion as to the legality of this measure.

Very respectfully, (Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

RULE 32. The following regulations respecting the transportation of dead bodies for burial beyond the county where the death occurred will be observed: No body which has died of any infectious or contagious disease shall be received for transportation by any transportation company in this state unless it shall have been embalmed by an undertaker holding an embalmer's certificate properly signed by the president and secretary of the State Board of Health. Every undertaker shall enter the number of his embalmer's certificate upon every permit which he fills out. In all such cases the said Board of Health shall require the coupons attached to such permit to be detached and preserved by every common carrier, or the person in charge of any vessel, railway-train or vehicle to which dead bodies shall be delivered for transportation. No permit shall be issued for the transportation of bodies which have died of any infectious or contagious disease, except in accordance with the foregoing rule. Any violation of these rules shall subject the offender to a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

TOPEKA, KAN., November 29, 1899.

Dr. W. B. Swan, Secretary State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I have received yours of the 23d inst., submitting draft of a rule proposed for adoption by the State Board of Health relative to permits for the transportation of dead bodies, and requesting my opinion as to whether the same is in conflict with any law on the subject.

Under date of September 23, 1899, I advised you that, in my opinion, a rule then suggested, proposing to require every undertaker doing business in the state to pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Health, or a committee selected by them, and to receive an embalmer's certificate properly signed by the president and secretary of the Board, before he shall issue any permit for the transportation of bodies which have died with a contagious or infectious disease, would not be warranted under our law.

It seems to me that the rule now proposed amounts practically to the same thing: that is to say, that if any body which has died of an infectious or contagious disease shall be received for transportation, unless it shall have been embalmed by an undertaker holding an embalmer's certificate properly signed by the president and secretary of the State Board of Health, it will require every undertaker to submit to an examination and procure a certificate. I am still of the opinion that the statutes do not confer upon the Board of Health any authority of such breadth and scope.

In any event, the Board of Health is authorized to prepare forms and establish rules by which the permits for transporting dead bodies of persons shall be procured only where such bodies are to be transported for burial *beyond the county where the death occurred*. If the rule proposed should be adopted, therefore, it would be necessary to change its language so as to apply only to the transporting of dead bodies beyond the county in which the death occurred. I beg to add that the provisions of the law prescribing the duties and conferring the powers of the State Board of Health are vague and indefinite, and that it is difficult to say with certainty just what the legislature meant to do and to fix the limit of the authority it intended to confer upon the Board. For the purpose of bringing the question to a test, it may be well for the State Board to adopt the rule now proposed, with the modification I have suggested, and in case of its enforcement it is probable that the question will be brought before the courts in some manner, and will be properly determined.

Yours very truly, (Signed) A. A. GODARD, *Attorney-General*.

A committee of twelve undertakers made their appearance, and the secretary re-read the letters and rule for their information.

It was moved by Doctor Morton that the rule submitted by the secretary be adopted. The secretary was asked to again read said rule, which he did, after which Doctor Lowry seconded the motion made by Doctor Morton. Considerable discussion was held, and the adoption of the rule was carried.

It was moved by Doctor Williston that the president of the Board shall make suitable nominations of persons to serve as a committee of examination (ten in number), from which the Board, at its next meeting, will elect five to serve as a committee of examination. This committee shall receive such compensation as may be deemed advisable by the Board. All certificates issued by this committee to be

approved by the president and secretary of the Board. The motion was seconded by Doctor Morton and carried.

Mr. Raymond, president of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association, followed by other members of the committee present, made some remarks, advisory in character, as to the selection of the committee to hold these examinations. The president of the State Board, followed by Doctor Williston, offered some remarks in commendation of licensing embalmers, after which the committee of undertakers retired.

Doctor Crumbine asked that he be informed whether or not the rule of the State Board of Health in regard to vaccination could be enforced.

Upon motion, which was carried, the question was left with the secretary to be presented to the attorney-general for his consideration, his opinion to be transmitted to Doctor Crumbine by the secretary.

Considerable discussion followed in regard to the powers of the Board, and the secretary was requested to ascertain, for the information of the Board at its next regular meeting, the extent of the power in it vested by law, in an opinion from the attorney-general.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned, to meet at the call of the secretary.

The following bills were allowed :

Dr. A. S. Gish.....	\$7 32
Dr. J. M. Minick.....	11 10
Dr. R. J. Morton.....	8 95
Dr. B. J. Alexander	6 10
Dr. S. W. Williston	3 81
Dr. S. J. Crumbine.....	22 28
Total	\$59 56

ADVISORY BOARD.

Prof. Paul Fischer.....	\$2 78
Prof. E. H. S. Bailey	2 56
Prof. F. O. Marvin.....	3 00
Total.....	\$8 34

(Signed) W. B. SWAN, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—Since the last regular meeting of the Board, which occurred on September 27, the following matters, in addition to the regular daily routine work of the office, have received the attention of your secretary:

Some correspondence has been carried on between this office and Mr. W. A. King, chief statistician of the census department at Washington, with reference to a new form of death returns. He states in his correspondence that it is very desirable, during the year 1900, at least, that returns of death be uniform through-

out the United States. In reply, I have told him that this matter would be taken up by the Board at its December meeting.

The state quarantine which the Board ordered against Springfield and Joplin, Mo., was instituted and successfully carried out. There has been no report made to this office of a single case of smallpox at Galena. Before raising the quarantine against these cities, I made a personal inspection of the pest camps at both Springfield and Joplin, and found that the authorities of both cities were doing all in their power to control the disease and stamp it out. By request of the mayor and council of Galena, the quarantine was raised at six A. M., November 1.

In the latter part of November I was called to St. Mary's to investigate some cases of smallpox and assist the local authorities in establishing and maintaining a quarantine. There have been a number of cases of smallpox at this point and the disease has been quite severe in character. With the exception of the prevalence of smallpox in a very mild form, the health of the people of the state during the past quarter has been good.

There seems to be the best of feeling between the local health authorities of the state and this office. A hearty cooperation has been manifested on the part of all concerned. Whenever the secretary has called for information or reports of any nature from the various local health authorities of the state, the response has been reasonably prompt and satisfactory. We shall try to so conduct the affairs of the office that this hearty cooperation shall continue. If this Board is to do the best possible work in promoting the health of the people of this state, it must depend in a large measure upon the good will and helpfulness of the local health authorities. Our motto has been: "Attention to business and courtesy to all with whom we may do business." In this public way we desire to add, that we are always glad to receive any suggestions which may be for the betterment of public health or any suggestions which may tend to make the work of this Board more efficient.

In compliance with the request of the Board at its last meeting, an invitation was extended to the advisory members of this Board to be present and offer any information or suggestions which will make the work of this Board more effective.

On December 4 I was called to Belvue, Pottawatomie county, by Dr. E. L. Simonton, county health officer, to assist him in quarantining a gang of colored men who were working for the Union Pacific Railway Company. Smallpox (so reported) had broken out among them and the county health officer was having some difficulty in maintaining the quarantine. The quarantine was established; deputy sheriffs were employed by the county as guards to assist in maintaining and making the quarantine effective. The results of this quarantine were good and the disease has been controlled at that place.

In response to a subpoena of the district court of McPherson county, I was compelled, on the 18th inst., to go to McPherson as a witness in a case entitled "The State of Kansas *vs.* Jeanette G. Ingraham," whom Dr. J. C. Hall, county health officer of McPherson county, had caused to be arrested for the violation of our medical law. Said party holds a diploma from the Independent Medical College, of Chicago, which, as you know, was one of the rankest diploma mills this country has ever seen. During the trial it developed that she was not depending on her diploma from the Independent Medical College for authority to practice medicine, but upon a certificate of qualification issued by the Kansas Physio-Medical Society, of Coffeyville. Said society was incorporated on the 12th day of June, 1899. The incorporators of this society are Fred. L. Sams, of Lawrence; G. F. Wallgast, of Coffeyville; A. A. Krugg, of Coffeyville; E. Burfield, of Lorraine; and Frances Brant, of Walnut. Several of the above named are

graduates of the Independent Medical College, and others, so far as I can ascertain, are graduates of some college which is hardly recognized as being respectable. The state in this case clearly proved that the Independent Medical College was a disreputable institution. Said college had its charter revoked in February of this year by order of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, which decision was affirmed by the supreme court of Illinois on the 4th of last October. These decisions of the Illinois courts were admitted in evidence in this case. The attorneys for the defendant saw that their case could have no standing if they depended upon a diploma from the Independent Medical College; hence a certificate of qualification was presented by the defendant from the Physio-Medical Society of this state, which, under a provision of our law, is authority to practice, in lieu of a diploma. Without doubt the Kansas Physio-Medical Society was organized for the very purpose of defeating our law. Graduates of colleges not in good standing can make application to this society for a certificate of qualification, receive it, and attempt to practice under its authority. The organizers of the above society are not themselves qualified under our law to practice medicine legally in this state, but are from time to time issuing certificates to others to qualify them to practice medicine.

Since leaving McPherson, Mr. Frank O. Johnson, county attorney of McPherson county, has advised me that the defendant in this case was acquitted. The jury in this case acquitted the defendant principally upon the ground that she held a certificate of qualification, as provided by one clause of our medical law, from the Kansas State Physio-Medical Society. As this society was a chartered institution and was recognized by the state authorities, the jury thought that they were compelled to recognize it as a society having authority under the law to issue a certificate of qualification. The defendant could produce a certificate of qualification, and she had produced it, and was acquitted upon that ground. The evidence in this case clearly showed that the Kansas State Physio-Medical Society was organized so that the graduates of the Independent Medical College, of Chicago, and similar institutions could become qualified under our law. Thus, again, the real purpose of our law has been defeated.

At the last meeting of the Board, Doctor Crumbine and myself were appointed a special committee to investigate a practice which exists among the cattlemen in the western part of our state, namely, the skinning of cattle that have died of anthrax, the selling of these diseased hides, and the feeding of these diseased carcasses to swine. Upon investigation, and after consultation with the attorney-general with reference to the authority of the Board in this matter, I was compelled to write Doctor Crumbine that the law gave this Board no jurisdiction over it. However, after a close inspection of the statutes, I am inclined to believe that section 3 of chapter 142 of the General Statutes of 1899 may possibly reach this practice. The section above referred to is as follows:

“It shall be the duty of the commission provided for in the first section of this act to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character, and for this purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary and other regulations as it may deem necessary.”

This is a section from the law which organized the live-stock sanitary commission in this state. If the Board so desires, and has any tangible evidence of the existence of the above practice, I think it would be well for the secretary to lay this matter before the live-stock commission.

At the last meeting of the Board, the secretary was appointed to look after the sanitary condition of the soldiers' home at Fort Dodge; also investigate the

water-supply of the soldiers' home at Fort Dodge and the water system of Dodge City. With reference to the above, Professor Marvin, at the request of the secretary, visited the soldiers' home at Fort Dodge, and made a thorough investigation of the sanitary surroundings and the water-supply at the points referred to above. This report is as follows:

REPORT ON WATER-SUPPLY OF DODGE CITY AND THE FORT DODGE
SOLDIERS' HOME.

To the State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with a request sent me through Dr. Wm. B. Swan, on October 28, last, I visited Dodge City to examine into the condition of the water-supply of that town and also that of the soldiers' home at Fort Dodge. I respectfully report as follows, viz.:

Dodge City.

The Dodge City supply is obtained from a shallow well sunk some eighteen or twenty feet into the sand, and located on the edge of an old channel of the Arkansas river which is entirely cut off from the main channel on the up-stream side by the Rock Island railroad embankment which crosses it, and more or less so on the down-stream side by the deposits of sand and silt caused by the backwater and the wash from a small creek that flows through the town and discharges into this old channel. The result is that the old bed is filled with a rank growth of water-plants and grasses, and often is a pond of stagnant water covering several acres. The water in the well at the pumping-station, about ten feet deep on above date, naturally rises and falls with the level of that in the pond. An attendant at the pumping-station told me that the pumps while working at their maximum capacity could lower the level in the well only a small amount, indicating a close connection between the two waters, with only a few feet of open, porous sand between.

Citizens complain of offensive odors from the water delivered to them through the mains after a rainfall which raises the water-level in the pond, especially during the hot summer months and early fall. Some, if not all, of the physicians in the town regard the water with suspicion, and advise against its use by their patients.

From the location of this well, I would expect to find a water more or less contaminated by organic matter, and this is borne out by the chemical analyses. From an examination of the surroundings, the topography of the location, and the known direction of the underflow, I should not judge that this contamination was due to sewage, but, rather, to the mass of rank growth which goes to decay in the adjacent pool. Hence, I would not attribute any typhoid to its use, but would think it possible that it should develop low fevers of a malarial type.

From the complaint as to odors from the water, I was led to expect the presence of algæ, or possibly of crenothrix, in the well. But at the time of my inspection there was no evidence of either, the water being very clear, and the sides and bottom clean and free from deposits or growths. The well is roofed over, and no trouble from the first of these will be likely to occur. As there was trouble from this cause before the well was covered, it is possible that algæ may be abundant enough in the pond to cause offense during the hot weather. There is also a possibility that the stand-pipe, which is an open one, and of size large enough to act somewhat as a reservoir, may furnish conditions favorable to a rapid growth of algæ.

I took two samples of city water for analysis, one from the well at the pumping-station, marked No. 1, and one from a tap in the store of Mr. W. S. Amos, marked No. 2. A sample was taken also from the new wells of the Santa Fe railroad at the roundhouse, marked No. 3. These waters have been analyzed by Dr. Edward Bartow, of the department of chemistry at the state university, and the results will be found on a following page.

The nitrites were not determined quantitatively. Owing to delay in the receipt of the samples by express from Dodge City, the analyses were not made until more than a week after their collection. The nitrites present in No. 1 may have been formed in this interval by the reduction of the nitrates. A microscopical examination of the sediment of No. 1, by Professor Barber, indicated that this was almost entirely inorganic, and its presence is due almost wholly, I think, to a small layer of dusty matter that is almost always found floating on the surface of

the water of such wells, and some of which was purposely taken into the bottle in taking the sample.

Waters Nos. 1 and 2 being from the same source, I have been quite puzzled to account for the difference in the amounts of the free and albuminoid ammonia and nitrogen as shown by the analyses. I think, however, that it is due to the following conditions, viz.: Just preceding my visit there had been a very heavy rain for that section, with a consequent rise of water in the well, and, as the pumps were only working a few hours each day, and as the stand-pipe contains a good reserve supply, the water from the service tap had not yet felt the influence of the new inflow into the well at the time the water was taken from it. It would take further analyses of the water, taken at different times, to prove this, but I feel reasonably sure that the explanation given is a right one.

If judged by the "Michigan standard" (see Mason's Water-supply, page 417), so far as the chemical analyses go, and leaving out the chlorine, which is of little or no significance in this case, No. 3 is an excellent water, No. 2 very close to being an excellent one, and No. 1 not far behind it. By ordinary standards, for the "Michigan standard" is too severe for general use, the chemists would class No. 1 as a good water. But this does not tell the whole story. The location of the present source of supply is not a satisfactory one and should be abandoned for a better one, inasmuch as this is so readily found in the layer that furnished water No. 3. This comes from a water-bearing sand about ninety feet below the surface and is separated from the surface flow by a seemingly impervious layer of tough clay. It is a water of greater purity than that in the upper stratum, softer, and probably not subject to fluctuations in quality nor to direct contamination from the surface.

Soldiers' Home.

The state soldiers' home, at Fort Dodge, is a group of buildings, mostly small cottages occupied by families, covering a tract of thirty-nine or forty acres, and housing 400 or 500 people. On one side of the grounds lies an old bed of the river filled with rank growth, and sometimes holding stagnant water. Along the bank of this old channel is a row of cottages, some of which obtain their water-supply from wells driven to the water-level and which are close enough to it to have their water partake of the character of that in the swale.

The general sanitary conditions on the place, so far as water-supply and drainage are concerned, are not what they ought to be. There is a general water-supply service from driven wells, with mains and hydrants over the grounds, which furnishes a good water. (See analysis No. 5.) But this is not acceptable to the inhabitants during summer, as the water is not cool; it becomes heated by the action of the sun's rays on the small wooden tank used as a reservoir. The people have preferred water from numerous wells scattered over the place, some of which are within forty or fifty feet of privy pits. Each house is provided with a privy, under which is a pit about six feet deep. This is used until it is filled, occasionally throwing in some earth. Then a new pit is dug, and the outbuilding is moved a few feet. I was told that some of these have been moved five or six times. This method of providing necessary conveniences is not conducive to cleanliness or health, and these places are neither cleanly nor healthful. It is discreditable to the state that maintains the institution. A system of sewerage, with outside closets and deep traps, ought to be built, and some modification in the water-supply, that may be necessary to furnish the requisite quantity, ought to be made at the earliest time possible.

Some sickness and death last summer threw suspicion on the well-water, and the attendant physician and Doctor Crumbine, a member of this Board, very wisely ordered the abandonment of some of the wells. Under the existing conditions, I consider the use of the wells as unsafe, and advise that they be permanently abandoned.

As a temporary measure, I would advise the substitution of small boxes under the privies, with a compulsory use of dry earth as an absorbent. The present pits should be filled up and their use abandoned, once for all. There should be also a regular systematic removal of the contents of the boxes at short intervals, and a cleansing and disinfection of the boxes themselves. The smaller the boxes the better, so as to necessitate the frequent removal, while the people should be forced to keep the outbuildings clean by vigorous and constant supervision.

A sample of water was taken from a well at the extreme southwestern corner of the grounds, adjacent to the old river-bed, and at the house where there were several cases of sickness and death during the last summer, due to bad water and

unhealthy conditions of living. This is marked as No. 4. Also, one was taken from a hydrant of the general supply, marked No. 5. The analysis of the latter shows it to be a good water. The former shows some contamination, and I would expect, from its location, that its character would change from time to time with the change of level of water in the swale and with the season.

All five of the analyses referred to above are given below. The figures are given as so many parts per million.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Color.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Odor.....	Slight.	"	"	"	"
Turbidity.....	None.	"	"	"	"
Sediment.....	Decided.	"	"	Decided.	Slight.
Total solids.....	538.0	502.0	350.0	362.0	340.0
Loss on ignition.....	96.0	72.0	62.0	60.0	68.0
Residue.....	442.0	430.0	288.0	302.0	272.0
Chlorine.....	23.0	22.0	11.6	17.0	18.4
Free ammonia.....	0.0840	0.0280	0.0440	0.0860	0.0260
Albuminoid ammonia.....	0.1360	0.0820	0.0280	0.0960	0.0360
Nitrogen as nitrites.....	Present.	None.	None.	Present.	None.
Nitrogen as nitrates.....	1.1512	0.96	0.6178	0.9945	0.4681
Hardness.....	310.0	320.0	240.0	244.0	244.0

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

F. O. MARVIN,

Sanitary and Civil Engineer for the Kansas State Board of Health.

LAWRENCE, KAN., December 19, 1899.

REPORT ON STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following reports have been received from the various public institutions of the state. This report is for the year ending December 20, 1899:

Kansas State Penitentiary, at Lansing.—There are 958 inmates in this institution. There have been no cases of contagious disease in the institution during the year. There were four deaths during the year, from the following causes: Hypostatic congestion of lungs, 1; murdered, 1; consumption, 1; old age, 1. The present health of the inmates is good, and the sanitary condition of the building is reported as being good. The only suggestion made as to improvements in building, water-supply, or disposal of sewage, to obtain a higher standard of health, is the cleaning of water-pipes.—C. E. GRIGSBY, M. D., Prison Physician.

Kansas State Insane Asylum at Topeka.—There are 837 inmates in this institution. There have been 11 cases of contagious disease during the year, as follows: Chicken-pox, 1; erysipelas, 7; measles, 3. There have been 82 deaths during the year, from the following causes: Exhaustion from chronic insanity, 23; dementia, 20; consumption, 6; epilepsy, 7; paralysis, 4; acute mania, 3; erysipelas, 2; apoplexy, 4; congestive chill, 1; malaria, 1; heart disease, 2; emphysema, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; epitheloma, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; septicemia, 1; suicide, 1; Bright's disease, 1. The present health of the inmates is reported very good: the sanitary condition of the buildings very good. No improvements are desired in reference to the buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health.—T. C. BIDDLE, Superintendent.

Kansas State Insane Asylum at Osawatimie.—There are 1027 inmates in this institution. There have been no cases of contagious disease during the year in the institution. There have been 107 deaths during the year, from the following causes: Apoplexy, 8; Bright's disease, 2; cancer, 2; chorea, 1; diabetes, 1; epilepsy, 9; gunshot wound, 1; gangrene, 1; heart failure, 8; mania, chronic, 11; mania, acute, 1; melancholia, chronic, 7; paresis, 11; peritonitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 24; pneumonia, 5; pleurisy, 2; senility, 4; suicide, 1; syphilis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; cause not given, 4. The present health of the inmates is good; the sanitary condition of the buildings good. With reference to improvements

in buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health, the water-supply is reported as being all that could be asked, and disposal of sewage satisfactory.—L. L. UHLS, Superintendent.

Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe.—There are 250 inmates in this institution. There have been no cases of contagious disease during the year in this institution and no deaths. The present health of the inmates is reported as being good, and the sanitary condition of the buildings good. In answer to the question, "What improvements ought to be made in your buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health?" it is suggested that the main sewer should be relaid, about twice as large, if possible. More water-closets should be put in. A large storage reservoir should be made, against the contingency of drought.—H. C. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

Kansas Institution for the Education of Blind, at Kansas City, Kan.—There are eighty-five inmates in this institution. No cases of contagious disease are reported as having occurred during the year and no deaths in the institution. The present health of the inmates is reported as being good, and the sanitary condition of the buildings quite good. The only suggestion made as to improvements in buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health, is that the institution should be connected in some way with the city sewer.—LAPIER WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, at Hutchinson.—There are 197 inmates in this institution. One case of contagious disease is reported for the year, the nature of the disease being typhoid fever. There have been four deaths during the year, from the following causes: Consumption, 3; typhoid pneumonia, 1. The present health of the inmates is reported as being good, and the sanitary condition of the buildings good. No improvements are desired with reference to the buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health. The buildings are reported as being new, water-supply good, and good sewerage, etc.—A. M. HUTCHINSON, M. D., Physician of Institution.

Industrial School for Girls, at Beloit.—There are 111 inmates in this institution. Twelve cases of contagious disease are reported as having occurred during the year, the nature of the disease being measles. There have been no deaths during the year. The present health of the inmates is reported as being very good, and the sanitary condition of the buildings good. No improvements are desired in the buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health.—HESTER A. HANBACK, Superintendent.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Atchison.—There are 163 inmates in this institution. No cases of contagious disease are reported as having occurred during the year. There has been one death: cause, heart failure. The present health of the inmates is reported as being excellent. The sanitary condition of the buildings is reported as not good; have not sufficient water-supply for the institution, and all the drainage comes to surface less than one-fourth of mile from buildings. The following suggestions are made as to improvements in buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health: The sewage should be piped and run into the river one-half mile from the home; we need a new building for those under six years of age, and that would give us more dormitory room for large boys, which we need. We are now digging a new well in Missouri river to increase the water-supply.—E. S. HILLIS, Superintendent.

Kansas State Soldiers' Home, at Fort Dodge.—There are 442 inmates in this institution. There have been no cases of contagious disease during the year. Fourteen deaths are reported as having occurred during the year, from the following causes: Dropsy, 2; chronic diarrhea, 1; spinal disease, 1; cerebro-spinal sclerosis, 1; rheumatism, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; poison (suicide), 1; paralysis, 1; cystitis, 1; appendicitis, 1; insane, 1. The present health of the inmates is reported as being good, and the sanitary condition of the buildings fair. With reference to improvements to be made in buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health, the following is suggested: Better means of ventilation: abolishing all wells, and moving pumping-station to higher ground; a good system of sewers is badly needed, as all filth that is not emptied into privy vaults is thrown on surface of yards.—J. B. DRAPER, Surgeon.

Kansas State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, at Winfield.—There are 171 inmates in this institution. Forty cases of contagious disease are reported as having occurred during the year, the nature of the disease being chicken-pox. No deaths have occurred during the year. The present health of the inmates is reported as being good, considering the class; the sanitary condition of the buildings very good. The only suggestion made with reference to improvements in buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health is that the sewage be conducted farther away from the building.—C. S. NEWLON, Superintendent.

The Reform School, at North Topeka.—There are 161 inmates in this institution. Ninety-four cases of contagious disease have occurred during the year, the nature of the disease being chicken-pox. One death is reported as having occurred during the year, caused by accident at engine-room. The present health of the inmates is good, and the sanitary condition of the buildings is good. The only suggestion with reference to improvements in buildings, water-supply and disposal of sewage to obtain a higher standard of health is that a new and larger water-tank is needed on tower.—W. S. HANCOCK, Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted. W. B. SWAN, *Secretary.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

1899.	Item.	Salary of secretary.	Special sanitary work.	Expenses of Board.
Jan. 1.	Balance unexpended at this date.....	\$500 00	\$196 19	\$130 40
" 18.	Pacific Express Company.....			1 10
" 31.	Stenographer and clerk.....		30 00	
" 31.	H. Z. Gill.....	83 30		
Feb. 15.	W. C. Hamilton.....			4 00
" 20.	Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.....			9 00
" 28.	Stenographer and clerk.....		30 00	
" 28.	H. Z. Gill.....	83 30		
Mar. 1.	F. M. Hoover.....			16 89
" 1.	G. Bohrer.....			25 94
" 1.	M. F. Trivett.....			8 16
" 1.	H. E. Potter.....			8 14
" 4.	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			11 10
" 30.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
" 30.	H. Z. Gill.....	83 30		
April 1.	Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.....			9 00
" 11.	H. Z. Gill.....		5 50	
" 30.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
" 30.	H. Z. Gill.....	83 30		
May 2.	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			40
" 29.	Pacific and United States Express Companies.....			25
" 30.	J. F. Myers.....			50
" 30.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
" 30.	H. Z. Gill.....	83 30		
June 13.	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			10 22
" 15.	A. S. Gish.....			6 92
" 15.	J. M. Minick.....			14 40
" 15.	R. J. Morton.....			8 90
" 15.	S. W. Williston.....			3 50
" 15.	G. E. Locke.....			5 80
" 15.	G. W. Hollembeak.....			5 50
" 16.	H. Z. Gill, stamps for office.....			50 00
" 22.	<i>The Sanitarian</i>			4 00
" 22.	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			1 30
" 27.	F. O. Marvin.....		8 25	
" 28.	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			75
" 29.	B. J. Alexander.....			8 50
" 29.	H. Z. Gill, stamps for office.....			70 00
" 29.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
" 29.	S. W. Williston.....		5 30	
" 29.	H. Z. Gill.....	83 50		
" 30.	Unexpended balance June 30, 1899.....		117 14	6 13
Totals.....		\$500 00	\$196 19	\$130 40
July 1.	Appropriation for fiscal year.....	\$1200 00	\$500 00	\$900 00
" 10.	W. B. Swan, stamps for office.....			10 00
" 11.	Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.....			9 00
" 31.	W. B. Swan.....	100 00		
" 31.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
Aug. 23.	W. B. Swan, expenses to Grainfield.....		19 54	
" 29.	F. O. Marvin.....		21 70	
" 31.	W. B. Swan.....	100 00		
" 31.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
Sept. 6.	S. W. Williston.....		9 70	
" 11.	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			1 84
" 27.	R. J. Morton.....			7 20
" 27.	S. W. Williston.....			3 90
" 27.	G. E. Locke.....			5 40
" 27.	S. J. Crumbine.....			23 80
" 27.	A. S. Gish.....			3 35
" 30.	W. B. Swan.....	100 00		
Oct. 2.	Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONCLUDED.

1899.	Item.	Salary of secretary.	Special sanitary work.	Expenses of Board.
Oct.	5. B. J. Alexander.....			\$4 95
"	5. Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.....			9 00
"	24. W. B. Swan, expenses to Galena.....		\$10 28	
"	24. J. M. Minick.....			12 85
"	24. A. S. Gish.....			7 47
"	24. B. J. Alexander.....			7 45
"	24. G. W. Hollembeak.....			6 00
"	25. W. B. Swan, expenses to Galena.....		8 57	
"	31. W. B. Swan, expenses to Galena.....		10 15	
"	31. W. B. Swan.....	\$100 00		
"	31. Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
Nov.	8. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			2 40
"	8. Western Union Telegraph Company.....		14 78	
"	9. Decorations for Twentieth Kansas regiment.....			50 00
"	11. Western Union Telegraph Company.....		1 35	
"	20. E. H. S. Bailey.....		18 90	
"	24. W. B. Swan, expenses to St. Mary's.....		1 80	
"	29. W. B. Swan.....	100 00		
"	29. Stenographer and clerk.....			35 00
Dec.	4. W. B. Swan, expenses to Belvue.....		1 60	
"	21. F. O. Marvin.....		38 95	
"	27. A. S. Gish.....			7 32
"	27. J. M. Minick.....			11 10
"	27. R. J. Morton.....			8 95
"	27. B. J. Alexander.....			6 10
"	27. S. W. Williston.....			3 81
"	27. S. J. Crumbine.....			22 28
"	27. Paul Fischer.....		2 78	
"	27. E. H. S. Bailey.....		2 59	
"	27. F. O. Marvin.....		3 00	
"	30. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....			2 73
"	30. W. B. Swan.....	100 00		
"	30. Stenographer and clerk.....			40 00
Total expended for six months.....		\$600 00	\$165 66	\$441 91

COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The county commissioners and county health officer shall constitute a local board.

ALLEN, IOLA.

F. D. Teas, M. D., Health Officer,
John M. McDonald,
James Lockhart,
J. D. Christian.

ANDERSON, GARNETT.

J. A. Milligan, M. D., Health Officer,
G. A. McAdam,
T. W. Parrott,
J. J. Anderson.

ATCHISON, ATCHISON.

R. D. W. Brown, M. D., Health Officer,
E. M. Baker,
Edward Perdue,
Arthur Leacy.

BARBER, MEDICINE LODGE.

J. T. Cushenberry, M. D., Health Officer,
George Nay,
Hugh Rankin,
H. C. Walker.

BARTON, GREAT BEND.

E. E. Morrison, M. D., Health Officer,
Mat. Dick,
Chas. E. Dodge,
Jacob Zimmer.

BOURBON, FORT SCOTT.

R. Aikman, M. D., Health Officer,
Welton Neal,
W. A. Conner,
Geo. W. Combs.

BROWN, HIAWATHA.

S. M. Pratt, M. D., Health Officer,
A. W. Lichty,
John Bengtson,
F. L. Willis.

BUTLER, EL DORADO.

W. O. Bennett, M. D., Health Officer,
Wash Teter,
E. L. Snodgrass,
B. Broderson.

CHASE, ELMDALE.

J. F. Shelley, M. D., Health Officer,
W. J. Daugherty,
George Houser,
J. C. Fisher.

CHAUTAUQUA, SEDAN.

W. T. Courtwright, M. D., Health Officer,
William Hull,
T. H. Guest,
L. C. Adam.

CHEROKEE, COLUMBUS.

D. Winter, M. D., Health Officer,
C. H. Smith,
W. H. Peters,
J. B. Pryor.

CHEYENNE, ST. FRANCIS.

E. L. Waterman, M. D., Health Officer,
L. Kemp,
C. W. Nighswonger,
G. W. Wilkins.

CLARK, ASHLAND.

W. F. Taylor, M. D., Health Officer,
W. H. Weldon,
S. G. Stuart,
L. G. Pike.

CLAY, CLAY CENTER.

Samuel E. Reynolds, M. D., Health Officer,
J. A. Glace,
J. C. Mayos,
R. Berger.

CLOUD, CONCORDIA.

A. J. Weaver, M. D., Health Officer,
A. R. Maddox,
G. W. Teasley,
W. H. H. Dilley.

COFFEY, BURLINGTON.

William Manson, M. D., Health Officer,
A. W. Lane,
J. W. Sims,
W. A. Pierson.

COMANCHE, COLDWATER.

J. S. Halliday, M. D., Health Officer,
Arthur Ferrin,
S. A. DeLair,
Z. J. Bratcher.

COWLEY, WINFIELD.

C. M. Holcomb, M. D., Health Officer,
D. W. Pierce,
Arthur Swain,
J. W. Irons.

CRAWFORD, ENGLEVALE.

C. R. Tinder, M. D., Health Officer,
John Landers,
F. B. Watson,
W. H. Braden.

DECATUR, OBERLIN.

Wm. B. Meade, M. D., Health Officer,
H. A. Hanson,
J. W. Smith,
Fred Bamer.

DICKINSON, ABILENE.

E. E. Hazlett, M. D., Health Officer,
Silas Baker,
M. Low,
B. D. Fry.

DONIPHAN, WATHENA.

W. W. Carter, M. D., Health Officer,
A. L. Perry,
Chas. E. Miller,
W. F. Kishwhoff.

DOUGLAS, LAWRENCE.

A. W. Clark, M. D., Health Officer,
B. F. Hoskinspn,
A. J. Parnell,
J. C. Watts.

EDWARDS, KINSLEY.

P. A. Pearson, M. D., Health Officer,
J. W. Bridger,
Thos. Zimmet,
W. S. Burcher.

ELK, LONGTON.

C. W. Maddox, M. D., Health Officer,
Jeff Hurst,
S. Z. Ellsworth,
L. A. Freeman.

ELLIS, HAYS CITY.

J. H. Middlekauff, M. D., Health Officer,
L. Judd,
Joe Griese,
Chas. H. Johnson.

ELLSWORTH, ELLSWORTH.

H. O'Donnell, M. D., Health Officer,
I. A. Hopkins,
D. B. Tracy,
W. F. Sekavec.

FINNEY, GARDEN CITY.

G. L. Neal, M. D., Health Officer,
G. S. Holmes,
E. L. Hall,
J. V. Killion.

FORD, DODGE CITY.

S. J. Crumline, M. D., Health Officer,
Nic Mayrath,
H. R. Brown,
Wm. Duncker.

FRANKLIN, OTTAWA.

H. W. Wright, M. D. Health Officer,
J. M. Byrd,
Joseph Rawlins,
E. M. Sheldon.

GEARY, JUNCTION CITY.

P. Daugherty, M. D., Health Officer,
I. W. Washburn,
S. G. Hoyt,
C. P. Fogelstrom.

GOVE, GOVE CITY.

J. E. Vanderpool, M. D., Health Officer,
Geo. T. Brown,
J. W. Purdum,
L. M. Baker.

GRAHAM, HILL CITY.

W. E. Mowery, M. D., Health Officer,
W. S. Turner,
M. V. McKisson,
J. A. Eichman.

GRANT, ULYSSES.

(No health officer).
C. M. Cox,
B. C. Henshaw,
Richard Joyce.

GRAY, CIMARRON.

G. W. Hollembeak, M. D., Health Officer,
M. F. Meeks,
A. D. Wettick,
J. N. Hildebrand.

GREELEY, TRIBUNE.

(No health officer.)
Ed Thero,
Jesse Marine,
Monroe Coleman.

GREENWOOD, EUREKA.

H. W. Manning, M. D., Health Officer,
A. M. Wilson,
Wm. Kaler,
Ed. St. Clair.

HAMILTON, SYRACUSE.

C. F. Harrison, M. D., Health Officer,
Henry D. Thacker,
W. H. Sanders,
John Johnson.

HARPER, ANTHONY.

C. E. Ressler, M. D., Health Officer,
C. A. Miller,
N. McKeever,
Henry Shannon.

HARVEY, NEWTON.

Jas. McKee, M. D., Health Officer,
J. C. Rich,
D. W. Thompson,
H. Benfer.

HASKELL, SANTA FE.

M. V. Loomis, M. D., Health Officer,
J. M. Winingar,
S. M. Alexander,
L. B. Payne.

HODGEMAN, JETMORE.

Wm. Sterret, M. D., Health Officer,
L. C. Koontz,
A. H. Raser,
C. A. Guthrie.

JACKSON, HOLTON.

M. S. McGrew, M. D., Health Officer,
H. H. Paston,
W. Parmenter,
John C. Franz.

JEFFERSON, OSKALOOSA.

M. S. McCreight, M. D., Health Officer,
B. E. Wilson,
G. L. Horning,
S. H. Rush.

JEWELL, MANKATO.

J. R. Purdum, M. D., Health Officer,
S. R. Carter,
N. Harris,
John Rychel.

JOHNSON, OLATHE.

Thos. Hamill, M. D., Health Officer,
W. S. Speer,
I. H. Legate,
J. T. Cramer.

KEARNY, LAKIN.

G. C. W. Richards, M. D., Health Officer,
C. R. Beaty,
L. M. Kell,
John H. Carter.

KINGMAN, KINGMAN.

J. W. Light, M. D., Health Officer,
I. N. Hays,
H. N. Hunter,
J. W. Weatherd.

KIOWA, GREENSBURG.

J. A. Gardner, M. D., Health Officer,
Henry Startzel,
A. D. Asher,
H. W. Hodges.

LABETTE, MOUND VALLEY.

E. Tanner, M. D., Health Officer,
D. S. Romine,
Phillip Gers,
R. D. Talbot.

LANE, DIGHTON.

F. L. Rownd, M. D., Health Officer,
T. C. Lankford,
J. T. Windle,
T. B. Davis.

LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH.

S. McKee, M. D., Health Officer,
R. H. Mullins,
Frank O'Donnell,
Joseph Bleakley.

LINCOLN, LINCOLN.

Alfred Hultner, M. D., Health Officer,
David Swank,
Wm. Mueller,
David Shaver.

LINN, MOUND CITY.

S. H. Brooks, M. D., Health Officer,
Wm. Brownrigg,
S. D. Moore,
A. B. Hunter.

LOGAN, RUSSELL SPRINGS.

R. A. Gilliford, M. D., Health Officer,
Edward Wurst,
James Messler,
James Bowie.

LYON, EMPORIA.

J. F. Morrison, M. D., Health Officer,
W. H. Mapes,
F. M. Weaver,
John Langley.

MARION, MARION.

G. P. Marner, M. D., Health Officer,
J. F. Whaley,
Jas. K. Williams,
Geo. H. Rood.

MARSHALL, MARYSVILLE.

E. L. Wilson, M. D., Health Officer,
C. A. Wetzler,
M. L. Duncan,
Henry Johnston.

McPHERSON, McPHERSON.

J. C. Hall, M. D., Health Officer,
B. F. McGill,
J. W. Bean,
John C. Goering.

MEADE, MEADE.

W. F. Fee, M. D., Health Officer,
John F. Conrad,
J. B. Innis,
H. E. Hayden.

MIAMI, OSAWATOMIE.

D. W. Hayes, M. D., Health Officer,
R. Hampson,
Z. Hayes,
W. L. Beck.

MITCHELL, BELOIT.

Mary J. Lobdell, M. D., Health Officer,
Slater White,
E. Dial,
C. M. Grecian.

MONTGOMERY, INDEPENDENCE.

J. T. Davis, M. D., Health Officer,
N. F. Veeder,
F. E. Taylor,
D. A. Clime.

MORRIS, COUNCIL GROVE.

Z. T. Harvey, M. D., Health Officer,
John Moses,
S. A. Bowman,
J. H. Dumm.

MORTON, RICHFIELD.

(No health officer.)
John A. Gordon,
J. C. Williams,
J. A. Evans.

NEMAHA, SENECA.

E. W. Bullard, M. D., Health Officer,
H. J. Hazell,
J. T. Sanders,
D. D. Wickins.

NEOSHO, CHANUTE.

Geo. H. Brown, M. D., Health Officer,
H. Lodge,
J. A. Alleman,
O. W. Hall.

NESS, NESS CITY.

J. A. Venard, M. D., Health Officer,
W. H. Wierman,
J. A. Giddings,
Henry Gibson.

NORTON, NORTON.

J. F. Strickler, M. D., Health Officer,
C. F. Shmeul,
E. H. Adamson,
R. D. Irwin.

OSAGE, BURLINGAME.

James Haller, M. D., Health Officer,
T. D. Hozle,
J. W. Hollis,
C. F. Mitchell.

OSBORNE, OSBORNE CITY.

J. A. Dillon, M. D., Health Officer,
J. T. Whitson,
A. Williams,
I. L. Stockbridge.

OTTAWA, MINNEAPOLIS.

A. L. Cludas, M. D., Health Officer,
H. C. Kinsey,
W. F. Eckart,
H. D. Miller.

PAWNEE, LARNED.

J. M. Cummins, M. D., Health Officer,
W. H. Brinkman,
W. D. Fox,
Dudley Posey.

PHILLIPS, PHILLIPSBURG.

S. S. Fisher, M. D., Health Officer,
Fred Vech,
J. W. Hageman,
C. E. Brasted.

POTTAWATOMIE, WAMEGO.

E. L. Simonton, M. D., Health Officer,
B. F. Glunt,
Geo. W. Warner,
J. W. Wilson.

PRATT, PRATT.

I. H. Dix, M. D., Health Officer,
Frank Barker,
Geo. F. Eubank,
J. M. Parks.

RAWLINS, ATWOOD.

W. W. Newsome, M. D., Health Officer,
D. S. Marietta,
Geo. R. Wilson,
Christian Schmidt.

REPUBLIC, BELLEVILLE.

J. I. Billingsley, M. D., Health Officer,
A. Wegal,
A. W. Miller,
Wm. Bell.

RENO, HUTCHINSON.

H. M. Stewart, M. D., Health Officer,
H. Miskimen,
John A. Myers,
I. Rutledge.

RICE, LYONS.

L. E. Vermillion, M. D., Health Officer,
E. D. Hammond,
H. B. Revel,
B. F. Holmes.

RILEY, MANHATTAN.

A. C. Hancock, M. D., Health Officer,
Jas. A. Hess,
E. J. Davies,
W. F. Peter.

ROOKS, STOCKTON.

B. Hill, M. D., Health Officer,
C. Vanderlip,
Alfred Reed,
H. T. Sutor.

RUSH, McCRACKEN.

S. W. Dutton, M. D., Health Officer,
William Wolters,
W. H. Lewis,
J. H. Reser.

RUSSELL, DORRANCE.

W. S. Brown, M. D., Health Officer,
John Winebrenner,
John Mills,
John A. Guntle.

SALINE, SALINA.

J. W. Jenney, M. D., Health Officer,
G. W. Benfield,
J. W. Burke,
P. Swendlund.

SCOTT, SCOTT CITY.

(No health officer.)
C. F. Tague,
John Pastington,
H. M. Seymour.

SEDGWICK, WICHITA.

W. A. Jordan, M. D., Health Officer,
J. E. Howard,
D. A. Wilson,
R. Ballantine.

SEWARD, LIBERAL.

G. S. Smith, M. D., Health Officer,
J. F. Fuest,
W. H. Minton,
W. A. Russ.

SHAWNEE, TOPEKA.

G. W. Ellinger, M. D., Health Officer,
S. H. Haynes,
T. P. Rodgers,
Scott Kelsey.

SHERIDAN, HOXIE.

D. M. Freeman, M. D., Health Officer,
Andy Nester,
Geo. C. Evans,
Henry Fellhoelter.

SHERMAN, GOODLAND.

F. H. Smith, M. D., Health Officer,
A. Dawson,
J. W. Germann,
D. W. Dillinger.

SMITH, SMITH CENTER.

W. B. Slagle, M. D., Health Officer,
J. C. Bunker,
S. Womer,
I. B. McCracken.

STAFFORD, ST. JOHN.

(No health officer.)
H. M. Lyon,
F. C. Swartz,
Joseph L. Spickard.

STANTON, JOHNSON.

(No health officer.)
R. H. Mackey,
J. G. Adams,
John Bowron.

STEVENS, LAFAYETTE.

R. F. Furmas, M. D., Health Officer,
L. S. Cott,
G. H. Storms,
Russell Beatty.

SUMNER, WELLINGTON.

W. M. Martin, M. D., Health Officer,
D. A. Espy,
J. W. Lockman,
Gabe Moore.

THOMAS, COLBY.

Wm. M. Beaver, M. D., Health Officer,
R. Jones,
M. L. Cotherman,
John Blue.

TREGO, WA KEENEY.

A. B. Jones, M. D., Health Officer,
John Halbleib,
Abe Frakes,
J. J. Kerans.

WABAUNSEE, ALMA.

O. S. Chester, M. D., Health Officer,
L. T. Rice,
Robert Strowig,
C. N. Earl.

WALLACE, SHARON SPRINGS.

(No health officer.)
F. A. Smith,
Wm. A. Martin,
J. L. Page.

WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON.

A. S. Andrews, M. D., Health Officer,
Fred. Brockmeyer, sr.,
Martin Person,
W. A. Little.

WICHITA, LEOTI.

J. F. Lamb, M. D., Health Officer,
Michael Harkins,
Jas. M. Holden,
Orra Wykoff.

WILSON, FREDONIA.

F. M. Wiley, M. D., Health Officer,
C. W. Hickox,
J. N. Ridlon,
J. H. Gray.

WOODSON, YATES CENTER.

S. J. Bacon, M. D., Health Officer,
S. C. Gustin,
J. W. Quick,
G. W. Cox.

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS CITY.

F. P. Clark, M. D., Health Officer,
J. W. Anderson,
L. D. Mabie,
C. P. Denison.

THE KANSAS LAW.

CHAPTER 75.

OF THE STATE AND COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH AND THE PROMOTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

ARTICLE 1.—OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1897. VOL. 1.

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after this act shall take effect, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, if it be then in session, shall appoint, from the different parts of the state, nine physicians, who shall be men of good moral character and temperate habits, distinguished for their devotion to the study of medicine and allied sciences, of not less than seven years' continuous practice in their profession, and each of whom shall be a graduate of a respectable medical college: and said nine physicians, when so appointed and confirmed, shall be known as "The Kansas State Board of Health." Three of said physicians shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years; and annually thereafter the governor shall in like manner appoint three physicians of like character and qualifications to fill the vacancies occurring in said Board by reason of the expirations of the terms of service, as herein provided; and the persons so appointed shall hold their respective offices for the like term of three years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified: but in no case shall the governor appoint a majority of the physicians that shall constitute said Board of Health from any one school of medical practice, nor shall said board at any time be composed of persons a majority of whom shall be of the same school of medical practice.

SEC. 2. Upon the appointment of the nine physicians first provided for in this act, the secretary of state shall issue to each of them a certificate of his appointment, and within twenty days after such appointment the said nine persons shall meet in the city of Topeka, and they shall each take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for state officers, which oath shall be filed with the secretary of state. And thereupon said Board shall immediately organize by electing one of its number president. They shall also elect a secretary, and said secretary shall be the executive officer of said Board, but not a member thereof. The secretary shall execute to the state of Kansas a bond in the sum of \$5000, with sureties to be approved by the governor: and when approved, it shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Said bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as such secretary. And he shall take and file a like oath to that prescribed for the members of said Board. The Board may elect one of its own number secretary, but in such case such election shall create a vacancy in the Board, which shall be filled by the governor.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies which may occur in the Board: and all appointments, whether original or to fill vacancies,

made during the recess of the legislature, shall be submitted by the governor to the senate at its first session after such appointment is made, for its action. But all lawful official actions of the members of the Board made before confirmation or rejection shall be valid.

SEC. 4. The executive council shall provide the State Board of Health a suitable office at the city of Topeka for the transaction of its business.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health shall make, adopt and publish such rules and order of business as may be necessary to make this act effective; and to facilitate the transaction of its business. It shall provide a seal, and all correspondence and papers emanating from it shall be under the seal of said Board. It shall meet quarterly, and oftener if deemed necessary, at such place as it may designate: the first meeting to be held in the city of Topeka. The annual meeting after the first shall be held during the month of June in each and every year, at Topeka, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 6. No member of the Board shall receive any compensation for services rendered: but their traveling and other necessary expenses, while employed on the business of the Board, shall be allowed and paid. The secretary shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the State Board of Health, and approved by the governor, and to be paid him in the same manner as the salaries of other state officers are paid: and such necessary expenses shall be allowed him as the secretary of state shall admit, on the presentation of an itemized account, having vouchers annexed, together with the certificate of the Board.

[Payments required by this section cannot be made except by appropriations duly made by the legislature. State constitution, section 24, article 2.]

SEC. 7. The secretary shall hold his office so long as he shall faithfully discharge the duties thereof: but may be removed for just cause at any regular meeting of the Board, by a majority of all members of the Board. He shall keep a record of all the transactions of the Board; shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents, and other property belonging to the office; shall communicate with other state boards of health, and with the local boards of health within this state: shall file and keep all reports received from such boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the Board. He shall perform all other duties prescribed in this act for the said secretary, or directed by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 8. The State Board of Health shall supervise the health interests of the people of this state. They shall make careful inquiry in respect to the cause of disease, and especially of epidemics, and investigate the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and surroundings on the health of the people. They shall advise officers of government, or other state boards, in regard to location, drainage, water-supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of public buildings. They shall collect and preserve such information relating to forms of disease and death as may be useful in the discharge of the duties of said Board. All health officers of local boards of health in the state shall transmit to said State Board of Health copies of the reports and publications, and such sanitary information as may be useful to the people of the state. (See section 11.)

SEC. 9. The State Board of Health shall supervise the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and also the registration of forms of disease prevalent in the state: and the secretary of said Board shall superintend the registration of the vital statistics of the state. They shall prepare the blank forms necessary for obtaining and preserving such records, and forward such of them to the health

officers of local boards as may be required by physicians, assessors, local boards, and others whose duty it is to gather information in relation to the vital statistics of the state. The State Board of Health shall also prepare the forms and establish the rules, by which permits for transporting the dead bodies of persons for burial beyond the county where the death occurs; and in all cases the said Board of Health shall require the coupons to be attached to such permits to be detached and preserved by every common carrier, or the person in charge of any vessel, railroad-train or vehicle to which dead bodies shall be delivered for transportation. Any violation of these rules shall subject the offender to a fine of ten dollars for each offense. (See rules 23, 27.)

SEC. 10. The State Board of Health shall, when they think best to do so, appoint committees, or engage suitable persons to render special sanitary service, to make or supervise practical or scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and to prepare plans and report thereon. And it is hereby made the duty of all officers and agents having the control, charge or custody of any public structure, work, ground, or erection, or any plan, description, outline drawings, charts thereof or relating thereto, made, kept or controlled under any public authority, to permit and facilitate any examination and inspection ordered by said Board; and the members of said Board, and such other officer or person as may at any time be by said Board authorized, may without fee or hindrance enter, examine and survey all grounds, erections, vehicles, structures, apartments, buildings, and places; but the legislature shall first determine the amount which shall be expended during the year for such special sanitary work, and the expenditures shall not exceed the amount thus determined and set apart for the year.

LOCAL OR COUNTY BOARDS.

SEC. 11. The county commissioners of the several counties of this state shall act as local boards of health for their respective counties. Each local board thus created shall elect a physician, preference being given to adepts in sanitary science, who shall be *ex officio* a member of said local board and the health officer of the same. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, but may be removed for just cause at any regular meeting of the same by a majority of the members voting therefor, on which motion he shall not vote. The local boards of health hereby created shall not supersede or in any way interfere with such boards established by municipal regulations in any of the counties of this state; but all local boards of health of this state, created by this act, or existing by authority of municipal law, shall be governed by the provisions of this act. (See section 8.)

SEC. 12. The health officer of the several local boards of health throughout the state, immediately after his election, shall notify the State Board of the fact, and give his post-office address. He shall receive and distribute without delay, in the county for which he is appointed, all forms from the State Board of Health to the rightful persons, and all returns from physicians, assessors and local boards to the said State Board of Health, and he shall perform such other duties as this act, his local board or the State Board of Health may require of him. He shall receive for his services such reasonable compensation as his board may allow, to be paid out of the county treasury. And for any failure or neglect of said health officer to perform any of the duties prescribed in this act, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined ten dollars for each and every offense. (See rules 30, 31; also, decision of attorney-general.)

RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of every physician practicing his profession in the state of Kansas to keep a record of the deaths occurring in his practice, or

that may come to his knowledge, where death occurs without medical attendance, noting the form of the disease, and as far as possible the cause which produced it, and to report the same to the local board of health where the same occurs, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the State Board of Health; and any failure to do so will subject said physician to a fine of ten dollars for each and every offense. (See rule 23.)

[The word "offense" is defined in Kansas Supreme Court Reports, vol. 22, p. 14, as "any misdemeanor or felony for which any punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, may by law be inflicted."]

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of assessors of personal property in the several townships and wards of cities throughout the state, annually, to collect such information as to marriages, births and deaths as may be required by the State Board of Health, and report the same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the said Board to the local board of health.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, on or before the first Monday in January of each year, to make a report in writing to the governor of the state upon the vital statistics and the sanitary conditions and prospects of the state; and said report shall set forth the action of said Board and its officers and agents, and the names thereof, and also the names of physicians registered for the past year, and shall suggest any further legislative action deemed proper for the better protection of life and health, and may contain any useful information which said Board may desire to communicate. The annual report of said Board shall contain a detailed account of the money paid out by or on account of said Board, and a detailed statement of the manner of its expenditure, during the past year, but the amount so paid out shall not aggregate a sum exceeding \$5000 in any year. The report of the State Board of Health shall be published in form and manner as other state reports.

SEC. 16. All prosecutions under this act shall be conducted by the county attorney for the county in which the offense was committed, in the court having jurisdiction, and all fines imposed and collected shall be paid into the county treasury, to the credit of the school fund.

EMPIRICS NOT TO PRACTICE MEDICINE.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 2, ch. 100.

SEC. 392. That it shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the state of Kansas, who has not attended two full courses of instruction and graduated in some respectable school of medicine, either of the United States or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society, and is not a person of good moral character, to practice medicine in any of its departments for reward or compensation, for any sick person within the state of Kansas: provided, that in all cases, when any person has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of ten years or more he shall be considered to have complied with the provisions of this act, and that where persons have been in continuous practice of medicine for five years or more, shall be allowed two years in which to comply with such provisions.

SEC. 393. Any person living in the state of Kansas, or any person coming into said state, who shall practice or attempt to practice medicine in any of its departments, or perform or attempt to perform any surgical operation upon any person within the limits of said state in violation of section 392 of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for such offense; and upon conviction for a second violation of this act shall, in addition to the above fine, be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which said offense

shall have been committed for the term of thirty days, and in no case wherein this act shall have been violated shall any person so violating receive compensation for service rendered; provided, that nothing herein contained shall in any way be construed to apply to any person practicing dentistry.

[The implied contract with a surgeon is, that he possesses reasonable skill in his profession, and will use reasonable care and diligence. *Branner v. Stormont*, 9 Kan. 51.]

[Under chapter 68 of the Laws of 1870, it is unlawful for a person to furnish medicine as a practicing physician unless authorized to practice medicine in accordance with the provisions of the statute. *Underwood v. Scott*, 43 Kan. 714. Decided May 10, 1890.]

PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Session Laws 1893, ch. 74. Gen. Stat. 1897, ch. 75.

SEC. 17. Whenever any part of this state appears to be threatened with Asiatic cholera, or other infectious or contagious disease, from any adjoining state or territory, the State Board of Health shall have the power and it shall be its duty to establish and maintain *quarantine* stations at the limits of the state at such points as may be deemed necessary, and to enforce thereat such rules and regulations as may be adopted and published by the said Board for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the introduction or spread of such disease, by the inspection of all persons, places, and things, and the exclusion of all infected or suspected persons and goods, and the purification of all infected places and things. They may declare any or all of the rules so made to be in force within the whole or any part or parts of the district of any local or municipal board of health, and to apply to any railroad-train, passenger-coach, or public vehicle, or conveyance of whatsoever kind, for the period named in such order, and may by subsequent order abridge or extend such period. And any person or corporation owning, occupying or controlling any house, building, dwelling, premises or places, of whatsoever kind, or any railroad-train, passenger-coach or other public vehicle or conveyance, who shall violate or refuse to obey any of the rules, regulations or orders of the said Board, when duly made and published, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not more than \$500 for each offense, or be confined in the county jail for a period of thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; provided, that the State Board of Health may cause the said rule, regulation or order thus violated or disobeyed to be fully carried out, and may recover the expense incurred thereby, and the said fine and costs of prosecution, in a civil action before any justice of the peace, or court having jurisdiction in like cases: provided,* that no part of this sum shall be used except for the purposes named herein, and then only in cases of urgent necessity; and that the warrant or warrants for the payment of expenses incurred, as herein provided, shall be drawn only upon the certificate of the president and secretary of the State Board of Health, recommended by the judge of the district whose territory is threatened or affected, and approved by the governor of the state.

PROMOTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Session Laws 1897, ch. 158.

SEC. 18. It shall be lawful for the faculty of any regularly organized medical college in this state authorized by law to confer the degree of doctor of medicine to claim and receive the dead body of any criminal or unknown person, which would otherwise be buried in the potter's field; such body to be used within the

*This proviso was evidently intended to apply to the appropriation made to the State Board of Health by chapter 33 (pages 50 and 51) of the Laws of 1893, to be used "in case of an invasion of cholera." Said appropriation was rescinded by chapter 110, Laws of 1895.

state for the purpose of the advancement of medical, surgical and anatomical science and study and the instruction of doctors and students.

SEC. 19. The president and secretary of any regularly organized medical college in the state are hereby authorized and empowered to make formal requisition upon the person or persons in charge of any persons who may come under the provisions of this act for the body of any person who after death would otherwise be buried in the potter's field, for the purpose expressed in section 18 of this act. It shall be the duty of such person or persons upon receiving such requisition to acknowledge the receipt thereof, and to enter it in the book to be kept for that purpose, and upon the death of any person coming under the provisions of this act to immediately notify the president or secretary making such requisition: provided, that if two or more colleges make requisitions, the bodies shall be distributed between them in proportion to their number of students. Upon receiving notice of the death of any person coming under the provisions of this act, the president or secretary shall immediately authorize some person to receive the body and to transport it to the medical college which they represent. A receipt for the body shall be given to the officer delivering the same, which receipt shall be entered in the book aforesaid, and the president or secretary of such medical college shall keep or cause to be kept a record by register number of all such bodies received. If the body is not needed, the president or secretary shall so inform the proper officer, and the body shall receive decent burial.

SEC. 20. Before making requisition upon any person as provided by section 19 of this act (the next preceding section), the president and secretary of such medical college shall execute a good and sufficient bond to the state of Kansas in the sum of \$1000, to be approved by the secretary of state and filed in his office, that such bodies shall be used only for the promotion of medical and surgical science within the state of Kansas. The remains, after serving such purpose, shall receive decent burial.

SEC. 21. If the deceased person during his last sickness of his own accord requests to be buried, or if any person claiming to be and satisfying the proper authorities that he is a personal friend or kindred of the deceased shall at any time ask to have the body buried, the body shall not be surrendered, but buried in the usual manner: provided, that no body shall be delivered as provided in section 2 of this act (section 19 of this chapter), if claimed by friends within twenty-four hours after death, nor unless the person or persons in charge of deceased at time of death shall have made diligent search by telegraph and otherwise for relatives or friends, and no response to such inquiry has been received within twenty-four hours after such notice; and provided also, that in case the remains of any person so delivered and received shall be subsequently claimed by any relative or friend, they shall be given up to such relative or friend for interment.

SEC. 22. Every person who shall deliver up a body of any deceased person in violation of or contrary to the provisions of this act, and any person who shall receive such body knowing the same to have been delivered contrary to any of the provisions of this act, or any person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the conditions of this act, shall each and any of them be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

NUISANCES.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 2, ch. 100.

SEC. 338. *Dead animal into well, etc.* If any person or persons shall put any dead animal, carcass, or part thereof, into any well, or into any spring, brook or branch of running water, of which use is made for domestic purposes, every

person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$2 or more than \$100.

SEC. 339. *Carcass into river, creek, etc.* If any person or persons shall put any part of the carcass of any dead animal into any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow, or common: or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places, to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of the citizens of this state, or any of them, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county, be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars: and every twenty-four hours during which said owner may permit the same to remain thereafter shall be deemed an additional offense against the provisions of this act.

SEC. 340. *Slaughter-houses.* If any owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any slaughter-house, or of any premises where hogs, beeves or other animals are slaughtered, shall permit the same to remain unclean, to the annoyance of the citizens of this state, or any of them, every person so offending shall be fined for every such offense any sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars: and if such nuisance be not removed within five days thereafter, it shall be deemed a second offense against the provisions of this act: and every like neglect of each succeeding five days thereafter shall be considered an additional offense against the provisions of this act. ["An act to prevent nuisances," approved March 2, 1868.]

SEC. 341. *Soap factories, etc., unclean.* If any owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any soap factory, candle factory, oil factory, glue factory, varnish factory, pork house, sausage house or lard house shall permit the same to remain unclean, to the annoyance of the citizens of this state, or any of them, to a greater extent than is required for the necessary prosecution of their business, every person so offending shall be fined for every such offense any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100: and if such nuisance be not removed within five days thereafter, it shall be deemed a second offense against the provisions this act: and for every like neglect of each succeeding five days thereafter, shall be considered an additional offense against the provisions of this act. [Approved March 2, 1868.]

SELLING POISONS WITHOUT LABELS, OR TO MINORS.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 2, ch. 100.

SEC. 319. Every person who shall sell or deliver to any other, any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "poison" plainly written or printed on a label attached to the vial, box, vessel or package containing the same; or who shall sell or deliver any tartar emetic, without having the true name written or printed on a label, and attached to the vial, box, vessel or package containing the same; or who shall sell or deliver any such substance or liquid to any minor, without a written permission from the guardian of such minor, specifying the kind of drug that such minor is authorized to purchase, shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

INOCULATING WITH SMALLPOX.

SEC. 321. If any person shall inoculate himself or any other person, or shall suffer himself to be inoculated with the smallpox, within this state, with intent to cause the prevalence or spread of this infectious disease, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than three years nor less than one year.

DRAINAGE.

Session Laws of 1879, ch. 100.

SECTION 1. That the township trustee of any township in this state shall have power, whenever in his opinion the same is demanded by or will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, to cause to be established, located, and constructed, as hereinafter provided, any ditch, drain or water-course within such township.

WATER-COURSES—MAY BE CHANGED, ETC.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 1, ch. 37.

SEC. 76. The council may establish, alter and change the channels of water-courses, and wall them and cover them over: and may establish, make and regulate public wells, cisterns, aqueducts, and reservoirs of water, and provide for filling the same.

[By condemning one piece of property no right is acquired to another: and the right to divert the flow of a stream is not a right incident to riparian ownership. It is a separate and independent property, and if the city seeks to condemn that, it must have a special condemnation of it. *City of Emporia v. Soden*, 26 Kan. 492.]

INSPECTION OF JAILS.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 2, ch. 132.

SEC. 2. The judge of the district and the county attorney shall, during each term of the district court, make personal inspection of the county jail, as to the sufficiency thereof for the safe-keeping of prisoners, their convenient accommodation and health: and shall inquire into the manner in which the same has been kept since the last term, and make report in writing to the board of county commissioners of the county: and whenever any grand jury shall be in session, in any county, it shall be the duty of such jury to make inspection and report to the county commissioners touching the same matters; and it shall be the imperative duty of the county commissioners to issue the necessary orders, or cause to be made the necessary purchases or repairs, in accordance with the recommendation of the grand jury.

SEC. 3. The sheriff of the county, by himself or deputy, shall keep the jail, and shall be responsible for the manner in which the same is kept. He shall keep separate rooms for the sexes, except where they are lawfully married. He shall supply proper bread, meat, drink and fuel for the prisoners.

PROTECTION OF PEOPLE WHO ASSEMBLE IN PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Session Laws of 1879, ch. 130.

SEC. 235. That all public halls, lyceums, theaters, opera-houses and other places of amusement which are thrown open to and used for the profits of their owners or proprietors by public assemblies in the state of Kansas, shall be provided by the owner, manager or lessee with at least two stairways, hallways, or means of egress, and all doors opening thereto shall not be less than three feet in width, and shall swing or open out of, and not into, said public hall, lyceum, theater, opera-house or other place of amusement.

SEC. 236. The proprietor, lessee or manager of every public hall, theater, lyceum, or opera-house, or other place of amusement in the state of Kansas, shall keep at least one force-pump in good order, ready for instant use, of sufficient capacity and provided with sufficient hose to throw water to any part of said hall, theater, lyceum, opera-house, or other place of amusement, in case of fire: or, in lieu of such force-pump, not less than two chemical hand fire-extinguishers, which shall be kept properly charged and in good working order at all times, and in plain view of the audience.

SEC. 237. The proprietor, lessee or manager of every hotel or public house of entertainment containing twenty or more rooms, in the state of Kansas, shall keep at least one force-pump in good order, ready for instantaneous use at all times, of sufficient capacity and provided with sufficient hose to throw water to any part of said hotel or public house of entertainment in case of fire: or, in lieu of such force-pump, at least one chemical hand fire-extinguisher, properly charged and in good working order, on each floor or story of said hotel or public house of entertainment.

SEC. 238. Any person, company or corporation who shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, within three months after it becomes a law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars per day for every day any such person, company or corporation shall continue in such failure, neglect, or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the county attorneys in the various counties of this state, upon complaint made to them of the violation of the provisions of this act, by any person, company, or corporation, to at once commence action against such persons, company, or corporation, in the district court of the proper county, to recover said fine.

SALE OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

Session Laws of 1887, ch. 174.

SECTION 4. . . . It shall be unlawful for any person, on and after the passage of this act, to retail any articles enumerated in schedules A, B, C, except as follows:

Schedule A.—Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, strychnine, morphine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

Schedule B.—Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, sugar of lead, mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, and all other virulent poisons.

Schedule C.—Oil of savin, oil of tansy, ergot and its preparations, cotton root and its preparations, and all other active emmenagogues or abortives.

Articles enumerated in schedules A and B shall not be sold without distinctly labeling the box, vessel or paper in which the said poison is contained, and also the outside wrapper or cover, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in schedules A and B, unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose; nor shall it be lawful for any proprietor or owner of any drug-store or pharmacy, or any registered pharmacist, to sell or deliver any articles included in the schedules A and B without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the article sold, the quantity thereof, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, the name of the dispenser, and the name and address of the purchaser, signed by himself, such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years. No articles enumerated in schedule C shall be sold except on the prescription of a legally qualified physician. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sales of poisons to practicing physicians and photographers, and to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual doses or quanti-

ties upon the prescriptions of licensed practitioners of medicine. All prescriptions of practicing physicians shall be retained by the dispenser. Any person procuring from any pharmacist articles enumerated in schedules A, B and C under fraudulent representations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

PROHIBITING THE DISCHARGE OF SEWERS WITHIN CERTAIN DISTANCE OF
WATER-SUPPLY.

Session Laws of 1889, ch. 232.

SECTION 1. The mayor and council of any city of the first class shall have power and authority to construct flushing ditches or conduits, discharging sewers or outlets for sewers, and to connect the same with any creek or river at any point within five miles of the corporate limits of the city, and for this purpose the right of eminent domain is hereby granted to cities of the first class.

SEC. 3. . . . Provided, that no sewer shall be permitted to empty into any stream from which a water-supply is obtained within three miles above the point where said water-supply is obtained.

HOSPITALS, WATER-WORKS, ETC.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 1, ch. 37.

SEC. 78. The council may purchase or condemn and hold for the city, within or outside the city limits, within five miles therefrom, all necessary lands for hospital purposes and water-works, and erect, establish and regulate hospitals, work-houses and poor-houses, and provide for the government and support of the same, and make regulations to secure the general health of the city, and to prevent and remove nuisances, and to provide the city with water.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—QUARANTINE.

SEC. 86. The council may make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city, may make quarantine laws for that purpose, and enforce the same within five miles of the city.

[A city of the second class has power through proper ordinances to contract with persons to perform services at a place used substantially as a pest house during a smallpox epidemic and to pay for infected bed clothing and other articles taken by the city. *City of McPherson v. Nichols*, 48 Kan. 430.]

PROHIBITING THE SELLING, GIVING OR FURNISHING OF TOBACCO OR OTHER NAR-
COTICS TO MINORS.

Gen. Stat. 1897, vol. 2, ch. 100.

SEC. 346. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this state to sell, give or furnish any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form, opium or any other narcotic in any form, to any minor under sixteen years of age.

SEC. 347. The violation of any provision under this act shall constitute a misdemeanor, and any person found guilty thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 348. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of any narcotic made upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.

Gen. Stat. 1897, ch. 100.

SEC. 322. *Diluted or unclean milk.* Whoever shall knowingly sell, supply, or bring to be manufactured, to any cheese manufactory in this state, any milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk"; or whoever shall keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings"; or whoever shall knowingly bring or supply milk to any cheese manufactory that is tainted or partly

sour from want of proper care in keeping pails, strainers, or any vessel in which said milk is kept, clean and sweet, after being notified of such taint or carelessness; or any cheese manufacturer who shall knowingly use, or direct any of his employees to use, for his or their individual benefit, any cream from the milk brought to said cheese or butter manufacturers, without the consent of all the owners thereof, shall, for each and every offense, forfeit and pay a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, with costs, to be recovered in a criminal action.

SEC. 323. *Adulteration of cheese and milk.* That whosoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or sell, deliver or bring to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory in this state, any milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or shall keep back any part of milk known as "strippings," with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell milk the product of a diseased animal or animals, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or deleterious material in the manufacture of cheese or butter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and liable in double the amount of the damages to the person or persons, firm, association or corporation upon whom such fraud shall be committed.

SEC. 324. *Unwholesome provisions.* If any person shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupt or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 325. *Adulterating food or liquor.* If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirit, malt liquor, or other liquor intended for drinking, with any substance injurious to health, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding \$300; and the article so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed.

SEC. 326. *Adulterating drugs or medicines.* If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine, in such a manner as to render the same injurious to health, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding \$300; and such adulterated drugs and medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

Session Laws of 1889, ch. 29. Gen. Stat. 1897, ch. 100.

SEC. 327. That no person shall within this state manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell, any drug or article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 328. The term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for internal or external use, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetics. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 329. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated, within the meaning of this act: *First*, In case of drugs, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein. *Second*, If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or other standard work of materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work. *Third*, If its strength, quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold. In the case of food: *First*, If any substance or substances have been mixed with

it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength, or purity. *Second*, If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part of it. *Third*, If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it. *Fourth*, If it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article. *Fifth*, If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal. *Sixth*, If it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is. *Seventh*, If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, or any deleterious substance not a necessary ingredient in its manufacture; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food, if the same be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, and are not injurious to health, and contain no ingredient not necessary to the preparation of a genuine article of such mixtures or compounds, and from which no necessary ingredient in its preparation is eliminated.

SEC. 330. Every person manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale, or delivering to purchaser, any drug or article included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any person interested or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for analysis, of any such drug or article of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 331. Whoever refuses to comply upon demand with the requirements of section 330, or whoever violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$25, or imprisonment not exceeding 100 days nor less than 30 days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale or selling any adulterated article of food or drug under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles which said person may have been guilty of manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale.

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE AMONG SWINE.

SEC. 335. Whoever shall throw or deposit a dead hog in any river, stream, creek or ravine shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

SELLING DISEASED ANIMALS.

Session Laws of 1886, ch. 158.

SEC. 336. Any person being the owner of any domestic animal or animals, or having the same in charge, who shall turn out or suffer any such domestic animal or animals having any contagious or infectious disease, knowing the same to be so diseased, to run at large upon any uninclosed land, common or highway, or shall let the same approach within 100 feet of any highway, or shall sell or dispose of any domestic animal or animals, knowing the same to be so diseased, without fully disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine in any amount not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 337. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act [the preceding section], in addition to the penalties herein provided, shall be liable for all damages that may accrue to the party damaged by reason of said diseased animal or animals imparting disease.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

RULE I. No privy vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy vault, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be permitted within fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking and culinary purposes; nor shall any such open into any stream, ditch, or drain, except common sewers.

RULE II. Earth privies or earth-closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted in rule I, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid parts of the deposit, and the entire contents must be removed monthly.

RULE III. All privy vaults, cesspools or reservoirs named in rule I must be cleaned at least once a year: and from the 1st day of May to the 1st of November of each year shall be thoroughly deodorized by adding to the contents of the vault once every month a solution of copperas in the proportion of one or two pounds to a pailful of water for each member of the family.

RULE IV. No night-soil or contents of cesspool shall be removed unless previously deodorized by the copperas solution as above, or disinfected with the corrosive-sublimate solution, and during removal material shall be covered with a layer of fresh earth, unless the removal be by the odorless excavating process.

RULE V. No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond, or other source of water used for drinking or other culinary purposes, nor into any pond, lake, or running water. Such drains passing within fifty feet in ordinary soil, or eighty feet in sandy soil, of any source of water-supply, shall be water-tight. All stagnant ponds must be drained or filled up.

RULE VI. The collection of refuse matter in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling or place of business, such as swill, waste of meat, fish or shells, bones, decaying vegetables, dead carcasses, excrement, or any kind of offal that may decompose and generate disease germs or unhealthy gases, and thus affect the purity of the air, shall be considered the worst kind of nuisance, and must be removed or disposed of, either by burial, burning, or otherwise, and in such manner as not to be offensive.

RULE VII. No diseased animal, or its flesh, and no decayed or diseased meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, no impure or adulterated milk or other article used for food, shall be sold or offered for sale. No dead animal or offensive refuse shall be thrown upon the streets or adjoining lot to the street, or into or near any stream, spring, or well.

RULE VIII. No pig-pen shall be maintained within 100 feet of any well or spring of water used for drinking purposes, or within thirty feet of any street or inhabited house. Such pens shall be kept in such a manner as not to be offensive, by being freely deodorized at short intervals. No pigs shall be kept within the limits of any incorporated city between May 1 and November 1 of any year.

RULE IX. Every person, owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein cattle, sheep or swine are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any stable wherein animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable or market to be kept at all times thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, stable manure or other unwholesome or offensive refuse shall be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours, if used continuously, or, if only used occasionally, within twenty-four hours after using; and the floors of such building, place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood, foul liquid or washings from being absorbed. No blood pit, dung pit, offal pit or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any such place, room, or building; nor shall swine be kept in the same enclosure with a slaughter-house, nor fed there or elsewhere upon the offal of slaughtered animals.

RULE X. No person shall maintain any manufactory or place of business where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gases, smoke or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, establishments for boiling bones of dead animals, etc., except such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome; nor shall any offensive or deleterious or waste substance, refuse or injurious matter from such establishments be allowed to accumulate upon the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, water-course, street, road, or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

RULE XI. Whenever any householder shall know that any member of his family is taken sick or has died of smallpox, cholera, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the nearest board of health or health officer, placing the case at once in charge of a physician, and placarding the house as prescribed in the following rule.

RULE XII. Whenever any physician shall know, or have reason to believe, that any person whom he is called to visit, or any person sick within his knowledge without the care of a physician, is infected with, or has died of, cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the nearest board of health or health officer; and, if the case occurs in his own practice, shall at once cause a red or yellow cloth or card, not less than twelve inches square, with the name of the disease written or printed thereon in large characters, to be fastened upon the front door or other conspicuous part of the building in which the sickness prevails; such cloth or card to be maintained during the existence of the disease and until such time as the health officer, or, in his absence, the attending physician, acting by his authority and approval, is satisfied that the premises have been thoroughly disinfected and are fit for reoccupation.

RULE XIII. Any local board of health or health officer having knowledge of the existence of contagious or infectious disease, or of a death from such disease, within their jurisdiction, shall immediately exercise and maintain a supervision over such case or cases during their continuance, seeing that the provisions of these rules and of the duties of the local boards of health and health officers in such cases, as to isolation, restriction of communication, placarding, etc., shall be duly fulfilled. The health officer shall communicate without delay such information as to existing conditions as he possesses to the State Board of Health. He will confer personally, if practicable, otherwise by letter, with the physician

in attendance upon the case, as to its future management and control, and with the authorities of the place as to their duties in the premises. Should the disease show a tendency to become epidemic, the public and private schools must be closed, and, in extreme cases, church service suspended, and public assemblages of people at shows, circuses, theaters, fairs or other gatherings prohibited. In case of smallpox, a general and thorough vaccination should be recommended and insisted upon. (See section 9.)

RULE XIV. All persons sick with smallpox, cholera, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other contagious or infectious disease, shall be thoroughly isolated from the public. Four hundred feet is suggested as the minimum distance for the thorough isolation of smallpox.

RULE XV. Members of any household in which cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles exist should be required to abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship, or education, and, as far as possible, from visiting other private houses. No person recovering from such disease should be permitted to appear on the public streets or highways, or in any public place, until after danger from contagion is past. (See rule XXII.)

RULE XVI. In the event of death from any such disease, the clothing in which the body is attired should be sprinkled with thymol water, the body wrapped in disinfected cerecloth (a sheet thoroughly soaked in zinc disinfectant, double strength), and placed in an air-tight coffin, which is to remain in the sick-room until removed for burial. No public funeral must be allowed, either at the house or church, and no more persons should be permitted to go to the cemetery than are necessary to inter the corpse.

RULE XVII. The room occupied by a person sick with contagious or infectious disease must previously be cleared of all carpets, needless clothing, drapery, and all other articles likely to harbor disease. After death or recovery, the room, furniture and other contents not to be destroyed must be immediately and thoroughly disinfected. The paper on the walls and ceiling must be removed and burned. The floor, woodwork and wooden furniture must be painted over with corrosive-sublimate solution, letting it remain one hour, and then washing it off with clean water. The walls, if not papered, must be thoroughly scrubbed and whitewashed. For use in the sick-room, small pieces of rags should be substituted for handkerchiefs, and when once used must be immediately burned.

RULE XVIII. Soiled bed and body linen must be placed in vessels and saturated with sulphate of zinc solution, then boiled one hour before removed from the premises.

RULE XIX. The discharges from the patient must be received into vessels containing some known disinfectant, and, if not buried at once, must be thrown into a cesspool or water-closet, but never on the ground, nor into a running stream. Perfect cleanliness on the part of the nurses and attendants is enjoined.

RULE XX. Fumigation with brimstone may be employed for disinfecting the premises. For this purpose the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution, must be opened and exposed during fumigation. To disinfect an ordinary room with brimstone: Having tightly closed all openings of the room, place in an open earthen dish, upon a couple of bricks, in a tub partly filled with water, three pounds of brimstone, in powder or small fragments, moistened with a little alcohol, and burn until consumed. After fumigation, the rooms must be thoroughly aired before reoccupation. (See rule XVII.)

RULE XXI. All articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases, too valuable to be destroyed, should be treated as follows: Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be put, piece by piece, into a boiling-hot zinc solution, and boiled for at least one hour. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during the fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed: afterwards, they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, the contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but must afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

RULE XXII. Diphtheritic croup, croupous diphtheria, membranous croup, croup, putrid fever, diphtheritic sore throat, and sloughing sore throat, occurring in communities where diphtheria is prevalent, should be included among the diseases dangerous to public health, and subject to the same precautions as diphtheria. In like manner, patients suffering from or exposed to scarlatina or scarlet rash, or varioloid, should be required to undergo the precautions prescribed for scarlet fever and smallpox, respectively. (See rule xv.)

RULE XXIII. All births and deaths occurring in the practice of physicians shall be reported to the local board of health where the same occur within ten days after the expiration of the month in which they occur, in the manner indicated in the blank forms prepared by this Board from time to time, and distributed through the county health officers; provided, that deaths occurring from infectious or contagious diseases shall be reported, as above described, within twenty-four hours after their occurrence. (See sections 9, 13; also, attorney general's opinion.)

RULE XXIV. It shall be the duty of undertakers doing business within the state to keep a record of the burial cases sold by them, and to transmit monthly a record of same to the local board of health or health officer having jurisdiction over the territory in which the case is used.

RULE XXV. No person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health shall be admitted into any public or private school. No parent, guardian, tutor, or other person having charge or control of children whose residence is infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, smallpox, or other contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health, shall allow or permit them to attend any public or private school during the continuance of such infection. No person, until after being successfully vaccinated, shall be admitted into public or private schools or institutions of learning, either in the capacity of teacher or pupil. The vaccination should be repeated after the age of sixteen. The local boards of health shall exercise especial hygienic supervision over the schools and schoolhouses within their respective jurisdictions, and, where hygienic faults are found, said boards shall immediately call the attention of the school authorities thereto.

RULE XXVI. The following rule is made with respect to public institutions: It is respectfully recommended to the board of trustees of the state charitable institutions, the several boards of education, the trustees or directors of the several hospitals within the state, the officers and regents of the state university, normal school, and agricultural college, and other institutions of higher education, to make, or cause to be made, by their health officers or attending physicians, or by one or more experts in sanitary science, at intervals of not exceeding one month, a thorough and critical examination of the institutions under their

charge, with special reference to the purity of the water-supply, the disposal of slops and garbage, the draining and sewerage, cellars, cesspools, privy vaults, urinals, pig-pens, and especially sleeping apartments, and also report the same once a quarter to the State Board of Health. [December 29, 1897.] It is likewise recommended that the local boards of health exercise especial hygienic supervision over all such institutions within their jurisdiction.

RULE XXVII. The following regulations respecting the disinterment and transportation of dead bodies will be observed: Disinterment of bodies.—The removal of any body from its place of original interment is declared to be a nuisance, dangerous to the public health, and is prohibited unless the same be done under the directions and by permission of the local board of health or health authorities. The disinterment of the body of any person dead of any contagious or infectious disease is strictly prohibited, unless by special authority and upon such conditions as the local board of health or health authorities may impose. (See section 9.)

RULE XXVIII. All books, reports and papers of an official character in the hands of the county health officer are the property of the county or state; and all such property in the hands of such county health officers should be, and are hereby required to be, turned over, at the expiration of their term of office, to their successors in office.

RULE XXIX. Every physician or midwife who shall engage in the practice of medicine in the state of Kansas is hereby required to register with the county clerk in the following form, viz.: Name and county..... Year of registration..... School of practice..... Location..... Age..... Nativity..... Years in practice..... Year of graduation..... College or authority..... Place of graduation.....

Also subscribe to the following oath, which must be filled out with ink and forwarded to the secretary of the State Board of Health: Full name..... Post-office address..... When registered..... School of medicine..... Age and nativity..... Number of years in practice..... Number of years in practice in Kansas..... Place of graduation..... Name of college conferring degree..... When diploma was conferred..... Remarks..... I,, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true and correct. (Signed)..... Subscribed and sworn to before me, this..... day of, 1, Notary Public, or County Clerk.

RULE XXX. It shall be the duty of every county health officer to collect and forward monthly returns of deaths, births and marriages reported by the physicians and midwives practicing in his county. It is his duty to see that the law is enforced in cases of neglect to make such reports to him. (See sections 11, 12.)

RULE XXXI. In accordance with section 14 (ch. 75), "It shall be the duty of the assessors of personal property in the several townships and wards of cities throughout the state, annually, to collect such information as to marriages, births and deaths as may be required by the State Board of Health, and report the same, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the said Board, to the local board of health." County health officers will see to it that the above section (14, 1897) shall be carried out by the assessors; and that the necessary blanks be furnished in due time, as to form, and time as required. (See section 12: also attorney-general's opinion, November 30, 1898.)

RULE XXXII. The following regulations respecting the transportation of dead bodies for burial beyond the county where the death occurred will be observed: No body which has died of any infectious or contagious disease shall be received for transportation by any transportation company in this state unless it shall have been embalmed by an undertaker holding an embalmer's certificate properly

signed by the president and secretary of the State Board of Health. Every undertaker shall enter the number of his embalmer's certificate upon every permit which he fills out. In all such cases the said Board of Health shall require the coupons attached to such permit to be detached and preserved by every common carrier, or the person in charge of any vessel, railway-train or vehicle to which dead bodies shall be delivered for transportation. No permit shall be issued for the transportation of bodies which have died of any infectious or contagious disease except in accordance with the foregoing rule. Any violation of these rules shall subject the offender to a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

RULE XXXIII. Whenever any part of this state appears to be threatened with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, or other infectious or contagious disease, from any adjoining state or territory, the secretary and executive officer of this Board shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, when requested by the mayor and council of any city of this state or by any local board of health of any city of this state or by the local board of health of any county of this state, to establish and maintain quarantine stations at the limits of the state at such points as may be deemed necessary, and to enforce thereat such rules and regulations as he may adopt and publish for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the introduction or spread of such disease, by the inspection of all persons, places, and things, and the exclusion of all infected or suspected persons and goods, and the purification of all infected places and things. In the interim between the meetings of the State Board of Health, the secretary and executive officer of this Board shall have the same power and authority to adopt and enforce all rules and regulations which may be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of any such disease as is conferred upon the State Board of Health by section 1 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1893.

RULES OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF
THE DEAD.

These rules, having been duly adopted and properly published, have the full force of law.

RULE 1. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or bubonic plague is absolutely forbidden.

RULE 2. The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), glanders, anthrax or leprosy shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid, (b) disinfecting and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such approved by the State Board of Health or other state health authority.* After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or, the body, being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box.

RULE 3. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, tuberculosis, and measles, or other dangerous communicable diseases other

*This requirement of the rule does not go into effect until the State Board of Health has provided for and conducted the examination of undertakers of the state.

than those specified in rules 1 and 2, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket: provided, that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within forty-eight hours from time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared for transportation in conformity with rule 2. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by an embalmer holding a certificate as in rule 2, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

RULE 4. The bodies of those dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious or communicable may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they reach their destination within thirty hours from time of death. If the body cannot reach its destination within thirty hours from time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by an embalmer holding a certificate as in rule 2, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

RULE 5. In cases of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected; and before selling passage tickets, agents shall carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under rule No. 2, notice must be sent by telegraph to health officer at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected. This notice must be sent by or in the name of the health officer at the initial point, and is to enable the health officer at destination to take all necessary precautions at that point.

RULE 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit, showing physician's or coroner's certificate, health officer's permit for removal, undertaker's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and if of a contagious, infectious or communicable nature, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and, when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in rule No. 2, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signatures of the physician or coroner, health officer and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the *original* shall be detached from the transit permit and pasted on the end of the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial

line, and by him to the secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the state or province from which such shipment was made.

RULE 7. When dead bodies are shipped by express, the whole original transit permit shall be pasted upon the outside box, and the duplicate forwarded by the express agent to the secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

RULE 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the state or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained: and all such disinterred remains shall be enclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper lined coffin or box. Bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall be treated and considered the same as buried bodies.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD.

Resolved, That a sanitary inspector for each county be appointed by the Board to make volunteer reports of the sanitary condition of their respective counties to the State Board of Health, as often as may be deemed necessary by the State Board, or oftener if deemed necessary by said inspectors.

Resolved, That we, the State Board of Health, earnestly recommend that all school boards of cities of the first and second classes elect or appoint a sanitary school inspector for the schools of their respective cities, who shall inspect and report to said school boards upon all matters pertaining to sanitary measures affecting the health of said schools.

Resolved, That all persons practicing medicine in the state of Kansas by virtue of diplomas from the following so-called medical colleges are doing so illegally, and are subject to prosecution under the statutes of Kansas, and are hereby required to cease practice until legally qualified to do so according to law: Wisconsin Eclectic Medical College; Illinois Health University, Chicago; National Union Medical Society, Chicago; Missouri Eclectic Medical College, Kansas City, Mo.; the Independent Medical College; the American Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati; the National College of Electro-therapeutics, at Lima, Ohio; and the American Health College, at Cincinnati. County health officers are hereby duly notified of this action, and will govern themselves accordingly. Persons registering under diplomas from the above so-called institutions will not have their names published in the annual report, in the list of registered physicians.

The following resolutions were passed by the State Board of Health at the regular meeting March 1, 1899:

Resolved, That the secretary be and is hereby directed to require the county health officers of the several counties of the state to make promptly to the State Board of Health the monthly and other reports, as required by the rules of this Board and the laws of the state, and for persistent or wilful violation of said rules and laws legal measures be taken to enforce the same.

Resolved, That the State Board of Health, at its regular meeting in March, 1899, directs and hereby orders that measures be taken at once by the Board, the secretary and the expert advisers of the Board to examine all plans for public buildings, either new or additions to those now in existence, and make such recommendations in matters of sanitary interests, to wit, ventilation, heating, water-supply, and sewerage, and in any other respect, as may be in accordance with the latest developments in these branches, and make a full report to the State Board of Health, and to the authorities having charge over these matters in the expen-

diture of public moneys appropriated for the same, as fully as may be, and in accordance with section 10, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The State Board of Health recommends that the several county health officers receive as compensation, according to size of county and duties to be performed, not less than \$25 per annum, to \$350; and that they be required by the county boards of health to perform their duties promptly and faithfully.

Health officers are requested to give the above the widest practical publicity among those concerned. Before instituting legal proceedings for the collection of death reports, the health officer should be prepared to prove conclusively, in a given case, that a copy or notice of said rule 23, as given herein, had been delivered personally, or given to the mails for transmission, to the delinquent before the date of the delinquency charged, and that he had, in like manner, supplied or offered to supply the delinquent with the necessary blank forms. An account should be kept with all parties to whom you are required by law to distribute forms, and in making future issues notify all concerned of the above requirements until they be duly informed.

Prosecution for the collection of death returns must be instituted within sixty days of the date of the death. It therefore devolves upon the health officer to call upon the delinquent promptly after the tenth of each month. (See section 31, ch. 102, Gen. Stat. 1897.)

DUTIES AND POWERS OF LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The following instructions are published by the State Board of Health for the purpose of acquainting local boards with the nature and extent of their duties and authority, and to define their relation to the State Board, that there may be substantial uniformity in the administration of the health laws of the state. In every county of the state there exists a local board of health. The law reads:

"SEC. 11. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state shall act as local boards of health for their respective counties. Each local board thus created shall elect a physician, who shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the board, and the health officer of the same. . . ."

It makes no difference as against this fact that, in some counties, no formal organization has thus far been effected, and no meeting of the board held. The responsibility, in case of disaster, is with them. It was not the intention to create local boards of health for a merely nominal existence; they have duties to perform.

The boards thus created are subordinate to the State Board, which has prepared rules for their guidance. Such rules should be formally adopted, and enacted by ordinance or otherwise; and it is the duty of each board to formulate and adopt such additional rules and regulations as may be necessary to meet special conditions. All rules must be duly published.

INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

It is required by law, under certain prescribed penalties, that upon the appointment of a health officer he shall report the fact, with his post-office address, to the State Board of Health, and that he shall thereafter perform such duties as his local board or the State Board may require of him. Among these duties is the prompt distribution of all forms from the State Board to the rightful persons, and the transmittal of returns from physicians, assessors and other local boards (including those existing by municipal regulation) to the State Board; the transmittal to the State Board of copies of the reports and publications of his board, and such sanitary information as may be useful to the people of the state.

The law constitutes him the medium of communication between all local boards of health (including those existing by municipal regulation) within his county and the State Board of Health.

The health officer is a member of the board of health of his county, by virtue of his office. He should, also, be its secretary, sanitary adviser, and executive officer. His powers, when not expressly stated in the statute, are only such as are conferred by his board. They should, therefore, be fully and clearly defined by resolutions or orders. He should be duly empowered to act in emergencies, as has been heretofore suggested.

As the sanitary adviser of his board, he will have influence in determining the action of the board in proportion to his knowledge of sanitary science and his honest effort for the promotion of the public health. He should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the health laws of the state and rules of his board and of the State Board of Health. With this knowledge, if he be a trained physician, he will be equipped for service.

The reports of the health officer are a part of the records of the State Board, to be kept for future reference and comparison with future conditions which will arise respecting their localities. This fact should stimulate him to contribute all that is possible to be obtained upon the subjects presented.

The following are suggested as the health officer's most important duties, viz.:

To order the prompt and thorough isolation of those sick or infected with contagious disease, so long as there is danger of their communicating the disease to other persons. The key-note of safety in such cases is the immediate, thorough and continued separation of the sick from the well.

To order the prompt vaccination and isolation of persons who have been exposed to smallpox.

To see that no person suffers for lack of nurses, or other necessities, because of isolation for the public good.

To give public notice of infected places, by newspaper notice and placard on the premises, and otherwise if necessary; and to disseminate the rules for disinfection, etc.

To promptly notify teachers or superintendents of schools concerning families in which are contagious diseases: to exercise especial hygienic supervision over the schools and schoolhouses within his jurisdiction.

To supervise funerals of persons dead from scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or other communicable diseases which endanger the public health.

To determine what shall be considered nuisances prejudicial to health, and take measures for their abatement or removal. (Sec. 263, ch. 95, vol. 2, 1897, abatement by injunction: Am. Encyc. of Law, vol. 16, p. 954.)

To be vigilant as to violations of the law governing the sale or exposure for sale of adulterated or unwholesome articles intended for food or medicine: adulterated or watered milk should especially receive his attention.

To investigate the condition of buildings with reference to means of escape in case of fire, and to report such as are found unsafe.

To notify parties liable to suffer in health from impure water, the source of which is near cesspools or privies or other accumulation of filth, or is polluted by sewage or other contaminations, and to make preliminary tests of such water when necessary.

To collect, tabulate, and transmit to the State Board of Health, as may be required, the various reports and returns as to the births, deaths, marriages, registration of physicians, and sanitary conditions pertaining to his county.

In the performance of these various duties, valuable suggestions will be afforded by an examination of the rules adopted by the State Board and the health laws of the state. It is expected that he will fully communicate with the Board as to questions that may arise in connection with the performance of his duties, especially as to what measures he has inaugurated in the interests of public health, the nuisances abated, etc.

DISINFECTANT.

Formaldehyde is now the approved disinfectant for all surface disinfection.

DECISIONS OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

AUGUST 16, 1897.—In reference to the enforcement of the law and rule 23 of the State Board of Health, concerning *death reports*:

The law above referred to provides a penalty for failure to comply with its requirements, namely, a fine of ten dollars for each and every offense. Paragraph 6037, General Statutes of 1889 (sec. 16, ch. 75, 1897), imposes upon the county attorney the duty of conducting all prosecutions under said act. In case of neglect or refusal of any practicing physician to perform the duties imposed by said law, the local board of health or the health officer of said board may lodge complaint with the county attorney, whereupon it becomes the duty of said county attorney to prosecute. That would be, in my opinion, the advisable course for a county health officer to pursue, in order to procure the enforcement of the requirements provided by section 13, chapter 75, 1897, in regard to practicing physicians. In order to enforce the performance of his legal duties by the health officer, complaint might be in like manner lodged with the county attorney by the local board. . . .

As to whether rule 23, as published in the Eleventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health, exceeds the authority delegated by sections 8 and 9, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897, to the State Board of Health, sections 5 and 6, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897, authorize the State Board of Health to make, adopt and publish such rules and order of business as may be necessary to make the act effective and facilitate the transaction of its business.

Rule 23, as published in the Eleventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health, is clearly in harmony with the provisions of section 9, chapter 75, General Statutes of 1897, and said paragraph provides a penalty for non-compliance therewith. The statutes provide the means of enforcing said rule 23.

L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

MARCH 2, 1898.—In reference to the authority of the Improved Eclectic Medical Association, of Galena, to issue certificates to practice medicine:

I have examined the charter filed in the office of the secretary of state of the Improved Eclectic Medical Association, of Galena, Kan., which was filed February 28, 1898. The charter sets out that the purpose for which this corporation is formed is to improve the practice and teachings of medicine and its principles. So you will observe that there is nothing that would confer upon this corporation the power, privilege or prerogative to conduct a medical school for the purpose of graduating and licensing practitioners; neither is this such an association, in my judgment, as the statute contemplates may give a certificate to an applicant to practice medicine.

The statute provides, in substance, that before a person can practice medicine in this state he must be a graduate, first, of some reputable medical college, or, second, he must have a certificate of qualification from some county or state

society or association. This association is not a reputable medical college, nor is it a county or state medical society or association, within the contemplation of the statute; but it simply is a private corporation, having no power under its charter except as therein set forth, to wit, to improve the practice and teachings of medicine and its principles.

I would farther give it as my opinion that any diploma or any certificate that this association might give to a pretended practitioner would be no protection to him whatever, and that he would be amenable to our laws for the violation of the same whenever he attempted to practice medicine, having no authority for the same other than that conferred by the so-called The Improved Eclectic Medical Association, of Galena, Kan.

L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

MARCH 18, 1898.—In reference (1) to rights of Christian Scientists to practice medicine and receive compensation; (2) to right of healer to practice medicine and receive compensation; (3) to traveling oculists who have not complied with the medical law of Kansas:

1. It is a query in my mind whether or not a Christian Scientist could be considered a physician or one who practices medicine. As I understand it, they go to the sick-room and there pray that the patient may be restored to health, and they sometimes pray for the patient when not present with him: they do not claim of themselves to have power to restore the patient to health, but say that that power is vested alone in Jehovah, and for that kind of service I would say it would not be construed as practicing medicine. In my judgment, a Christian Scientist is not a physician in any sense of the word; they would not have any right to prescribe any medicine, but they might have a right to charge for the prayer offered for the patient. And I might suggest that if they led the patient to believe that they had the power of intervention and that if they prayed for him he would be relieved, and the patient parted with his money relying on such representation, and such representation was false, and they did not have the power of intervention and could not obtain relief for the patient, and that Jehovah did not recognize them as His agents for the purpose of healing, that that kind of a Christian Scientist might get himself in trouble under the criminal law for obtaining property under false pretenses and by misrepresentation.

2. In reference to the healer, I do not know anything about the method that he uses in his practice. Yet if he holds himself out as a physician, and practices medicine in any of its departments, diagnoses the case, says what the remedy ought to be, and applies the same, in my judgment he would violate the law in reference to who might or might not practice medicine for pay in the state of Kansas.

3. In reference to the traveling oculist, will say, that it is my judgment that an oculist who operates upon the eye, or doctors the eye, holds himself out to be a physician the same as any person who practices medicine in any of its forms: that the eye is as much a part of the individual as is the stomach, head, bowels, or the limbs; that if he has not complied with the necessary requirements of the law that he would be amenable to the statutes, and might be prosecuted criminally. The law also further provides, that any person who has not attended two full courses of instruction and graduated in some respectable school of medicine, either of the United States or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society, and is not a person of good moral character, has no right to practice medicine in any of its departments, for reward or compensation, for any sick person within the state of Kansas.

L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

MARCH 28, 1898.—As to authority of osteopaths to practice osteopathy; also legality of school organized to teach osteopathy; in reference to worth of diplomas issued from medical colleges, afterwards declared fraudulent by the courts; length of course in medical colleges:

It is my judgment, unless they have complied with the law regulating the practice of medicine in this state, to wit, having taken two full courses of lectures at some reputable college, either of this country or some foreign country, and graduated, or they have received a certificate permitting them to practice from some state or county medical society or association, that they are not entitled to practice osteopathy; that they have no right to charge a sick person any compensation for the services rendered, and that they would also be amenable to the criminal law of this state prohibiting persons from practicing medicine until they had been properly qualified as by statute provided.

The fact that certain parties have taken out a charter giving them the privilege of conducting a school for the purpose of disseminating the teachings of osteopathy does not confer upon that society any privilege that they did not have before the charter was taken out, except that they are authorized to teach what they call a scientific principle, and the graduates from their school, unless it should be recognized as a respectable medical college, would not be entitled to practice medicine in this state and receive compensation therefor. The only college that can confer upon individuals the right to practice medicine in this state for compensation and free him from the criminal law is a recognized college, either of this country or some foreign country. And if this is a genuine medical college, and after due course of study, the party taking two full courses of lectures and having graduated, then, if it should be determined by a jury or the proper authority that this was a reputable medical college, the party who holds the diploma would be entitled to practice medicine; otherwise not. And in arriving at the fact whether it is a reputable medical college under the law as it now exists, I know of no way, except to have that case settled by the courts. The law does not at the present time confer upon the Board of Health that power; but a man must take his chances when he graduates from some new school that has not a reputation established as to whether or not it will be decided that the institution which graduated him and gave him his diploma is a reputable school. If it should be decided that it is not, his diploma, so far as entitling him to practice is concerned, would be absolutely worthless; and ordinarily I would say, that two full courses in a medical college means two full years of study, and does not mean two full courses of a month or two each.

L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

JULY 15, 1898.—In reference to the proper course to pursue to compel a county health officer to comply with the statutes of the state respecting his duties:

The law provides that the county commissioners of the several counties shall act as local boards of health for their respective counties. Each such local board is directed to elect a physician, who shall be *ex officio* a member of said local board and the health officer of the same. Said health officer holds his office during the pleasure of the board, and he may be removed for just cause at any regular meeting of said board by a majority of the members (exclusive of the health officer) voting therefor. (Sec. 11, ch. 75, Gen. Stat. 1897.)

Section 12 of said chapter 75 provides as follows regarding the duties of such local health officer, his compensation, and the penalty for failure or neglect to perform the duties therein prescribed:

"The health officer of the several local boards of health throughout the state, immediately after his election, shall notify the State Board of the fact, and give his post-office address. He shall receive and distribute, without delay, in the county for which he is appointed, all forms from the State Board of Health to the rightful persons, and all returns from physicians, assessors and local boards to the said State Board of Health, and he shall perform such other duties as this act, his local board or the State Board of Health may require of him. He shall receive for his services such reasonable compensation as his board may allow, to be paid out of the county treasury. And, for any failure or neglect of said health officer to perform any of the duties prescribed in this act, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined ten dollars for each and every offense."

From the foregoing, it appears that the local health officer may be removed at any regular meeting of the local board by a majority vote of the members thereof (exclusive of said health officer), and for neglect of his official duties may be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each and every offense of which he shall be convicted. But before such fine can be adjudged against him he must be legally convicted by a competent court, upon information or complaint specifically setting up the offense or offenses upon which he is to be prosecuted. It is the duty of the county attorney of the county in which the offense is committed to prosecute the same when called upon so to do. L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

AUGUST 17, 1898.—In reference to illegal practitioners; also as to what constitutes a legal state or county medical society that may issue certificates bearing full authority for their holders to practice medicine:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the state of Kansas who has not attended two full courses of instruction and graduated in some respectable school of medicine, either in the United States or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society, and is not a person of good moral character, to practice medicine in any of its departments, for reward or compensation, for any sick person within the state of Kansas," etc.

It is my judgment that the intent and object of the legislature in passing said section of the statute was to protect the sick people of this state from being imposed upon by self-styled medical practitioners, and that no one has a right to practice medicine in this state for reward when he pretends to be a regular physician unless he has complied with the provisions of this law.

You say you particularly desire my opinion in reference to what constitutes a state or county medical society that may issue a certificate of qualification to an individual, which shall be accepted as a license, and permit him to practice medicine in its several departments in this state.

I am of the opinion that a state society, or county medical society, in order to have the power to confer a certificate of this kind, must be organized, first, in good faith; second, that the parties who are members of this society, whether it be a state or county society, must be persons who are entitled under the law of this state to practice medicine. My reason for the latter observation is that these parties, before they would know whether or not an applicant for a certificate is qualified to practice medicine, must make an examination, and from said examination ascertain his medical ability; and that parties who were not themselves regular practicing physicians under the laws of this state, and who do not

possess the requisite technical medical knowledge, would not be competent to conduct an examination along medical lines, unless they possess knowledge of the kind and character about which the inquiry was being made.

You also suggest in your communication as to whether, in my opinion, a state medical society incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas, with a membership of five persons, would be such a society as the law contemplated for the purpose of issuing certificates in reference to the qualifications of individuals in this state to practice medicine. That question is really already answered in the foregoing, wherein, in substance, I said that the examination should, in my opinion, be conducted by physicians who themselves possess technical medical learning. If made by individuals who do not possess the requisite learning along the lines on which the examination is conducted, of necessity it must be worthless for all purposes, and especially must it be worthless so far as protecting the public against incompetent persons who practice medicine without the requisite foundation therefor.

L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

NOVEMBER 30, 1898.—Enforcement of rule 30 of the State Board of Health:

"It shall be the duty of every county health officer to collect and forward monthly returns of deaths, births and marriages reported by physicians and midwives practicing in his county. It is his duty to see that the law is enforced, in cases of neglect to make such reports to him."

• It is my judgment, where the statute gives the State Board of Health express authority to make rules and regulations, that the Board under those circumstances, have full power to make these rules. The only way of enforcing a rule, when made by the State Board, is by a penalty which the legislature may have fixed at the time it gave the State Board the authority to enact these rules and regulations. With this thought in view, we will examine section 12 of chapter 75, Compiled Laws of 1897, which said section reads as follows, to wit:

"The health officer of the several local boards of health throughout the state, immediately after his election, shall notify the State Board of the fact and give his post-office address. He shall receive and distribute, without delay, in the county for which he is appointed, all forms from the State Board of Health to the rightful persons, and all returns from physicians, assessors and local boards to the said State Board of Health, and he shall perform such other duties as this act, his local board or the State Board of Health may require of him. He shall receive for his services such reasonable compensation as his board may allow, to be paid out of the county treasury, and for any failure or neglect of said health officer to perform any of the duties prescribed in this act he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined ten dollars for each and every offense."

By carefully analyzing the section just quoted, it is clear to my mind that the health officer of the several local boards of health throughout the state is required to perform such duties as his local board or State Board may require of him; that is, such duties as would naturally be connected with the official position which he has assumed to occupy. This being true, it would not be any stretch of imagination, in my judgment, to say that his duty should be to see that the law is enforced in reference to the reports of deaths, births, and marriages. If he fails to do this, as prescribed in rule 30, after the same is called to his attention, I know of no reason why he should not be punished as provided in said section 12 above referred to; that is to say, for any failure or neglect of said health officer to perform any of the duties prescribed in this act he shall, upon conviction, be fined ten dollars for each and every offense.

L. C. BOYLE, *Attorney General*.

APRIL 10, 1899.—As to what means there is to compel county commissioners to appoint a county health officer:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of to-day, stating that certain county boards have failed to appoint county health officers, as required by section 11 of chapter 25, General Statutes of 1897, and inquiring what remedy there is, is at hand. Replying, I beg to state that, unless the county boards will appoint, as required, upon suggestion to them from you, the only remedy I know of to compel appointment is by an action in mandamus, and would suggest that, upon refusal of any county board to so appoint, you confer with the county attorney, with a view to compel action by such board.

A. A. GODARD, *Attorney General*.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR KANSAS,
COMPRISING
TABLES OF RETURNS OF
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

TABLE NO. 1.—RETURNS OF MARRIAGES BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899.

COUNTIES.	No. of marriages.....	COLOR.			NATIVITY.				GRADUATED AGES.															
		White	Colored	Not stated	U. S.		Foreign.		Not stated.	Bride	Groom....	Under 21.		21.		30.		50.		70.		75.		Not stated.
					Bride	Groom....	Bride	Groom....				Bride	Groom....	Bride	Groom....	Bride	Groom....	Bride	Groom....	Bride	Groom....	Bride	Groom....	
1 Allen.....	141	140	1	131	135	10	6	6	54	93	58	19	13	9	3	14	13
2 Anderson.....	51	51	.....	.....	48	51	3	.....	.....	.....	4	27	40	23	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Atchison.....	36	36	.....	.....	26	29	10	7	.....	.....	1	14	26	21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4 Barber.....	29	28	1	.....	27	28	2	1	.....	.....	2	42	69	40	18	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5 Barton.....	91	89	2	.....	67	69	24	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Bourbon.....	161	152	9	.....	156	157	5	4	.....	.....	12	80	116	73	28	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7 Brown.....	128	124	4	.....	122	122	6	6	.....	.....	5	50	89	67	29	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Butler.....	124	124	.....	.....	137	137	7	7	.....	.....	12	64	99	62	29	16	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Chase.....	141	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Chautauqua.....	107	107	.....	.....	105	106	2	1	.....	.....	5	53	81	49	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Cherokee.....	162	162	.....	.....	154	158	8	4	.....	.....	11	87	129	70	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
12 Cheyenne.....	27	27	.....	.....	22	23	5	4	.....	.....	.....	16	23	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Clark.....	15	15	.....	.....	14	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	11	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Clay.....	56	56	.....	.....	44	45	12	11	.....	.....	5	21	42	28	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Cloud.....	112	112	.....	.....	94	99	18	13	.....	.....	.....	7	45	79	59	23	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Coffey.....	115	112	3	.....	107	105	8	10	.....	.....	4	43	77	55	20	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
17 Comanche.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Cowley.....	240	236	4	.....	232	233	5	7	.....	.....	13	101	150	120	68	14	6	4	1	.....	.....	2	1
19 Crawford.....	57	56	1	.....	51	50	6	7	.....	.....	2	27	42	25	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
20 Decatur.....	83	83	.....	.....	74	78	9	5	.....	.....	10	48	61	31	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
21 Dickinson.....	135	135	.....	.....	116	120	19	15	.....	.....	3	46	102	70	24	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	9
22 Doniphan.....	90	90	.....	.....	85	84	5	6	.....	.....	4	35	61	44	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
23 Douglas.....	78	77	1	.....	72	73	6	5	.....	.....	7	34	58	42	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Edwards.....	54	54	.....	.....	47	50	7	4	.....	.....	2	22	30	21	18	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
25 Elk.....	80	80	.....	.....	77	78	3	2	.....	.....	6	35	62	38	7	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
26 Ellis.....	49	49	.....	.....	31	30	18	19	.....	.....	6	29	31	14	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
27 Ellsworth.....	42	42	.....	.....	27	29	15	13	.....	.....	1	13	33	26	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
28 Finney.....	24	21	3	.....	22	24	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	11	13	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Ford.....	51	51	.....	.....	48	49	3	2	.....	.....	1	19	37	24	9	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Franklin.....	62	61	1	.....	60	62	2	.....	.....	.....	1	26	45	30	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
31 Geary.....	55	52	3	.....	48	51	7	4	.....	.....	5	24	35	26	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 1.—RETURNS OF MARRIAGES BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	No. of marriages....	COLOR.			NATIVITY.			GRADUATED AGES.									
		White	Colored	Not stated	U. S.		Foreign.	Not stated.	Under 21.	21.	30.	50.	70.	75.	Not stated.		
					Groom....	Bride....											
76 Pratt.....	47	45	2	.....	46	45	2	.....	27	38	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77 Rawlins.....	42	42	.....	.....	28	29	1	.....	19	29	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Reno.....	134	134	.....	.....	108	111	23	.....	73	92	51	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3
79 Republic.....	106	106	.....	.....	96	98	8	.....	42	74	23	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1
80 Rice.....	57	57	.....	.....	49	51	6	.....	12	42	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81 Riley.....	61	61	.....	.....	56	56	5	.....	35	51	20	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
82 Rooks.....	45	45	.....	.....	24	25	21	.....	29	35	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83 Rush.....	55	52	3	.....	40	43	15	.....	27	44	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
84 Russell.....	56	56	.....	.....	45	47	11	.....	15	36	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86 Scott.....	275	273	2	.....	246	250	29	.....	13	27	52	4	.....	.....	.....	6	6
87 Sedgwick.....	352	345	37	.....	333	324	19	.....	12	263	204	8	.....	.....	.....	2	2
88 Seward.....	28	28	.....	.....	25	26	3	.....	2	10	15	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89 Shawnee.....	17	17	.....	.....	13	13	4	.....	11	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 Sheridan.....	112	112	.....	.....	95	96	17	.....	10	81	40	15	.....	.....	.....	6	8
91 Sherman.....	80	80	.....	.....	77	80	3	.....	10	59	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92 Smith.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
93 Stafford.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94 Staunton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95 Stevens.....	130	130	.....	.....	121	121	9	.....	11	55	28	6	.....	.....	.....	2	5
96 Sumner.....	30	30	.....	.....	27	25	3	.....	1	15	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
97 Thomas.....	14	14	.....	.....	13	12	1	.....	1	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98 Trego.....	85	82	3	.....	79	80	6	.....	4	63	16	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1
99 Wabamsee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Wallace.....	141	141	.....	.....	116	121	25	.....	8	98	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101 Washington.....	10	10	.....	.....	9	10	1	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102 Wichita.....	68	68	.....	.....	67	67	1	.....	2	29	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103 Wilson.....	51	51	.....	.....	50	50	1	.....	18	39	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104 Woodson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105 Wyandotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7,115	7,009	105	1	6,295	6,401	820	711	372	3,079	4,996	1,428	493	51	18	3	147

TABLE No. 2.—RETURNS OF BIRTHS BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899.

COUNTIES.	SEX.			COLOR.		Illegitimate.	Twins.	Triplets.	NATIVITY.				Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	White.	Colored.				Father.		Mother.		
									U. S.	Foreign.	U. S.	Foreign.	
1 Allen	139	159		294	4		1		275	22	286	11	298
2 Anderson	65	48		111	2				109	4	110	3	113
3 Atchison	40	33		73			1		61	11	62	10	73
4 Barber	44	46		90					84	6	83	7	90
5 Barton	120	137		253	4				148	109	158	99	257
6 Bourbon	187	144		306	25		1		318	12	326	4	331
7 Brown	157	154		304	7		1		269	41	282	28	311
8 Butler	151	168	52	371			1		335	35	340	30	371
9 Chase													
10 Chautauqua	155	126		279	2		1		277	3	279	1	281
11 Cherokee	252	230		480	2				452	30	457	25	482
12 Cheyenne	29	29		58					36	22	38	20	58
13 Clark	17	22	1	40					39	1	40		40
14 Clay	133	121		254			1		171	82	193	60	254
15 Cloud	198	187		384	1				326	59	333	52	385
16 Coffey	160	135		292	3				268	27	270	25	295
17 Comanche	11	7		18					17	1	17	1	18
18 Cowley	225	214		435	4		2		417	20	425	12	439
19 Crawford	103	92		192	3		2		178	15	179	14	195
20 Decatur	107	96		203					163	40	173	30	203
21 Dickinson	199	207		401	5		2		301	103	314	90	406
22 Doniphan	159	135		279	15		2		257	35	256	36	294
23 Douglas	138	151		274	15		5		248	36	258	26	289
24 Edwards	25	27		52					36	16	37	15	52
25 Elk	115	90		205					203	2	201	4	205
26 Ellis	98	103		201					109	92	107	94	201
27 Ellsworth	92	65		157					88	69	105	52	157
28 Finney	26	28		52	2				51	3	51	3	54
29 Ford*													
30 Franklin	105	97		202			3	1	191	6	193	4	202
31 Geary	67	69		128	8				106	30	114	22	136
32 Gove	31	26		60					53	7	56	4	60
33 Graham	61	63		120	4				91	34	108	16	124
34 Grant	6	3		9					7	2	6	3	9
35 Gray													
36 Greeley	4	5		9					6	3	7	2	9
37 Greenwood	94	90		183	1		2		151	31	152	30	184
38 Hamilton	3	7		10					7	3	7	3	10
39 Harper	83	78		161					146	15	148	13	161
40 Harvey	157	163		312	8				219	101	227	93	320
41 Haskell	8	4		12					12		12		12
42 Hodgeman	12	12		23	1				18	6	17	7	24
43 Jackson	133	138		270	1		1		240	30	255	15	271
44 Jefferson	145	134		271	8		2		264	13	271	6	279
45 Jewell	125	117		242			1		221	20	220	21	242
46 Johnson	114	113		222	5	1			196	31	198	29	227
47 Kearny	8	13		21					19	2	19	2	21
48 Kingman	112	121		233			1		215	17	220	12	233
49 Kiowa	18	11		29					27	2	27	2	29
50 Labette	152	154		295	11				299	7	292	14	306
51 Lane	13	9		22					18	4	19	3	22
52 Leavenworth	111	102		206	7				180	33	184	29	213
53 Lincoln	87	93		180			1		120	59	130	49	180
54 Linn													
55 Logan	19	25		44					37	7	37	7	44
56 Lyon	154	165		304	15				263	56	271	48	319
57 Marion	291	289		580					217	363	230	350	580
58 Marshall	215	230		439	6		1		327	117	338	106	444
59 McPherson	249	220	1	470			2		234	234	238	230	474

* No births reported.

TABLE No. 2.—RETURNS OF BIRTHS BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	SEX.			COLOR.		Illegitimate.	Twins.	Triplets.	NATIVITY.				Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	White.	Colored.				Father.		Mother.		
									U. S.	Foreign.	U. S.	Foreign.	
60 Meade.....	20	14	...	34	...	...	...	...	31	3	33	1	34
61 Miami.....	127	114	...	237	4	...	1	...	203	37	207	33	241
62 Mitchell.....	111	118	1	229	1	...	1	...	187	42	196	33	230
63 Montgomery.....	184	191	...	353	22	...	...	...	329	46	334	41	375
64 Morris.....	57	40	...	95	2	...	...	...	78	19	78	19	97
65 Morton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 Nemaha.....	168	141	1	307	3	...	...	...	228	82	234	76	310
67 Neosho.....	146	145	...	287	4	...	2	...	278	11	277	12	291
68 Ness.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 Norton.....	116	98	...	214	...	...	...	...	197	17	200	14	214
70 Osage.....	188	159	...	338	9	...	...	...	253	94	256	91	347
71 Osborne.....	124	138	...	258	4	...	...	...	226	36	241	21	262
72 Ottawa.....	106	103	...	208	1	...	...	...	180	29	186	23	209
73 Pawnee.....	41	40	...	81	...	...	...	...	64	17	69	12	81
74 Phillips.....	164	133	...	294	5	...	1	...	249	49	262	36	299
75 Pottawatomie.....	134	137	...	270	1	...	...	...	188	83	197	74	271
76 Pratt.....	51	58	...	107	2	...	...	...	104	5	106	3	109
77 Rawlins.....	53	63	...	116	...	...	...	...	66	50	64	52	116
78 Reno.....	183	182	...	365	...	...	3	...	259	103	268	94	365
79 Republic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 Rice.....	129	135	...	262	2	...	...	...	233	31	236	28	264
81 Riley.....	83	87	...	170	...	...	...	...	123	47	134	36	170
82 Rooks.....	87	70	...	156	1	...	...	...	128	29	128	29	157
83 Rush.....	76	84	...	160	...	...	2	...	68	90	69	89	160
84 Russell.....	59	106	...	191	4	...	...	...	106	89	109	86	195
85 Saline.....	102	90	...	190	2	...	...	...	130	62	137	55	192
86 Scott.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87 Sedgwick.....	331	333	...	660	4	...	8	...	539	117	570	86	664
88 Seward.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89 Shawnee.....	451	449	...	813	57	...	3	...	802	95	815	82	900
90 Sheridan.....	51	56	...	107	...	...	...	...	81	26	83	24	107
91 Sherman.....	25	23	...	48	...	...	...	...	34	14	34	14	48
92 Smith.....	144	161	...	305	...	...	...	...	263	42	266	39	305
93 Stafford.....	101	110	...	211	...	...	...	...	185	25	189	22	211
94 Stanton.....	9	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	13	2	15	...	15
95 Stevens.....	5	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	1	10
96 Sumner.....	140	126	3	269	...	...	2	...	246	21	255	12	269
97 Thomas.....	42	37	...	79	...	...	...	...	63	16	69	10	79
98 Trego.....	23	24	...	47	...	...	...	...	43	4	44	3	47
99 Wabauaunsee.....	121	120	...	235	6	...	1	...	180	60	187	53	241
100 Wallace.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101 Washington.....	225	222	...	447	...	...	2	...	330	115	342	103	447
102 Wichita.....	6	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13
103 Wilson.....	115	99	...	214	...	...	...	...	204	10	206	8	214
104 Woodson.....	83	84	...	167	...	...	2	...	158	7	162	3	167
105 Wyandotte.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	10,136	9,815	59	19,677	333	1	62	1	16,192	3,754	16,656	3,290	20,010

TABLE No. 3.—RETURNS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO DISEASES, BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899.

COUNTIES.	Diphtheria	Diarrhea.....	Delirium tremens....	Dysentery.....	Continued fever.....	Catarrhal fever.....	Consumption	Catarrh	Childbirth	Croup.....	Cancer	Convulsions	Colic.....	Cholera infantum....	Cholera morbus.....	Brain, diseases of...	Bright's disease	Bronchitis	Bowels, diseases of ..	Bladder, diseases of ..	Ascites	Appendicitis	Abortion	Angina pectoris	Aneurism.....	Asthma.....	Apoplexy	Accidental	Abscess
1 Allen	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	...	5	...	1	1	3	3	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
2 Anderson	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
3 Atchison	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
4 Barber	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
5 Barton	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
6 Bourbon	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	9	4	...
7 Brown	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
8 Butler	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
9 Chase	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
10 Chautauqua .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cherokee	18	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	1	...
12 Cheyenne	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Clark	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Clay	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
15 Cloud	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
16 Coffey	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
17 Comanche	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18 Cowley	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Crawford	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Decatur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
21 Dickinson	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Doniphan	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Douglas	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Edwards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Elk .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Ellis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Ellsworth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Finney .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Ford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Geary .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.—RETURNS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO DISEASES, BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.														
	Measles	Meningitis	Malarial fever	Marasmus.....	Miscarriage.....	Murder.....	Locomotor ataxia...	Liver, disease of....	La grippe.....	Kidney disease.....	Jaundice.....	Insanity.....	Intermittent fever...	Hemorrhage
1 Allen.....	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1
2 Anderson.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
3 Atchison.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Barber.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Barton.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
6 Bourbon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	1	...	...	6
7 Brown.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	5
8 Butler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
9 Chase.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
10 Chautauqua.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cherokee.....	4	15	2	...	...	...	...	2	16	3	...	...	...	12
12 Cheyenne.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Clark.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
14 Clay.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4
15 Cloud.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	2
16 Coffey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	7
17 Comanche.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	33
18 Cowley.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
19 Crawford.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
20 Decatur.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
21 Dickinson.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	11
22 Doniphan.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	12
23 Douglas.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	5
24 Edwards.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Elk.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
26 Ellis.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
27 Ellsworth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Finney.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3
29 Ford.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
30 Franklin.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4
31 Geary.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.—RETURNS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO DISEASES, BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whopping-cough	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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TABLE No. 3.—RETURNS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO DISEASES, BY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899.—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.																
	Whooping-cough	Urinary disease:.....	Uterus, disease of ...	Ulcer.....	Unknown	Typhoid fever.....	Tumor.....	Tetanus.....	Thrush.....	Scrofula.....	Scarlet fever.....	Still-born	Spine, disease of.....	Suicide.....	Sunstroke.....	Stomach, disease of..
32 Gove.....	1				2	1										1
33 Graham.....					10											1
34 Grant.....																
35 Gray.....					1											
36 Greeley.....																
37 Greenwood.....	3	9	1			3				2						2
38 Hamilton.....		3			3											1
39 Harper.....		5			5	6										1
40 Harvey.....		12			2	2					1	1				3
41 Haskell.....																
42 Hodgeman.....		3														
43 Jackson.....		13			13	2						1				4
44 Jefferson.....		7			1	1							3			1
45 Jewell.....		22			1	2		1					4			1
46 Johnson.....		11											2			3
47 Kearny.....		2														
48 Kingman.....		12				5								1		1
49 Kiowa.....		1														
50 Labette.....		15				12	2						5			1
51 Lane.....																
52 Leavenworth.....																
53 Lincoln.....		7				2							2			1
54 Linn.....																
55 Logan.....		2														
56 Lyon.....		10				4						6				3
57 Marion.....		28				5						1				1
58 Marshall.....		16				4					2	2				
59 McPherson.....																
60 Meade.....		26				3					1					1
61 Miami.....		18				1										1
62 Mitchell.....		14				2					1					1

63	Montgomery	1	2	2	3	2	1	5	2	6	1	1	1	8	15	4														
64	Morris	1	3	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	5	2															
65	Morton	1	3	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	19	2															
66	Nemaha	1	5	4	12	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	14	2															
67	Neosho	1	5	4	12	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	14	2															
68	Ness	1	5	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	13	1														
69	Norton	1	12	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	33	4														
70	Osage	1	12	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	7	7	1														
71	Osborne	2	4	8	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	1														
72	Ottawa	2	4	8	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	1														
73	Pawnee	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1														
74	Phillips	9	4	10	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	7	19	1	1														
75	Pottawatomie	7	3	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	14	4	4														
76	Pratt	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1														
77	Rawlins	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1														
78	Reno	1	2	1	10	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	17	1														
79	Republic	1	8	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	2	2														
80	Rice	1	8	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1														
81	Riley	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
82	Rooks	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
83	Rush	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	19	1														
84	Russell	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	7														
85	Saline	1	6	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1														
86	Scott	1	6	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1														
87	Sedgwick	1	22	2	14	22	1	9	4	4	1	4	1	12	27	6														
88	Seward	3	19	15	45	1	2	8	2	4	8	1	2	12	36	1														
89	Shawnee	3	19	15	45	1	2	8	2	4	8	1	2	12	36	1														
90	Sheridan	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4														
91	Sherman	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4														
92	Smith	3	3	1	6	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	12	4	1														
93	Stafford	2	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1														
94	Stanton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
95	Stevens	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	20	1	1														
96	Sumner	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1														
97	Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	1														
98	Trigo	2	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1														
99	Wabansaw	2	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1														
100	Wallace	6	6	1	14	2	3	5	3	4	1	1	4	14	1	2														
101	Washington	1	1	2	15	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	14	2														
102	Wichita	1	1	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	14	2														
103	Wilson	4	4	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	3														
104	Woodson	4	4	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	3														
105	Wyandotte	4	4	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	3														
Totals		1	9	18	352	12	244	729	20	12	11	49	67	11	145	5	31	46	82	48	7	2	2	32	259	997	4	2	3	77

TABLE No. 4.—RETURNS OF DEATHS BY ASSESSORS, ACCORDING TO

COUNTIES.	SEX.			COLOR.			NATIVITY.			
	Male.....	Female.....	Not stated	White	Colored	Not stated	Kansas.....	United States..	Foreign	Not stated
1 Allen	60	74	.....	126	8	.....	22	102	10	.....
2 Anderson.....	18	15	.....	33	.....	.....	4	25	4	.....
3 Atchison.....	22	18	.....	39	1	.....	.....	35	5	.....
4 Barber	11	18	.....	29	.....	.....	1	25	3	.....
5 Barton	38	46	1	83	1	1	9	48	27	1
6 Bourbon.....	87	95	.....	167	15	.....	35	135	12	.....
7 Brown.....	56	50	4	106	4	.....	8	90	7	5
8 Butler.....	61	47	.....	107	1	.....	9	89	10	.....
9 Chase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Chautauqua	78	49	.....	127	.....	.....	42	82	3	.....
11 Cherokee.....	147	79	.....	217	9	.....	18	188	20	.....
12 Cheyenne.....	15	8	.....	23	.....	.....	2	14	7	.....
13 Clark.....	5	4	.....	9	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....
14 Clay	45	31	.....	76	.....	.....	2	53	21	.....
15 Cloud	41	60	.....	101	.....	.....	13	73	11	4
16 Coffey.....	57	40	.....	95	2	.....	21	70	6	.....
17 Comanche.....	5	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
18 Cowley.....	156	126	.....	274	8	.....	74	186	22	.....
19 Crawford.....	29	38	.....	64	3	.....	1	60	6	.....
20 Decatur.....	37	28	.....	64	1	.....	11	50	4	.....
21 Dickinson.....	83	70	.....	152	1	.....	29	87	37	.....
22 Doniphan.....	65	50	1	109	6	1	12	89	14	1
23 Douglas.....	56	41	.....	89	8	.....	25	57	15	.....
24 Edwards.....	10	19	.....	29	.....	.....	1	23	5	.....
25 Elk	25	36	7	61	.....	7	7	51	3	7
26 Ellis.....	31	36	.....	66	1	.....	27	40	.....	.....
27 Ellsworth.....	12	24	.....	36	.....	.....	8	14	14	.....
28 Finney.....	18	12	1	25	6	.....	9	22	.....	.....
29 Ford.....	25	13	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
30 Franklin.....	42	40	.....	81	1	.....	.....	79	3	.....
31 Geary.....	40	33	.....	69	4	.....	.....	59	14	.....
32 Gove.....	7	10	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....
33 Graham.....	27	21	.....	43	5	.....	.....	43	5	.....
34 Grant	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
35 Gray.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 Greeley.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
37 Greenwood.....	58	28	.....	85	1	.....	14	62	10	.....
38 Hamilton.....	2	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
39 Harper.....	28	17	.....	45	.....	.....	10	30	5	.....
40 Harvey.....	50	54	.....	100	1	3	8	76	20	.....
41 Haskell.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
42 Hodgeman.....	8	6	.....	13	1	.....	2	8	4	.....
43 Jackson.....	43	33	.....	76	.....	.....	26	39	11	.....
44 Jefferson.....	66	43	1	106	4	.....	23	77	10	.....
45 Jewell.....	29	38	4	71	.....	.....	5	46	20	.....
46 Johnson.....	62	49	.....	108	3	.....	19	68	24	.....
47 Kearny.....	11	7	.....	18	.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....
48 Kingman.....	37	39	.....	76	.....	.....	15	55	6	.....
49 Kiowa.....	7	5	.....	12	.....	.....	3	8	1	.....
50 Labette.....	100	83	.....	175	8	.....	14	146	23	.....
51 Lane.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
52 Leavenworth	46	32	.....	73	5	.....	15	53	10	.....
53 Lincoln	28	19	.....	47	.....	.....	6	29	12	.....
54 Linn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 Logan.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
56 Lyon.....	72	47	.....	108	11	.....	.....	110	9	.....
57 Marion.....	78	62	.....	140	.....	.....	3	82	55	.....
58 Marshall.....	81	40	15	131	5	.....	15	96	25	.....
59 McPherson.....	63	56	.....	118	.....	1	.....	54	65	.....
60 Meade.....	9	4	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....

SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, ETC., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899.

SOCIAL CONDITION.					AGES.														Total.	County No.
Single	Married	Widower	Widow	Not stated	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Over 90	Not stated		
68	41	2	4	19	30	10	8	3	6	10	6	10	12	14	12	5	2	6	134	1
13	13	1	1	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	4	1	1	33	2
16	19	1	1	4	1	5	1	2	2	7	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	40	3
12	10	2	7	7	5	2	3	3	5	3	1	3	3	3	4	6	1	1	29	4
44	43	6	6	20	24	10	5	3	5	8	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	85	5
93	56	8	25	....	30	27	12	5	8	10	11	10	16	14	20	17	1	1	182	6
58	38	3	7	4	23	10	2	12	4	7	12	5	6	11	8	3	5	2	110	7
44	43	2	6	13	12	6	6	3	2	9	5	3	10	12	14	9	17	17	108	8
66	44	3	6	8	31	19	1	2	4	10	10	7	11	14	14	2	2	2	127	9
129	60	3	3	31	46	47	9	5	6	23	19	18	13	11	20	7	....	2	226	11
11	6	1	....	5	4	3	1	....	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	....	1	....	23	12
7	1	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	13
35	22	2	1	16	14	7	4	2	4	7	6	4	8	8	6	5	1	....	76	14
40	28	1	7	25	18	5	7	3	1	10	3	11	5	10	9	6	1	12	101	15
39	40	6	4	8	19	8	7	2	3	5	6	8	6	10	10	9	2	2	97	16
6	3	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	11	17
129	89	8	13	43	54	20	14	10	5	30	27	20	24	24	22	20	3	9	282	18
24	16	4	2	21	10	8	5	1	2	5	7	8	7	9	5	....	....	....	67	19
39	19	2	3	2	19	5	2	3	2	7	3	5	4	....	....	4	....	4	65	20
80	54	5	9	5	34	6	5	4	11	16	6	8	15	18	13	12	1	4	153	21
55	48	4	7	2	20	10	4	1	5	13	5	6	14	17	14	2	....	5	116	22
42	32	5	7	11	17	6	3	7	1	10	6	3	9	12	12	7	1	6	97	23
6	16	....	2	5	5	4	....	....	....	5	5	3	3	2	5	1	....	....	29	24
24	22	2	8	12	9	9	....	....	....	4	3	4	8	9	11	3	1	7	68	25
41	8	....	2	16	15	16	3	3	4	6	4	2	3	5	3	1	....	2	67	26
18	10	2	5	1	11	2	2	....	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	....	1	36	27
18	8	1	1	1	9	3	....	2	....	5	1	3	4	1	1	....	....	....	31	28
20	15	1	1	1	6	4	4	....	....	5	7	1	4	6	....	1	....	....	38	29
20	24	5	....	30	20	11	4	....	3	7	4	5	5	9	4	7	1	2	82	30
31	9	....	....	40	14	8	2	....	6	7	2	10	5	5	10	2	1	1	73	31
8	7	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	....	....	....	17	32
34	9	....	....	5	18	5	2	3	3	3	5	4	....	3	1	....	1	....	48	33
1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	34
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
36	15	1	....	34	11	14	5	....	4	6	4	5	3	8	12	3	1	10	86	36
5	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	38
19	14	1	1	10	9	6	1	1	1	3	5	5	3	3	6	....	2	....	45	39
43	38	4	10	9	26	3	....	3	2	10	18	5	10	8	14	2	3	....	104	40
1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	41
4	5	3	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	14	42
38	30	4	1	3	13	14	....	4	3	5	5	5	6	11	8	1	1	....	76	43
52	39	4	4	11	20	16	6	2	1	7	11	8	6	10	11	6	1	5	110	44
28	25	2	4	12	20	4	2	1	1	6	2	4	5	8	6	3	1	8	71	45
48	47	5	5	6	22	10	4	3	4	7	4	5	9	10	19	7	1	6	111	46
10	8	....	....	....	3	2	2	1	....	3	2	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	18	47
35	26	2	5	8	19	3	3	2	1	9	8	2	7	6	8	3	....	5	76	48
8	4	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	49
80	28	4	4	67	29	22	9	2	5	14	14	15	27	17	10	8	1	10	183	50
1	1	5	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	51
38	26	1	2	7	11	10	2	1	1	12	2	5	5	14	5	3	1	3	78	52
25	9	1	1	11	6	4	7	1	2	6	1	2	4	7	2	1	1	3	47	53
3	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	5	54
49	20	5	5	40	20	12	1	4	2	13	7	9	14	8	13	6	3	7	119	56
70	32	3	7	28	42	18	5	3	3	15	4	11	9	10	15	9	1	....	140	57
65	32	5	....	34	39	7	2	2	2	20	6	3	7	23	15	9	1	....	136	58
52	30	6	6	25	30	2	3	....	....	9	5	6	12	12	13	9	3	9	119	59
7	6	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	13	60

TABLE No. 4.—RETURNS OF DEATHS BY ASSESSORS, ACCORDING TO SEX,

COUNTIES.	SEX.			COLOR.			NATIVITY.			
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	White.	Colored.	Not stated.	Kansas.	United States.	Foreign.	Not stated.
61 Miami	70	41		109	2		2	81	23	
62 Mitchell	36	24		57	2		13	32	15	
63 Montgomery	80	72		150	2			130	22	
64 Morris	15	15	3	33			6	21	6	
65 Morton										
66 Nemaha	55	48		101	2		22	62	19	
67 Neosho	67	62		124	5		25	86	18	
68 Ness										
69 Norton	38	45		83			14	58	11	
70 Osage	100	56	2	133	5		19	83	56	
71 Osborne	25	32		57			14	38	5	
72 Ottawa	53	47		99	1		7	78	12	3
73 Pawnee	9	13		22			1	18	3	
74 Phillips	55	54		107	1	1		87	21	1
75 Pottawatomie	49	43		90	2		16	40	26	10
76 Pratt	14	19		32	1		5	25	3	
77 Rawlins	24	17		41			4	26	11	
78 Reno	48	49		95	2		16	54	27	
79 Republic										
80 Rice	44	47		90	1		8	75	8	
81 Riley	26	17		43			9	18	16	
82 Rooks	14	15		29			7	16	6	
83 Rush	38	27		65			4	23	38	
84 Russell	35	34		69			14	40	15	
85 Saline	22	37		58	1		12	25	22	
86 Scott										
87 Sedgwick	176	168		331	13		79	231	34	
88 Seward										
89 Shawnee	233	186		358	51		75	285	49	
90 Sheridan	12	13		25				21	4	
91 Sherman	10	8		18			1	13	4	
92 Smith	39	40		79			12	52	15	
93 Stafford	31	30		61			3	48	10	
94 Stanton	2	1		3				3		
95 Stevens	3	2		5			5			
96 Sumner	57	44	9	99		11		94	8	8
97 Thomas	17	7		24			5	11	8	
98 Trego	7	5		12			11	1		
99 Wabaunsee	29	31		59	1		11	31	18	
100 Wallace										
101 Washington	75	59		134			13	76	45	
102 Wichita	5	3		8				7	1	
103 Wilson	32	30		62			14	41	7	
104 Woodson	39	26		64	1		21	39	5	
105 Wyandotte										
Totals	3,978	3,369	48	7,152	218	25	1,043	5,108	1,204	40

COLOR, NATIVITY, ETC., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1899—CONCLUDED.

SOCIAL CONDITION.					AGES.														Total.	County No.	
Single	Married	Widower	Widow	Not stated	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Over 90	Not stated			
48	41	7	8	7	19	10	6	4	2	6	10	4	10	18	9	5	...	8	111	61	
22	24	2	2	2	11	3	2	2	2	1	5	7	5	3	7	4	1	7	60	62	
80	63	1	6	2	30	20	20	2	12	16	15	10	9	15	14	3	...	1	152	63	
11	9	1	...	12	5	1	2	...	2	4	3	3	2	3	4	2	...	2	33	64	
45	43	2	4	9	22	9	2	1	3	8	10	5	11	15	11	1	...	5	103	66	
50	43	7	10	19	16	16	1	1	4	14	10	10	14	18	19	5	...	1	129	67	
56	19	...	2	6	31	9	3	2	1	9	5	5	4	5	5	4	...	...	83	68
70	58	4	6	16	31	11	1	5	6	12	11	8	9	11	17	12	5	19	158	70	
24	23	3	4	3	15	4	2	...	3	1	5	5	1	8	8	4	...	...	57	71
38	32	2	8	20	17	11	2	3	1	9	8	7	8	18	12	3	1	...	100	72	
7	9	2	1	3	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	...	3	...	22	73	
50	33	4	4	18	23	11	6	2	4	15	5	9	4	8	11	5	...	6	109	74	
39	20	2	6	25	17	6	4	3	4	5	3	7	7	8	12	7	2	7	92	75	
14	14	...	3	2	2	6	...	2	2	3	3	3	3	7	1	1	...	...	33	76
24	9	2	1	5	9	7	6	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	41	77
42	32	5	5	13	23	8	2	3	1	10	5	13	6	11	11	2	1	1	97	78	
42	12	1	1	35	16	8	4	3	3	5	5	6	5	10	9	9	1	7	91	80	
18	10	2	...	13	6	5	1	...	4	3	3	2	5	10	3	...	1	...	43	81	
16	8	...	1	4	6	1	2	2	2	6	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	29	82
38	17	2	...	8	16	11	5	3	2	3	...	1	7	7	8	1	...	1	65	83	
38	19	4	5	3	24	8	2	...	1	4	6	4	1	6	10	3	...	...	69	84
22	19	...	2	16	16	1	2	1	...	4	2	4	7	8	10	4	...	...	59	85
168	127	14	22	13	50	61	11	6	11	30	28	21	28	30	44	12	7	5	344	86	
188	179	16	23	3	69	39	9	18	12	39	33	29	37	46	46	25	5	2	409	87	
13	4	...	...	8	6	2	3	...	1	...	2	2	5	...	2	1	...	1	25	88
6	5	1	...	6	4	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	18	91
35	22	3	4	15	1	5	4	2	2	6	6	2	3	13	8	3	1	4	79	92	
25	30	2	3	1	14	6	2	1	...	6	3	4	7	10	2	5	...	1	61	93	
2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	94
3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	95
56	32	2	2	18	20	16	3	6	3	7	5	5	8	10	9	10	1	7	110	96	
15	5	...	1	3	4	6	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	...	1	24	97	
5	4	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	98
22	29	4	4	1	14	1	1	...	1	6	5	6	5	10	7	1	1	2	60	99	
57	44	9	9	15	33	10	4	2	4	13	12	6	10	11	17	9	1	2	134	100	
1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	8	101
27	26	1	3	5	13	4	...	5	1	6	1	7	6	10	1	2	...	6	62	102	
35	17	3	3	7	13	7	5	1	3	6	1	3	4	7	11	2	...	2	65	103	
...	104	105
3,442	2,362	239	343	1,019	1,491	759	278	191	246	634	512	483	583	773	753	359	71	262	7,395		

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Health officer.	Address.	DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.								Deaths from other causes.....	Total number of deaths.....	Total number of births.....	Total number of marriages.....	Salary of health officer.....
				Cholera infan- tum	Consumption ..	Croup	Cerebro-spinal meningitis ..	Diphtheria.....	Measles	Scarlet fever...	Smallpox.....	Typoid fever..	Number of deaths.....			
1 Allen	18,000	J. E. Jewell, M. D.	Moran	2	7	1	4	2	...	2	...	3	21	112	217	\$50 00
2 Anderson	14,000	D. M. Craig, M. D.	Garnett	3	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	14	60	140	40 00
3 Atchison	30,389	R. D. W. Brown, M. D.	Atchison	3	27	6	10	2	8	...	10	66	254	27	70	20 00
4 Barber	6,914	J. T. Cushmanberry, M. D.	Medicine Lodge .....	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	27	31	27	20 00
5 Barton	13,601	E. E. Morrison, M. D.	Great Bend .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	55	59	90	90 00
6 Bourbon	25,483	R. Alkman, M. D.	Fort Scott	2	24	4	2	1	7	1	...	8	169	218	235	120 00
7 Brown	21,000	S. W. Pratt, M. D.	Hiawatha .....	(†)	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	137	40 00
8 Butler	21,741	F. E. Dillebeck, M. D.	El Dorado .....	(†)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Chase	7,937	(*)	Sedan .....	(†)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Chautauqua	11,380	W. T. Courtwright, M. D.	Columbus	32	49	20	42	4	17	1	...	33	198	817	460	210 00
11 Cherokee	39,788	D. Winter, M. D.	St. Francis .....	(†)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Cherokee	2,670	F. A. Tracy, M. D.	Ashtland .....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	11	24	30 00
13 Clark	1,665	W. F. Taylor, M. D.	Clay Center	4	10	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	22	82	111	18 00
14 Clay	16,060	Samuel E. Reynolds, M. D.	Concordia .....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	42	47	86	40 00
15 Cloud	17,511	A. J. Weaver, M. D.	Burlington .....	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	152	130	50 00
16 Coffey	15,951	Wm. Manson, M. D.	Coldwater .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	13	30	25 00
17 Comanche	1,446	J. S. Halliday, M. D.	Winfield	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	30	8	50 00
18 Cowley	30,553	L. A. Jacobus, M. D.	Girard	20	51	...	45	7	...	3	2	32	160	452	240	100 00
19 Crawford	40,632	J. H. Cushmanberry, M. D.	Oberlin	3	3	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	19	60	96	100 00
20 Decatur	7,838	Wm. B. Meade, M. D.	Abilene .....	...	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	4	43	194	179	50 00
21 Dickinson	21,868	E. E. Hazlett, M. D.	Wathena	7	20	4	9	10	...	1	...	2	55	124	179	50 00
22 Doniphan	15,556	W. W. Carter, M. D.	Lawrence .....	...	24	2	11	1	2	...	1	7	48	249	210	122 80
23 Douglas	25,424	A. W. Clarke, M. D.	Kinsley	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223 Fees.
24 Edwards	3,393	P. A. Pearson, M. D.	Longton .....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	30	60	69	40 00
25 Elk	10,832	C. W. Maddox, M. D.	Hays City	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	21	31	39	50 00
26 Ellis	10,879	J. H. Middlekauff, M. D.	Ellsworth .....	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	6	4	21	...	50 00
27 Ellsworth	10,077	H. O. Dounell, M. D.	Garden City	3	25	4	...	...	...	...	2	40	178	65	...	50 00
28 Finney	3,200	G. L. Neal, M. D.	Dodge City .....	(†)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Ford	5,000	S. J. Crumrine, M. D.	Ottawa .....	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	11	13	15	25 00
30 Franklin	21,964	W. M. Ewing, M. D.	Junction City	3	25	3	...	...	2	2	...	2	39	218	65	50 00
31 Geary	11,000	P. Daugherty, M. D.	...	9	9	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	25	108	...	100 00

32	Gove	2,500	J. E. Vanderpool, M. D.	Gove City.	5	1	2	3	5	7	12	40	20	40 00
33	Graham	5,000	W. E. Mowery, M. D.	Hill City.	5	1	4	4	14	32	46	43	36	50 00
34	Grant	405	(*)							9	9	10	2	25 00
35	Gray	1,400	G. W. Hollembeck, M. D.	Cinnaron.	(+)									.....
36	Greeley	464	C. V. Sexton, M. D.	Honaree.										.....
37	Greenwood	15,409	E. J. Norman, M. D.	Eureka	4	10	1	2	35	65	100	160	121	Fees.
38	Hamilton	1,700	C. F. Harrison, M. D.	Syracuse.	1	3	3	4	5	5	9	17	24	25 00
39	Harper	10,052	C. E. Ressler, M. D.	Anthony	3			1	4	3	7	30	107	100 00
40	Harvey	17,567	James McKee, M. D.	Newton.	8	1	1	1	10	113	123			25 00
41	Haskell	434	(*)											.....
42	Hodgeman	1,971	W. M. Sterrett, M. D.	Jetmore	1	2			3	9	12	25	10	.....
43	Jackson	18,121	M. S. McGrew, M. D.	Holtco.	(+)				10	38	48	49	25	100 00
44	Jefferson	17,365	C. L. McGrea, M. D.	Winchester	1	4	2	3	2	45	47	60	144	100 00
45	Jewell	18,500	J. R. Purdum, M. D.	Mankato	15		2	1	16	138	154	104	182	60 00
46	Johson	17,000	Thos. Hamill, M. D.	Olathe.										.....
47	Kearny	1,400	G. C. W. Richards, M. D.	Lakin.	1				1	3	4	14	3	40 00
48	Kingman	10,500	J. W. Light, M. D.	Kingman	7	1	1		14	36	50	98	98	40 00
49	Kiowa	2,490	J. A. Gardner, M. D.	Greensburg.	1	1	1		1	7	8	23	12	44 00
50	Labette	28,869	F. L. Temple, M. D.	Chetopa	8	4	5	3	10	40	138	294	248	100 00
51	Lane	1,680	F. L. Rownd, M. D.	Dighton	1				2	13	15	14		25 00
52	Leavenworth	35,600	E. S. Wood, M. D.	Leavenworth.	11	47	32	1	7	103	355	458	419	120 00
53	Lincoln	9,275	Alfred Hultner, M. D.	Lincoln.	8				1	9	30	39	54	80 00
54	Linn	16,054	John B. Paul, M. D.	Mound City.	4		4		6	14	16	30	85	105
55	Logan	1,899	R. A. Gilliford, M. D.	Russell Springs.					2	59	239	298	359	75 00
56	Lyon	25,166	J. F. Morrison, M. D.	Emporia.	32	1	5	3	2	14				.....
57	Marion	20,746	G. P. Marner, M. D.	Marion	6	12	4	6	5	38	92	130		100 00
58	Marshall	24,321	E. L. Wilson, M. D.	Marysville.	8	17	1	3	10	41	183	223	150	Fees.
59	McPherson	21,301	J. C. Hall, M. D.	McPherson.	3	7			4	14	66	80	118	125
60	Meade	1,600	Wm. F. Fee, M. D.	Meade	2		2	1	2	5	7	12	21	11
61	Miami	20,542	D. W. Hays, M. D.	Osawatimie.	6	12	1	8	6	43	89	132	169	151
62	Mitchell	13,836	Mary J. Lobdell, M. D.	Beloit.	6	16	2		11	40	117	157	229	130
63	Montgomery	28,000	J. T. Davis, M. D.	Independence	8	9	4	10	4	40	115	155	438	189
64	Morris	11,408	(*)											.....
65	Morton	305	N. Hayes, M. D.	Seneca.	1	1		1	1	4	24	28	21	144
66	Nemaha	20,326												50 00
67	Neosho	21,000	Geo. H. Brown, M. D.	Chanute			1	3	2	10	38	48	104	72
68	Ness	4,225	J. A. Veard, M. D.	Ness City	3				5	1	25	29	24	33
69	Norton	10,000	J. F. Strickler, M. D.	Norton.	9				1	15	11	26	33	137
70	Osage	23,888	(*)											80 00
71	Osborne	11,496	J. A. Dillon, M. D.	Osborne	(+)									.....
72	Osawa	11,000	J. F. Brewer, M. D.	Minneapolis	2	10	1		13	73	86	111	66	.....
73	Payne	4,950	S. M. Cummins, M. D.	Larned	1	4	1		4	10	29	39	51	25 00
74	Phillips	15,000	S. S. Fisher, M. D.	Phillipsburg	2	4	2		3	13	40	53	58	116
75	Pottawatomie	17,000	E. L. Simonton, M. D.	Wamego	6	1	3		5	27	49	76	92	125 00

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Health officer.	Address.	DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.										Total number of marriages.....	Total number of births.....	Total number of deaths.....	Deaths from other causes.....	Salary of health officer.....
				Cholera infantum	Consumption ..	Croup.....	Cerebro-spinal meningitis...	Diphtheria.....	Measles	Scarlet fever...	Smallpox.....	Typhoid fever..	Number of deaths.....					
76 Pratt.....	6,000	Isaac H. Dix, M. D.	Pratt.....	(†)													\$20 00	
77 Rawlins.....	5,127	W. W. Newsome, M. D.	Atwood.....															
78 Reno.....	27,152	H. M. Stewart, M. D.	Hutchinson.....	2	21		5	3	1			13	45	159		137	100 00	
79 Republic.....	17,925	J. S. Billingsley, M. D.	Belleville.....	1	10		5	8	4	1		4	33	101		134	222	
80 Rice.....	13,672	L. E. Vermillion, M. D.	Lyons.....											52		134	50 00	
81 Riley.....	12,915	A. C. Hancock, M. D.	Manhattan.....	2	3		2		5				12	42		78	262 00	
82 Rocks.....	7,563	B. Hill, M. D.	Stockton.....	6	4		1	5	8			3	27	37		57	20 00	
83 Rush.....	5,677	S. W. Dutton, M. D.	McCracken.....													38	12 00	
84 Russell.....	7,684	D. W. McKoon, M. D.	Russell.....	(†)														
85 Saline.....	16,670	J. W. Jenney, M. D.	Salina.....	12	15		9		3	2		2	43	142		180	75 00	
86 Scott.....	1,071	H. S. Brevoort, M. D.	Scott City.....	(†)														
87 Sedgewick.....	10,000	W. A. Jordan, M. D.	Wichita.....	21	23		4	2		19		2	71	417		689		
88 Seward.....	785	G. S. Smith, M. D.	Liberal.....		3								3	6		9	50 00	
89 Shawnee.....	53,950	G. W. Ellinger, M. D.	Topeka.....	2	5		4	2				2	15	522		180	100 00	
90 Sheridan.....	4,000	D. M. Freeman, M. D.	Hoxie.....											10		35	15 00	
91 Sherman.....	3,381	F. H. Smith, M. D.	Goodland.....	2	4		2			1		1	10	31		44	100 00	
92 Smith.....	16,000	W. B. Slagle, M. D.	Smith Center.....	5	12		1					4	22	42		61	25 00	
93 Stafford.....	8,896	(*)																
94 Stanton.....	294	(*)																
95 Stevens.....	568	R. F. Furnas, M. D.	La Fayette.....										1	7		8	50 00	
96 Sumner.....	25,369	W. M. Martin, M. D.	Wellington.....		5		4	1	5			2	19	46		156	100 00	
97 Thomas.....	4,000	Wm. M. Beaver, M. D.	Colby.....	2	2		1	2	1			1	12	24		36	100 00	
98 Trego.....	2,443	A. B. Jones, M. D.	Wakeney.....	1	2				2				5	16		21	50 00	
99 Wabunsee.....	12,329	O. S. Chester, M. D.	Alma.....		4		1		1				6	33		39	200 00	
100 Wallace.....	1,067	(*)																
101 Washington.....	21,373	A. S. Andrews, M. D.	Washington.....	4	5	4	3	5	2			4	27	77		104	150 00	
102 Wichita.....	1,195	J. F. Lamb, M. D.	Leola.....														200 00	
103 Wilson.....	16,000	S. M. Wiley, M. D.	Frederita.....		8							12	20	30		50	39 50	
104 Woodson.....	9,775	F. J. Bacon, M. D.	Yates Center.....	3	5		2		8			8	26	85		111	136	
105 Wyandotte.....	65,563	F. P. Clark, M. D.	Kansas City.....	8	99		71	9		1		15	218	499		717	93	
Totals.....				271	812	77	353	131	124	51	37	302	2,158	7,756	9,914	9,746	9,518	

* No county health officer for 1899. † No report.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS IN KANSAS.

1899.

Regular.....	1,629
Eclectic.....	252
Homeopathic.....	200
Others.....	14
Not stated	34
Total.....	2,129
Midwives	82

NOTE.—In the column headed "School of Practice," in the tables following, the characters used are explained as follows:

R.—Regular.

E.—Eclectic.

H.—Homeopathic.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
ALLEN COUNTY:									
Braden, S. H.	1896	E.	Elsmore.	41	America.	11	1886	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk, West Virginia.
Brown, D. F.	1896	E.	Wise.	49	"	31	1881	State Board.	"
Brown, H. A.	1896	E.	Humboldt.	45	"	21	1891	Statutory time.	"
Boulson, C. H.	1885	H.	Lola.	57	Germany.	27	1879	Eclectic Medical Examining Board.	Kansas.
Burgen, S. W.	1899	H.	"	52	America.	31	1868	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	St. Louis.
Chasman, W. D.	1885	H.	"	38	"	14	1870	Medical Department Univ., Louisville.	Kentucky.
Christy, Ella B.	1897	H.	"	40	"	3	1887	Homeopathic Medical College.	Kansas City.
Cook, A.	1885	H.	Humboldt.	50	"	30	1883	Rush.	Chicago.
Cope, B.	1876	R.	"	50	"	15	1859	Northwestern.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Courtenay, Jno.	1885	E.	Leanna.	49	"	20	1879	Medical Board.	Kansas.
Cox, G. W.	1899	E.	Lola Harpe.	53	"	20	1878	Medical College of Ohio.	Cincinnati.
Dennis, R. O.	1899	H.	Lola Harpe.	34	"	5	1893	University Medical College.	"
Klynn, J. F.	1896	H.	Humboldt.	34	Canada.	11	1871	Hahnemann.	Philadelphia.
Fulton, A. J.	1885	R.	Lola.	38	America.	1	1899	Hering.	Chicago.
Gaining, George, O. L.	1899	H.	"	29	"	1	1896	University.	Kansas City.
Glynn, G.	1885	R.	"	57	"	30	1860	Medical College of Ohio.	Kansas City.
Hendrick, F. W. S.	1898	R.	La Harpe.	27	"	5	1898	Lowa Coll. Phys. College.	Des Moines.
Hooper, J. G.	1899	R.	Lola.	37	"	6	1889	Cass Medical College.	Baltimore, et.
Hopkins, J. G.	1885	R.	Moran.	38	"	8	1889	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Kansas City.
Jewell, J. E.	1889	R.	"	39	Scotland.	3	1899	Kansas City Medical College.	Topeka.
Lampich, G. B.	1899	R.	Savonburg.	39	"	2	1882	Missouri.	St. Louis.
Luttrelyn, Wm.	1885	R.	Colony.	28	America.	12	1867	Statutory time.	"
Martin, C.	1886	R.	Lola.	44	"	33	1857	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
McDowell, W. H.	1897	R.	"	54	"	25	1882	Medical Dept., Drake University.	Des Moines.
Megan, J.	1896	E.	Elsmore.	46	"	18	1876	Washington University.	Baltimore.
O'Flynn, F. S.	1885	E.	Savonburg.	35	"	21	1877	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Kansas City.
Rannels, C. S.	1898	R.	La Harpe.	57	Germany.	28	1870	University Medical College.	"
Shellock, A.	1898	R.	Lola.	28	America.	28	1870	Eclectic Examining Board.	Kansas.
Teas, F. D.	1896	E.	Humboldt.	51	Germany.	14	1882	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Vongue, C.	1896	R.	"	47	Scotland.	11	1882	Colorado State Board.	"
Wilson, Geo.	1896	E.	La Harpe.	39	America.	10	1897	Iowa State University.	Iowa City.
Wood, C. E.	1896	E.	"	39	"	2	1898	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
ANDERSON COUNTY:									
Beck, J. E.	1887	R.	Harris.	33	America.	10	1876	Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Bostwick, Will.	1899	R.	Lone Elm.	22	"	13	1886	Woman's Medical College.	Cleveland.
Craig, D. M.	1889	R.	Garnett.	35	"	3	1886	Western Reserve University.	St. Louis.
Cunningham, M. E.	1888	R.	Colony.	23	"	28	1860	Missouri Medical College.	Chicago.
Davis, A. M.	1896	R.	Garnett.	29	"	28	1868	Bennet.	Cincinnati.
Douglass, A. J.	1885	E.	"	50	"	2	1883	Eclectic.	"
Hennings, John A.	1896	E.	Selma.	32	"	2	1893	"	"
Jackson, N. F.	1896	E.	"	32	"	2	1893	"	"

Jones, J. B.	1885	E.	Colony	38	America	15	1883	Statutory time.	Chicago.
Kirkpatrick, Thos.	1885	R.	Garnett	27	"	3	1883	College Physicians and Surgeons.	Cleveland.
Lindsay, Thos.	1885	R.	"	25	"	38	1883	Cleveland Medical.	Kansas City.
Loughead, Chas. E.	1888	R.	Westphalia	56	"	18	1883	Statutory time.	Indianapolis.
Metcalf, E. T.	1885	R.	Colony	38	"	12	1876	Physicians and Surgeons.	Kansas City.
Miligan, A.	1895	R.	Garnett	36	"	20	1876	Eclectic Medical.	Cincinnati.
Miligan, W. H.	1900	R.	Wolda	50	"	10	1892	Physicians and Surgeons.	St. Louis.
Osborne, Geo. W.	1885	E.	Garnett	36	"	8	1880	Miami Medical.	Cincinnati.
Pilkington, Geo. W.	1899	R.	"	35	"	7	1882	Ensworth Medical College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Scott, J. R.	1882	R.	Mont Ida	35	"	4	1892	Statutory time.	Columbus.
Simmons, A. H.	1895	R.	Westphalia	29	"	13	1894	Starling Medical.	Kansas.
Simmons, C. L.	1885	R.	Kinsaid	37	"	5	1879	Eclectic Medical Examining Board.	Cincinnati.
Sprunkel, Chas. G.	1885	H.	Garnett	52	"	15	1879	Statutory time.	Quincy.
Schwabover, Geo.	1885	R.	Haskell	57	"	30	1883	Miami Medical College.	Cleveland.
Swank, J. W.	1882	R.	Greeley	46	"	3	1883	Quincy	
Taylor, D. O.	1886	R.	Garnett	48	"	26	1881	Western Reserve University	
Van Stavern, D. C.	1887	R.	Kinsaid	48	"				
Wing, H. E.									
ATCHISON COUNTY:									
Allaman, Geo. A.	1895	R.	Atchison	36	America	8	1892	Ensworth Medical College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Baudry, George	1885	H.	"	34	"	4	1892	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Brown, R. D. W.	1900	H.	"	26	"	3	1897	National Medical College.	Washington, D. C.
Brown, G. G.	1899	R.	"	27	"	1	1899	Howard University Medical College.	Toronto, Canada.
Bryning, J. V.	1885	R.	"	63	Canada.		1883	Victoria	Ann Arbor.
Campbell, D. W.	1885	R.	"	46	"	25	1873	Michigan University	
Campbell, W. W.	1885	R.	"	50	"	2	1898	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Collins, D. W.	1888	R.	Arrington	40	America	10	1893	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.
Compton, C. M.	1883	R.	"	40	"	16	1892	Illanumina	Chicago.
Copp, C. H.	1885	H.	Atchison	42	"	36	1892	College Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph, Mo.
Dickey, Robert	1885	R.	"	61	"	8	1890	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Dingess, M. L.	1894	R.	Potter	23	"	4	1894	Belmont Hospital.	St. Louis.
Funny, Charles C.	1894	R.	Atchison.	32	"	17	1893	St. Louis Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Farrar, M. C.		R.	"	52	"	25	1875	Eclectic	Savanne, Tenn.
Gress, P. C.		E.	"	34	"	6	1894	Savanne	Milwaukee.
Henson, Thos. W.	1900	R.	"	30	"	9	1887	Milwaukee	Nashville.
Hughes, F. B.	1899	E.	"	30	"	5	1887	Naberry College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hudson, W. H.	1894	R.	"	36	"	4	1894	Northwestern Medical College.	St. Louis.
Howe, C. F.	1898	R.	"	30	"	29	1869	Homeopathic	New York.
Howe, Fannie H.	1888	H.	"	69	"	2	1895	Columbia	Cincinnati.
Johnson, G. H. L.	1885	H.	"	29	"			Ohio	
Johnson, C. H.	1898	H.	"	65	"	22	1876	Miami	Omaha.
Linley, J. M.		R.	"	50	"	17	1893	Omaha	Louisville.
Linley, C. H.	1885	R.	"	40	"	15	1886	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Cincinnati.
Linley, Hubbard	1896	R.	"	49	"	19		Ohio Medical College.	
Mitchell, P. S.		R.	Effingham	48	"	28		Certificate State Board.	
Moore, P. R.		R.	Muscotah	50	"	27	1879	St. Joseph Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Plummer, L. N.	1885	R.	Effingham	46	"	17	1881	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Preston, J. F.	1885	R.	Atchison	40	"	27	1873	Physio-Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Shelly, E. T.		R.	"	40	"				
Street, M. H.	1898	P. M.	"	50	"				

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	College.	Place of graduation.
ATCHISON COUNTY—Concl.:									
Stedman, John	1889	R.	Huron	34	America	12	1888	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk, Iowa.
Taylor, John A.	1889	R.	Atchison	29	"	5	1893	Meharry Medical College.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Trowbridge, D. L.	1898	E.	"	26	"	7	1898	Lincoln Medical College.....	Lincoln, Mo.
Woody, T. F.	1900	P. M.	"	50	"	5	1895	Curtis Medical Institute	Marion, Ind.
<i>Midwives:</i>									
Brink, Mrs. O. E. ....	.....	M.	Atchison	50	"				
Smith, Mrs. R. A. ....	.....	M.	"	58	"				
Smith, Mrs. A. ....	.....	M.	"		"				
BARBER COUNTY:									
Atwell, F. S.	1898	R.	.....		.....	15	1893	Long Island Hospital Medical College.	New York.
Babb, J. C.	1896	R.	Medicine Lodge	42	America	25	1875	Statutory time	
Cusuberry, J. T.	1892	R.	.....		.....	30	1868	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk, Iowa.
Cloud, A. S.	1885	R.	Kiowa	56	"		1870	University of Louisville	Louisville, Ky.
Dumington, R. H.	1893	E.	Hazleton	52	"	29	1893	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Harris, W. H. ....	.....	E.	Kiowa	41	"	18	1881	New York Polytechnic	New York city.
Kociell, Sylvester	1888	H.	Medicine Lodge	55	Poland	17	1881	Electric Medical College	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Moore, Wm. H.	1883	E.	"	63	America	33	1894	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Moessner, T. C.	1899	E.	"					Iowa State University	Iowa City.
Osborn, J. K.	1898	E.	"					Statutory time	
Pelton, Cynthia	1892	E.	Sharon	72	America	47	1894	Hageia Medical College	Cincinnati.
Wisner, Sarah E.	1897	H.	.....		.....	10	1875	Statutory time	
BARTON COUNTY:									
Atkin, E. N.	1895	R.	Olmitz	48	Ireland	28	1872	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.
Connett, A. H.	1889	R.	Great Bend	48	America	19	1878	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Dublin, Ireland.
Dunn, J. F.	1895	R.	Ellinwood	43	"	21	1876	"	Keokuk.
Graham, A. C.	1898	R.	Great Bend	30	"	7	1891	Cleveland Medical College	Baltimore.
Koch, G. L.	1893	R.	Hoisington	32	"	2	1896	Missouri	Cleveland.
Morrison, E. E.	1898	R.	Great Bend	29	"	19	1879	Barnes	St. Louis.
Shaw, S. J.	1896	R.	"	45	"	3	1896	Starling	Columbus.
Schwab, Benj. C. L.	1899	R.	"	25	"	3	1896	Beaumont Hospital Medical College	St. Louis.
White, W. H.	1879	H.	"	65	"	35	1863	Homeopathic	Philadelphia.
BODEON COUNTY:									
Alkman, R.	1885	R.	Fort Scott	42	America	17	1868	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Anderson, E. E.	1885	R.	Garland	36	"		1880	Bellevue Medical College	New York.
Brookius, M. G. ....	.....	R.	Fort Scott		"	11	1881	Rush	Chicago.
	.....	R.	Fort Scott		"		1899	Meharry	Nashville.

Cavanaugh, J. J.	1888	Garland	32	America	2	1898	J. A. Creighton Medical College	Omaha, Chicago.
Carver, J. B.	1888	Fort Scott	30	"	6	1882	Rush	"
Corey, E. J.	1888	"	35	"	5	1882	Hahnemann	New York.
Cummings, —	1885	Bronson	35	"	5	1888	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Washington.
Coryell, M.	1892	Cato	35	"	13	1890	University of New York	St. Louis.
Elliot, C. S.	1898	Fulton	40	"	8	1890	Columbian University	Philadelphia.
Halani, C. J.	1885	Uniontown	33	"	5	1877	Missouri Medical College	Kansas City.
Hal, Sarah C.	1885	Fort Scott	54	"	18	1870	Women's	Columbus.
Hepler, O. H.	1897	"	26	"	1	1897	University	Cincinnati.
Jarrett, M. F.	1895	"	27	"	3	1892	Bellevue	Nashville.
Linn, Z. I.	1892	"	36	"	10	1882	Columbus	St. Louis.
Moore, G. P.	1896	Mapleton	36	"	4	1883	Ohio	St. Louis.
McLenore, B. A.	1887	Fort Scott	26	"	4	1883	Cincinnati	"
McDonald, W. S.	1892	"	37	"	1	1887	Newberry	"
Miller, W. S.	1896	Uniontown	34	"	5	1888	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
McDonald, A.	1896	Fort Scott	69	"	30	1886	America	"
Martin, M. J.	1898	"	32	Germany	10	1888	Not a graduate of any college.	"
Reynolds, J. W.	1885	Fulton	33	America	24	1873	Statutory time.	Cincinnati.
Rader, Isaac	1885	"	59	"	25	1850	Eclectic Medical Institute	"
Roberts, A. J.	1893	Fort Scott	42	"	18	1875	Cincinnati Medical College	Columbus.
Sellers, L. R.	1895	"	47	"	18	1877	Indiana	Indianapolis.
Smoot, J. W.	1895	Fulton	34	"	8	1891	Rush	Chicago.
Van Valer, C. A.	1895	Fort Scott	33	Canada	9	1886	Hahnemann	Columbus.
Whitfield, R. J.	1896	"	35	America	1	1893	Starling	Cincinnati.
Wood, A. J.	1885	Fulton	57	"	36	1894	Ohio	"
BROWN COUNTY:								
Alexander, B. J.	1895	Hiawatha	40	America	13	1882	Medical Department Drake University,	Des Moines.
Campbell, A. N.	1887	Horton	40	Canada	11	1876	" Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Compton, C. M.	1893	Powhattan	35	America	1893	1893	Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Comer, J. J.	1885	Willis	27	"	5	1881	Rush	Chicago.
Cecil, J. M.	1885	Reserve	26	"	4	1882	Hospital	Louisville.
Erwin, H. H.	1885	Hamlin	27	"	5	1892	Ensworth	St. Joseph.
Herrick, S. J.	1892	Everest	29	Germany	3	1894	Stour City	St. Louis.
Kuany, W. A.	1897	Baker	32	America	3	1854	St. Louis	St. Louis.
Leigh, J.	1885	Hiawatha	64	"	12	1874	Rush	Chicago.
Leigh, A.	1885	"	37	"	2	1884	"	"
Leigh, E. J.	1885	"	25	"	2	1884	Physicians and Surgeons' Med. College,	Keokuk.
Robinson	1885	Hiawatha	40	"	14	1889	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
McKnight, Geo. C.	1891	"	25	Canada	13	1891	Medical Dept. Washington University	St. Louis.
Moore, S. A.	1895	"	31	America	13	1895	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Phillips, W. B.	1885	"	39	"	7	1883	Hospital	Cleveland.
Pratt, S. M.	1887	Horton	49	"	24	1881	Homoeopathic Med. College of Missouri,	St. Louis.
Reynolds, L.	1885	Hiawatha	30	"	8	1881	University of Iowa	Iowa City.
Shelton, Geo. W.	1891	Horton	49	"	23	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Louis.
Slavens, C. C.	1897	Morrill	45	"	18	1870	Keokuk	Keokuk.
Taylor, I. H.	1885	Hamlin	36	"	42	1880	Columbus Medical College	Columbus.
Tiffany, J. W.	1897	Hiawatha	55	"	25	1883	Medical Dept. University of Iowa	Iowa City.

BROWN COUNTY:

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Location.	Age.	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.	College.	Place of graduation.
BUTLER COUNTY:							
Armstrong, F. C.	El Dorado	28	America	5	1880	Columbus Medical College	Columbus.
Barton, A. O.	Andover	30	"	6	1880	Louisville	Louisville.
Brown, J. W.	Douglas	57	"	29	1868	New York Homoeopathic	New York.
Beaman, W. T.	"	36	"	19	1891	State University of Iowa.	Iowa City.
Cowles, E.	El Dorado	55	"	13	1869	Homoeopathic Medical College	Chicago.
Carille, J. B.	El Dorado	32	"	4	1882	Missouri	St. Louis.
Dillenbeck, F. E.	El Dorado	30	"	3	1896	University	Kansas City.
Fullinwider, M. L.	"	36	"	11	1875	Rush	Chicago.
Hill, H. A.	Leon	25	"	11	1898	University of Michigan, Medical Dept.	Ann Arbor.
Hill, H. D.	Augusta	25	"	20	1897	Bennett Medical College	Chicago.
Hamilton, J. D.	Douglas	37	"	11	1877	Detroit Hospital Medical College	Detroit.
Hunt, C. E.	El Dorado	31	"	21	1870	University	Kansas City.
Johnson, W. E.	Leon	40	"	4 1/2	1897	University of Tennessee, Medical Dept.	Nashville.
Kline, J. S.	"	37	"	11 1/2	1874	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Koogler, M. A.	El Dorado	44	"	21	1879	Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.
McKenzie, J. A.	"	41	"	8	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Indianapolis.
Miller, R. S.	"	41	"	3	1884	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
McCluggage, J. R.	Douglas	29	"	3	1884	University of Tennessee, Medical Dept.	Nashville.
Marshall, R. A.	Latham	29	"	6	1892	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Owens, J. L.	Towanda	36	"	1	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Perkins, Anna	El Dorado	25	"	3	1882	"	Keokuk.
Patterson, S. E.	Latham	34	"	12	1895	State University of Tenn., Med. Dept.	Nashville.
Preston, J. C.	Potwin	34	"	1	1894	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Rees, J. T.	White Water	27	Wales	2	1894	"	"
Woods, H. L.	"	27	America	18	1879	"	"
CHASE COUNTY:							
Bocock, C. W.	Matfield Green	48	America	13	1887	Cert. State Bd. of Eclectic Examiners	Kans.
Carnes, John	"	35	"	17	1883	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Conway, C. L.	Cottonw'd Falls	26	"	11	1889	Iowa	Iowa.
Hamme, J. M.	"	45	"	11	1889	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Johnson, F. T.	"	42	"	33	1867	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Raupals, C. S.	Cedar Point	33	"	17	1881	Hospital College	Louisville.
Shelley, J. F.	Elmdale	33	"	40	1891	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Rich, W. N.	Clements	56	"	7	1891	Statutory time	"
Barrett, A. E.	Matfield Green	.....	"	5	1893	Cleveland Medical College	Cleveland.
Steale, Samuel	Strong City	.....	Scotland	.....	1896	Kansas City	Kansas City.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY:							
Courtwright, W. T.	Sedan	30	America	6	1886	Ohio Medical College	Cincinnati.
Evans, W. T.	"	35	"	4	1894	Eclectic	Chicago.
Graum, James P.	"	56	"	30	1856	Rush	"

Hahn, D. G.	1886	R.	Wauwata	42	America	17	1888	Starling Medical College	Columbus.
Howland, C. E.	1894	E.	Sedan	36	"	16	1890	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Morrison, Geo. W.	1885	R.	Hale	44	"	23	1882	Maryland University, Medical Dept.	Baltimore.
McHugh, C. W.	1885	R.	Sedan	43	"	18	1875	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
McLaughlin, J. W.	1886	E.	Iowa	45	"	15	1888	Eclectic Medical College	Cincinnati.
Pleasant, J. H.	1894	R.	Sedan	60	"	32	1883	St. Louis	St. Louis.
Stevens, J. D.	1886	R.	Paris	19	"	20	1878	Miami	Cincinnati.
Wichler, O. H.	1891	E.	Grafton	27	"	6	1888	American	St. Louis.
CHEROKEE COUNTY:									
Allen, John.	1897	E.	Galena	27	America	11	1889	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Allen, W. F.	1897	R.	"	27	"	"	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Baker, S.	1898	R.	"	57	"	12	1886	Baptist Eclectic Medical College	St. Louis.
Barnes, H.	1896	R.	"	51	"	43	1884	Certificat. Art. Exam. Board.	New York city.
Barney, J. Knox.	1896	R.	Weir.	52	"	28	1872	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Baxter, J. H.	1893	R.	Columbus	45	"	95	1886	Belleuve Hospital Medical College	Baltimore.
Bell, Geo. P.	1895	R.	Mineral	38	"	12	1886	Belleuve Medical College	Kansas City.
Beuton, John M.	1899	R.	Galena	35	"	9	1890	University of Maryland	St. Louis.
Browne, H. A.	1899	R.	Seamon	25	"	1 1/2	1896	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. Col.	St. Louis.
Brookhart, H. H.	1899	R.	Galena	27	"	4	1896	Marion Sims Medical College	Philadelphia.
Caldwell, J. D.	1899	R.	Baxter Springs	26	"	31	1899	University of Pennsylvania	Cincinnati.
Cartor, R. G.	1899	R.	Galena	45	"	45	1884	Medical College of Ohio	New York city.
Cone, R. B.	1896	R.	Columbus	69	"	51	1862	Myecia Therapeutic	Cincinnati.
Cook, F. A. M.	1894	E.	Baxter	26	"	2	1872	Eclectic Medical Institute	Kansas.
DeWitt, A. O.	1896	E.	Hallowell	67	"	33	1874	State Board of Medical Exam.	Topoka.
Douison, O. M.	1899	R.	Sherman City	26	"	3	1896	Kansas Medical College	St. Louis.
Duguid, Lee H.	1894	R.	Baxter	46	"	22	1874	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Indianapolis.
English, R. B.	1894	R.	Empire City	25	"	3	1899	"	St. Louis.
Gray, J. Monroe	1899	R.	Galena	51	"	38	1879	Homeopathic Examining Board	Kansas.
Green, J. H.	1896	R.	Crestline	42	"	31	1879	Statutory time.	St. Louis.
Griswold, J. L.	1896	H.	Galena	64	"	14	1899	Statutory time.	Indianapolis.
Hart, W. R.	1895	H.	"	42	"	31	1890	Iowa Eclectic Medical College	Des Moines.
Hart, Margaret E. L.	1898	R.	"	41	"	21	1898	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. Col.	Kansas City.
Higginbotham, E. J.	1899	E.	"	41	"	26	1888	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Hinton, G. A.	1899	H.	Weir.	49	"	5	1890	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Howell, E. P.	1898	R.	Columbus	29	"	27	1871	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Hong, C. W.	1894	R.	"	49	"	20	1896	University of Tennessee	Nashville.
Hughes, Jos. C.	1898	R.	"	42	"	9	1891	Kentucky School of Medicine	St. Louis.
Jones, J. W.	1893	R.	"	49	"	35	1883	Eclectic Medical College	St. Louis.
Johnson, W. N.	1896	E.	Galena	60	"	12	1885	St. Louis Eclectic Medical College	Kansas.
Johnson, W. B.	1895	E.	"	42	"	31	1885	Examining Board	St. Louis.
Jones, W. Sam.	1896	E.	"	33	"	15	1883	St. Louis Eclectic	Keokuk.
Jones, C. M.	1896	E.	Baxter	31	"	13	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
King, Dennis W.	1894	R.	Weir.	34	"	1	1899	Rash Medical College	St. Louis.
King, Harry Clyde.	1899	R.	Columbus	28	"	2	1898	Missouri Homeopathic Med. College	St. Louis.
Kraft, M.	1894	H.	Galena	41	"	9	1890	Beaumont Medical	Louisville.
Laux, F. Warren.	1896	R.	Columbus	31	"	8	1898	University of Louisville	Kansas City.
Lawrence, C. B.	1898	R.	Galena	26	"	14	1898	" Medical College	Louisville.
Lowdermilk, R. C.	1898	R.	Mineral	44	"	"	1898	"	Louisville.
Mahon, R. S.	1898	R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
CHEYENNE COUNTY.									
Madham, R. M.	1896	R.	Scammon	34	America	4	1892	University Medical College	Kansas City.
MacLachlan, Geo. B.	1893	R.	Weir	27	"	16	1882	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
McClintock, Geo. B.	1894	R.	"	31	"	10	1884	Northwestern ..	St. Joseph, Mo.
McGill, C. M.	1898	R.	Galena	26	"	10	1888	Kansas City ..	Kansas City.
Maupin, C. M.	1900	R.	Columbus	23	"	5	1896	Barnes ..	St. Louis.
Meeker, Edwin D.	1899	R.	Galena	22	"	8	1891	St. Louis ..	Des Moines.
Morrissey, C. C.	1897	R.	Scammon	21	"	12	1890	Lova College Physicians and Surgeons,	Chicago.
More, G. W.	1899	E.	Galena	38	"	3	1896	Kottner Medical College	Lincoln.
Owings, C. T.	1898	E.	"	29	"	6	1889	University Medical ..	Kansas City.
Payne, E. B.	1896	R.	Columbus	50	"	26	1867	Ann Arbor ..	Ann Arbor.
Scammon, E. C.	1893	R.	Galena	57	"	24	1869	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	St. Joseph, Mo.
Scott, W. F.	1900	R.	Galena	26	"	19	1886	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Cincinnati.
Stallack, E. H.	1898	R.	"	54	Germany	7	1891	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	St. Louis.
Stetson, M. C.	1898	R.	"	43	America	23	1883	Barnes Medical College	St. Joseph.
Strickland, G. H.	1899	R.	Baxter	62	"	38	1879	St. Louis ..	Columbus.
Thurkitt, W. A.	1896	E.	Galena	42	"	2	1897	Practical Examining Board ..	Kansas.
Walker, G. W.	1899	R.	Melrose	37	"	5	1890	University of Louisville ..	Lexington, Mo.
Ward, W. A.	1896	R.	Hallowell	27	"	2 1/2	1896	Northwestern Medical College ..	St. Joseph, Mo.
Wilson, L. S.	1898	R.	Monmouth	62	Germany	47	1852	University of Louisville ..	Kansas City.
Winger, D.	1896	H.	Columbus	57	France	24	1881	University of Louisville ..	St. Louis.
Wolf, G. H.	1899	H.	Galena	25	America	4	1897	Practical Medical College ..	Cincinnati.
Wolff, A. H.	1896	R.	Empire City	26	Canada	6	1892	Homeopathic Medical College ..	Kansas City.
Woods, Robt.	1896	R.	Sherwin	38	America	10	1882	Western University	London, Ontario.
Woods, Wm. H.	1896	R.	"	35	"	10	1882	Kansas Medical College	Kansas.
Young, L. L.	1898	R.	"	35	"	10	1882	Kansas Medical College	Kansas.
CHEYENNE COUNTY.									
Pigg, G. B.	1887	E.	Bird City	44	America	15	1887	State Board of Examiners,	Topeka.
Tracy, F. C.	1887	E.	St. Francis	30	"	5	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Keokuk.
Tracy, F. A.	1883	R.	Wano	68	"	47	1847	Geneva Medical College	Geneva, N. Y.
Waterman, E. L.	1886	R.	Bird City	27	"	3	1882	Omaha ..	Omaha.
Ward, N.	1893	R.	"	50	"	30	1862	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Ann Arbor.
Ward, S. M.	1893	R.	"	50	"	17	1892	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
CLARK COUNTY.									
Dougan, A. L.	1899	R.	Englewood	30	America	2	1897	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Mahn, B. F.	1898	R.	Lexington	55	"	30	1868	Statutory time ..	Nashville.
Pritchard, W. W.	1898	R.	Ashland	59	"	30	1868	University of Tennessee ..	Louisville.
Taylor, W. F.	1892	R.	"	35	"	11	1881	Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.

CLAY COUNTY:									
Cook, D. P.	1885	H.	34	America	5	1880	Medical Dept. University of Michigan.	Ann Arbor.	
Durant, Ira Edwin.	1898	R.	27	"	....	1898	University of Missouri.	Kansas City.
Goldman, Orville M.	1898	H.	37	"	....	1898	Kansas City Homoeopathic	"
Hewitt, Chas.	1885	R.	40	England.	17	1868	University of Maryland Med. Dept.	Baltimore.	
Kreznemer, J. W.	1892	R.	30	America	5	1887	Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati.	
Morgan, B. F.	1899	R.	42	"	....	1886	Iowa College Physicians and Surgeons.	Des Moines.
Morton, R. J.	1885	R.	27	"	....	1883	College Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Moore, D. J.	1894	R.	41	"	....	1891	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Pearson, A.	1893	R.	33	"	....	1883	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Porter, M. C.	1892	R.	30	"	....	1890	College Physicians and Surgeons	"
Porter, H. E.	1886	H.	27	"	....	1884	Homoeopathic Medical College	St. Louis.
Reynolds, Sam E.	1885	R.	40	"	....	1873	Medical College of Ohio.	Cincinnati.
Stewart, J. P.	1887	R.	41	"	....	1884	University of Louisville.	Louisville.
Scott, T. W.	1899	R.	39	"	....	1881	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Trice, C. W.	1899	Om.	44	"	....	1882	Eclectic Medical College	Cincinnati.
Tull, G. A.	1895	R.	26	"	....	1888	Eclectic Medical Institute	Topeka.
Tyler, D. C.	1885	R.	31	"	....	1881	Kansas Medical College	Chicago.
Welsh, C. I.	1899	E.	43	"	....	1884	Rush	"
					5	1894	Bennett	"	
<i>Midwives:</i>									
Erickson, Mrs. Martha	1886		30	Sweden	....			
Tenglin, M. E.	1893		33	America	....			
Buck, Mrs. M. A.									
Yerks, Mary E.									
CLOUD COUNTY:									
Brierley, J. H.	1885	R.	36	America	22	1878	Starling Medical College.	Columbus.	
Cooley, G. W.	1893	R.	26	"	6	1883	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.	
Girard, Arthur	1894	R.	23	France	5	1894	Ecole de Med. et de Ch. Laval Univ.	Montreal, Que.	
Grigsby, Anna C.	1890	H.	30	America	21	1883	Cleveland Homoeopathic Med. College.	Cleveland.	
Hall, James	1885	R.	41	"	22	1880	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.	
Hartwell, G. N.	1885	R.	31	"	21	1878	University of Michigan Medical Dept.	Ann Arbor.	
Laughlin, D. T.	1885	R.	20	"	....			
Lauchlin, D. T.	1885	R.	29	France	22	1877	Chicago Medical College.	Chicago.	
Marcotte, F. L.	1885	R.	23	America	16	....	Ohio	Cincinnati.
McDonald, F. A.	1887	R.	25	"	13	1885	Jefferson	Philadelphia.	
McLaughlin, R. J.	1887	R.	61	"	40	1848	"	"	
Montgomery, C. J.	1888	R.	29	"	21	1879	"	"	
Pigman, S. C.	1885	R.	23	"	13	1886	Ohio	Cincinnati.	
Priest, W. R.	1886	R.	23	"	21	1885	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.	
Raines, T. E.	1885	H.	33	"	21	1882	Jefferson	Philadelphia.	
Sawhill, W. F.	1885	R.	29	"	21	1878	Rush	Chicago.	
Sexton, A. G.	1885	R.	31	"	21	1878	"	"	
Weaver, A. J.	1893	R.	24	"	7	1883	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.	
COFFEY COUNTY:									
Beasley, C.	1886	R.	46	America	4	1882	Missouri Medical College.	St. Louis.	
Cleveland, E. S.	1885	R.	40	"	17	1868	Chicago	Chicago.	
Cloughy, A. F.	1898	R.	30	Canada	3	1898	Craigdon	Omaha.	
Davis, Frank.	1894	R.	43	America	....	1888	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Douglass, R. P.	1885	E.	27	"	19	1875	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.	
Evans, T. E.	1899	R.	32	"	5	1894	University of Denver.	Denver.	

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration.....	School of practice.	Location.	Age.....	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	Collego.	Place of graduation.
COFFEY COUNTY—Concl.:									
Fear, R. C.	1897	R. R.	Waverly.....	30	America.....	2	1897	Marion-Sims Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Footo, S. L.	1885	R.	Le Roy.....	29	"	26	1855	University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.
Fear, F. C.	1885	E.	Waverly.....	29	"	8	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk.
Hood, W. J.	1885	R.	Ottumwa.....	38	"	11	1873	Starling Medical College.....	Columbus.
Kesner, C. C.	1885	R.	Le Roy.....	29	"	2	1884	Louisville.....	Louisville.
Lusk, C. F.	1885	R.	Lebo.....	29	"	2	1884	Rush.....	Chicago.
Muthis, W. H.	1885	R.	Waverly.....	45	"	32	1854	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
McNollins, W.	1885	R.	Burlington.....	50	"	15	1879	Rush.....	Chicago.
Neberger, S. J.	1885	E.	"	40	"	17	1881	Certificate State Board.....	Kansas.
Rowe, D. B.	1882	R.	Le Roy.....	49	"	18	1892	Eclectic and Homeopathic School.....	Cincinnati.
Richardson, J. J.	1892	H.	Gridley.....	56	Germany.....	6	1860	Medical Colleges.....	Kansas City.
Rick, Lewis.	1899	R.	"	58	"	34	1865	University of Bonn.....	Germany.
Swan, R. S.	1885	R.	Aliceville.....	37	America.....	16	1879	Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Stockton, W. L.	1887	R.	Gridley.....	31	"	10	1887	Columbus.....	Columbus.
Salisbury, H. T.	1896	R.	Burlington.....	30	"	6	1890	University.....	Kansas City.
Wilcox, H. R.	1887	H.	"	.....	"	20	1879	Certificate State Board of Examiners..	Kansas.
COMANCHE COUNTY:									
Hallday, John S.	1888	H.	Coldwater.....	49	America.....	18	1874	Homeopathic Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Langhead, G. G.	1889	R.	"	45	"	19	1876	Miami.....	Cincinnati.
Purdon, C.	1898	R.	"	26	Ireland.....	1	1898	Kansas.....	Topeka.
COWLEY COUNTY:									
Acker, C. S.	1885	R.	Arkansas City.....	25	America.....	1	1885	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Anderson, G. L.	1891	R.	"	49	"	23	1868	Starling.....	Columbus.
Barnhart, E. H.	1891	R.	Udall.....	41	"	19	.....	Statutory time.	"
Bozanson, C.	1896	R.	Arkansas City.....	49	"	20	1895	College of Physicians and Surgeons....	Kansas City.
Cunningham, D.	1885	E.	Atlanta.....	48	"	3	1878	Medical Dept. University of Penn.....	Philadelphia.
Cooper, H. D.	1885	R.	Dexter.....	50	"	25	1871	Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	New York.
Chapel, A. J.	1885	R.	Arkansas City.....	28	"	30	1884	Medical Dept. University of Louisville	Louisville.
Covert, G. M.	1885	R.	Arkansas City.....	44	"	34	1884	Bennett Medical College.....	Chicago.
Clary, H. T.	1885	E.	"	56	"	11	1888	Rush.....	"
Canrell, T. D.	1894	R.	Winfield.....	35	"	2	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons....	New York.
Dunning, Chas.	1887	R.	Maple City.....	28	"	4	1899	University, Medical Department.....	Indianapolis.
Dortch, Allan W.	1899	R.	Arkansas City.....	30	"	14	1872	Albany Medical College.....	Albany.
Emerson, George.	1885	R.	Winfield.....	36	"	25	1860	Columbia.....	Cincinnati.
Evas, J. G.	1885	R.	"	49	"	4	1881	Ohio.....	Washington.
Eller, Thos. A.	1885	R.	"	37	Canada.....	5	1880	Homeopathic Medical College.....	Cleveland.
Emory, E. B.	1886	H.	"	31	America.....	7	1885	Kansas City.....	Kansas City.
Emery, F. W.	1895	R.	"	37	"	5	1885	"	"
Ford, A. L.	1891	E.	Udall.....	64	"	39	1857	Eclectic.....	Cincinnati.

Guay, S. J.	1885	R.	Winfield.	31	America.	5	1881	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Graham, W. G.	1885	H.	"	43	"	20	1886	New York Medical College	New York.
Gwyn, J. H.	1891	R.	Arkansas City.	35	"	5	1886	Kansas City	Kansas City.
Hawkins, G. M.	1885	R.	Dexter	50	"	25	1886	Medical Dept. University of New York	New York.
Henshaw, T. E.	1899	R.	Winfield.	41	"	13	1887	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Holcomb, C. M.	1885	R.	"	28	"	3	1887	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Jacobson, L. A.	1893	R.	"	25	"	7	1893	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Limbcock, C. B.	1898	R.	Arkansas City.	38	"	3	1893	University of Medicine	Indianapolis.
Marsh, H. W.	1885	E.	Tannehill	57	"	28	1886	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Marsh, S. R.	1885	E.	Arkansas City.	29	"	3	1884	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Morris, G. S.	1894	R.	"	44	"	20	1871	Ohio Medical College	"
Matties, J. H.	1899	R.	Atlanta.	34	"	11	1873	Statutory time.	Chicago.
Pickens, F. M.	1885	R.	Winfield.	43	"	17	1873	Rush Medical College	St. Louis.
Park, S. B.	1885	R.	"	41	"	12	1870	Beaumont Medical College	Cincinnati.
Pugh, C. E.	1885	R.	"	27	"	3	1884	Hahnemann	St. Louis.
Pearsons, F.	1886	H.	Arkansas City.	41	"	11	1885	"	Chicago.
Porter, F.	1891	H.	"	36	"	5	1887	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Boothrock, L. W. P.	1885	R.	Winfield.	65	"	43	1842	"	Cincinnati.
Bavenscroft, L. P.	1892	R.	Floral	32	"	11	1881	Ohio	Chicago.
Reynolds, O. H.	1898	E.	Winfield.	42	"	15	1886	Eclectic	Cincinnati.
Sparks, W.	1885	R.	Arkansas City.	44	"	13	1872	Rush	Chicago.
Teller, R. R.	1894	R.	"	38	Canada.	14	1881	Victoria	"
Thompson, Sam'l	1885	E.	Maple City	52	Scotland.	23	1887	Statutory time.	Keokuk.
Wright, W. T.	1885	E.	Winfield.	51	America.	25	1886	College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Louis.
Wagner, G. P.	1885	R.	Dexter	49	"	18	1887	St. Louis Medical College	Cincinnati.
Wilson, H. R.	1898	R.	Edenville.	40	"	27	1873	Ohio	Louisville.
Tandy, F. B.	1885	R.	Winfield.	32	"	9	1876	Louisville	"
Williamson, Mrs. F.	1893	M.	Dexter	42	America.	20			
CRAWFORD COUNTY:									
Albright, H. R.	1897	R.	Frontenac.	27	America.	2	1895	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Adamson, L. P.	1885	R.	Girard.	56	"	1	1884	Med. Dept. University of Kansas City	Chicago.
Bogle, H. H.	1883	R.	Pittsburg	28	"	13	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Blair, G. A.	1885	R.	Girard.	36	"	8	1880	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Blair, O. A.	1885	R.	Pittsburg	33	"	6	1876	Cleveland Homeopathic College	Cleveland.
Barbour, J. M.	1885	H.	"	58	"	7	1880	College of New York	New York city.
Coryell, Martin	1885	R.	Cato.	51	"	6	1879	Med. Dept. University of New York	Cleveland.
Cole, G. E.	1885	R.	Girard.	51	"	25	1885	Illinois State Board of Health	Springfield.
Clark, H. R.	1883	R.	Pittsburg	53	"	3	1885	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Dobson, S. G.	1899	R.	Bruce.	33	"	15	1883	Ohio Medical College	Cincinnati.
Dodds, A. J.	1898	R.	Fleming	40	Russia.	6	1881	Military	Statoropol, Russia.
Deutsch, J.	1898	R.	Mulberry	40	America.	23	1873	Indiana	Indianapolis.
Fisher, C. A.	1885	R.	Pittsburg	47	"	9	1884	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Forney, L. J.	1889	R.	Cherokee.	34	"	8	1881	Medical Department, University	Louisville.
Foster, H. F.	1895	R.	"	33	"	9	1881	Louisville Medical College	Chicago.
Gardner, Jas. B.	1888	R.	Girard.	33	"	1	1890	Woman's	Nashville.
Gilman, Mary E.	1891	R.	Pittsburg	27	"	6	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Philadelphia.
Giffen, U. M.	1885	H.	Girard.	30	"	32	1882	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	Philadelphia.
Graves, A. C.	1885	R.	Pittsburg	28	"	30	1887	Jefferson Medical College	Kansas City.
Gill, H. Z.	1886	R.	"	55	"	2	1896	University	"
Gregg, A. C.	1898	R.	Chicopee.	25	"	2			

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHERS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1898—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration.....	School of practice.	Location.	Age.....	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	College.	Place of graduation.
CRAWFORD Co.— <i>Concl.</i> :									
Gertno, John B.	1898	I.	Pittsburg	40	Italy	16	1882	University of St Corino,	Corino, Italy.
Holman, J. T.	1896	R.	Arcadia	43	America	.....	1892	Medical Department, University.	Louisville.
Hall, W. B.	1898	E.	Wahut.	44	"	.....	1894	Iowa State Exam. Board B.	Des Moines.
Harvey, A.	1898	R.	Pittsburg	25	Canada	23	1899	University of Colorado.	Boulder.
Haglewod, B. J.	1898	R.	"	41	America	1	1891	Trinity Medical College	Toronto, Canada.
Ingels, Alice	1898	R.	Girard	31	"	9	1879	Keokuk " "	Keokuk.
Johnson, M. E.	1885	E.	Pittsburg	.....	"	.....	1888	Miami " "	Cincinnati.
Keeler, F. L.	1899	R.	Furlington	34	"	11	1888	Tennessee State Board of Health	Nashville.
Lane, C. H.	1896	R.	Flopping	33	"	8	1886	Leonard Medical College.	Raleigh.
Lewis, O. F.	1892	R.	Hopler	45	"	20	1865	State University, Medical Department.	Ann Arbor.
Lyngar, A. C.	1896	R.	Opolis	.....	"	2	1896	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Magruder, Alice N.	1885	E.	Pittsburg	41	"	19	1867	Woman's	Chicago.
Mahr, John W.	1885	R.	McCune	34	"	5	1892	Eclectic Medical Institute	Ann Arbor.
McKelvey, W. A.	1892	E.	Pittsburg	28	"	1 1/2	1897	Physicians and Surgeons	St. Louis.
Maiberg, Arthur	1888	R.	"	28	"	7	1893	Marion-Sims College	"
McAlister, E. M.	1899	R.	"	.....	"	3	1896	Arkansas Board Medical Examiners.	St. Louis.
Munson, D. O.	1899	R.	Flopping	38	"	.....	1899	Marion-Sims Medical College	"
Neely, J. M.	1899	R.	Girard	30	"	6	1878	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Pasley, Julius.	1885	R.	Arcadia	30	"	5	1887	Hahnemann Medical College.	Chicago.
Porter, F. A.	1891	H.	Pittsburg	36	"	10	1883	Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.
Porter, J. W.	1892	R.	Litchfield	36	"	12	1874	Homeopathic Medical College.	St. Louis.
Rakestraw, H. E.	1885	H.	Wahut.	35	"	14	1885	Indiana School of Medicine.	Indianapolis.
Raymond, S. A.	1899	E.	Arcadia	53	"	2	1898	University of Buffalo.	Buffalo.
Ridgway, G. E.	1899	R.	Pittsburg	28	"	.....	1899	Barnes Medical College	St. Louis.
Smith, C. O.	1899	R.	Yale	30	"	5	1896	Iowa College of Medicine	Des Moines.
Speeks, J. A.	1900	R.	Pittsburg	.....	"	.....	1899	Barnes Medical College	St. Louis.
Swart, W. S.	1899	R.	Girard	24	"	1	1893	Missouri " "	"
Sandidge, I. J.	1895	R.	Mulberry.	25	"	14	1881	Kansas City " "	Kansas City.
Sloan, O. E.	1897	R.	Pittsburg	41	"	11	1897	Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati.
Smith, Arthur M.	1898	R.	Cherokee.	32	"	40	1873	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Smith, Albert B.	1898	R.	"	62	"	10	1874	Marion-Sims Medical College	St. Louis.
Traylor, J. B.	1885	R.	McCune	39	"	2	1891	Rush " "	Chicago.
Tinder, C. R.	1892	R.	Englevale	27	"	4	1894	Marion-Sims Medical College	Louisville.
Tibbey, T. G.	1899	R.	Boulah	29	"	.....	1898	Medical University	St. Louis.
Whitaker, J. T.	1899	R.	Yale	22	"	15	1878	Rush " "	Chicago.
Williams, Geo. W.	1885	R.	Pittsburg	35	"	13	1886	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Williams, Wm	1896	R.	"	25	"	1	1896	Rush " "	Chicago.
Welch, W. E.	1889	R.	"	28	"	31	1882	Medical Department, University.	Cincinnati.
Wilson, L.	1896	R.	Monmouth	24	"	35	1882	Pulte Medical College.	Kansas City.
Wolf, L.	1898	H.	Pittsburg	55	France.	.....	1896	Kansas City Homeopathic College.	Kansas City.
Wolf, Albert H.	1898	H.	"	24	"	2	1897	"	"

DECATUR COUNTY:									
Gilpin, Edward P.	1891	R.	Oberlin.	43	America.	18	1876	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Indianapolis.
Hawkins, L. R.	1890	R.	Dresden.	28	"	12	1896	Statutory time.	Omaha.
Mead, Mand	1886	R.	Oberlin.	33	"	3	1872	Omaha Medical College.	Chicago.
Mead, W. B.	1885	R.	"	34	"	14	1877	Rush	Ann Arbor.
Minor, Selden	1887	R.	"	35	"	20	1899	Medical Dept. University of Michigan.	Topeka.
McNaughton, J. F.		R.	Jennings.	28	"	1	1895	Kansas Medical College.	Keokuk.
Nichols, A. L.	1890	R.	Cedar Bluffs.	31	"	4		College of Physicians and Surgeons	
Paulley, E. D.	1885	R.	Oberlin.	51	"	25		Statutory time.	
Rea, D. D.	1899	R.	"	32	"	12	1891	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Stalcup, H. G.	1892	R.	"	49	"	20	1886	University of Cincinnati.	Cincinnati.
Tilden, Leslie C.	1889	R.	"	22	"	1	1888	Medical Dept. University of New York.	New York city.
Engstrom, Amanda C.	1895		Oberlin.	30	Sweden	1	1895	Chicago Midwife Institute.	Chicago.
Johnson, Elizabeth.	1885		Kaona	31	America	14			
DICKINSON COUNTY:									
Anderson, A. G.	1898	R.	Abilene.	28	America	2	1896	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Betzler, Chas. W.	1892	R.	Manchester.	25	"	2	1890	Medical Department, University	Burlington, Vt.
Brook, C. W.	1892	R.	Enterprise.	43	"	22	1870	Ecole de Medicine de Paris	Paris, France.
Clairmont, A. de	1890	R.	Abilene.	35	France	10	1886	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Davis, J. E.	1899	R.	Dillon	36	America	3	1897	Baltimore Medical College.	Baltimore.
Donmyer, E. A.	1896	R.	Solomon City.	25	"		1896	Eclectic Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Eutz, J. C.	1895	R.	Hope	23	Germany	1	1892	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Felty, H. B.	1892	R.	Abilene.	28	America			Statutory time.	
Foster, W. B.	1892	R.	Woodbine.	39	"	18	1889	Eclectic Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Gish, A. S.	1892	R.	Abilene.	48	"	24	1877	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Hayes, N. W.	1896	R.	"	58	"	26	1877	University of Pennsylvania	Cincinnati.
Hazlett, E. E.	1892	R.	"	40	"	12	1880	Cleveland Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Henlen, B. A.	1892	R.	Herrington.	42	"	17	1875	Louisville	Cleveland.
Hunter, S. M.	1896	R.	Ilope.	42	"	17	1879	Medical Department, University.	Louisville.
Ketchersid, J. N.	1893	R.	Abilene.	44	"	24	1873	Homoepathic Medical College.	New York city.
Kirsch, M.	1892	R.	"	42	Germany	15	1880	Medical College of Ohio.	St. Louis.
La Fever, E. B.	1893	R.	"	44	America	11	1889	University of Louisville.	Cincinnati.
Money, J. W.	1899	R.	Herrington.	36	"	25	1874	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Messick, C.	1898	R.	Abilene.	51	"	10	1888	University of Louisville.	"
O'Brien, Jno. J.	1898	R.	Chapman	33	"	6	1892	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Riddell, J. D.	1898	R.	Enterprise.	28	"	1	1896	University	Topeka.
Schenburger, S. W.	1900	R.	Industry	44	"	6	1899	Kansas	Kansas City.
Stephens, C. E.	1899	R.	Banner City.	36	"	8	1892	University	Chicago.
Short, J. L.	1898	R.	Abilene.	58	"	19	1885	Homoepathic	Indianapolis.
Steelsmith, S.	1892	R.	"	36	"	11	1881	Indiana	Iowa City.
Sutherland, H. H.	1896	R.	Herrington.	42	"	11	1885	Iowa State University.	Philadelphia.
Witmer, P. B.	1897	R.	Abilene.	28	"	2	1896	Jefferson Medical College.	
DONTPHAN COUNTY:									
Blakely, S. H.	1896	R.	Troy.	49	America	23	1875	Louisville Medical College	Louisville.
Boone, Wm. M.	1898	R.	Higland	38	"	12	1891	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Campbell, Wm. B.	1898	R.	Troy.	42	Canada	16	1881	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Carter, W. W.	1879	R.	Wathena.	45	America	26	1878	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Dinsmore, R. S.	1896	R.	Troy.	48	"	20	1873	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899 - CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
DONIPHAN Co.—Contd.:									
Grable, J. H.	1899	R.	Watena	30	America	4	1893	Ensworth Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Harold, L. L.	1900	R.	Elwood	50	"	7	1894	Northwestern Medical College	"
Hill, Daniel R.	1898	R.	Bendena	33	"	5	1893	Ensworth	St. Louis.
Hobson, Joseph H.	1898	R.	White Cloud	30	"	3	1895	"	St. Joseph, Mo.
Herring, A.	1898	R.	Highland Station	45	"	14	1890	Ensworth	Philadelphia.
Hoffmeier, R. L.	1898	H.	Troy	49	"	24	1878	Hahnemann Homeopathic	"
Lewis, W. E.	1898	R.	Highland	48	"	20	1885	Jefferson Medical College	St. Louis.
McGaughey, J. H.	1898	R.	White Cloud	37	"	10	1891	Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Mathews, J. T.	1899	R.	Watena	41	"	9	1896	Central	Louisville.
Myers, S. M.	1899	R.	Doniphan	28	"	20	1882	Kentucky School of Medicine	St. Joseph, Mo.
Stewart, R.	1898	R.	Denton	43	"	35	1890	St. Joseph Medical College	"
Scott, J. R.	1898	R.	Leona	60	"				
DOUGLAS COUNTY:									
Anderson, A. J.	1893	H.	Lawrence	23	America	23	1867	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.
Abdelal, A. G.	1893	R.	"	54	France	32	1852	Montpellier	Montpellier, France.
Bischoff, C. A.	1893	E.	Eudora	47	America	26	1871	Eclectic Institute	Philadelphia.
Boubrake, J. N.	1895	E.	Lecompton	55	"	32	1863	"	Cincinnati.
Bunn, W. S.	1893	R.	Lawrence	31	"	9	1884	Columbus Medical College	Columbus.
Bumgardner, Edward	1894	H.	"	29	"	1	1893	State University of Iowa	Iowa City.
Cabill, C. J.	1897	R.	"	22	"	3	1895	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Chambers, H. S.	1895	R.	Lecompton	36	"	13	1884	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Clark, A. W.	1896	R.	Lawrence	50	"	20	1888-91	Medical Dept. Harvard University	Boston.
Childs, J. D.	1897	Bio.	Eudora	52	"	10	1870	National College	Indianapolis.
Cooper, J. W.	1899	H.	"	55	"	24	1870	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Donhart, J. L.	1894	R.	Lawrence	52	"	28	1858	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Dick, J. H.	1893	R.	"	42	"	18	1879	Kan. City Col. Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Eldridge, E. W.	1898	R.	"	64	"	37	1894	Cincinnati Col. Medicine and Surgery	Cincinnati.
Ellis, A. M.	1898	E.	Pleasant Grove	31	"	3	1896	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Erans, Elsworth	1896	R.	Vinland	24	"	1	1891	University of Medicine	Kansas City.
Findley, M. C.	1896	R.	Baldwin	31	"	15	1881	Homeopathic College	Cleveland.
Gardner, H. S.	1893	H.	Lawrence	35	"	18	1878	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Gardner, Mrs. H. S.	1890	H.	"	35	"	2	1897	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Gifford, Alfred	1893	R.	"	33	"	7	1890	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	Philadelphia.
Hammann, G. A.	1899	R.	"	36	"	6	1891	University	New York city.
Jones, G. W.	1896	R.	"	26	"	28	1869	Eclectic College	Kansas City.
Jones, H. T.	1899	R.	"	25	"	2	1891	University of Pennsylvania	St. Louis.
Keith, E. R.	1893	E.	Clinton	50	"	28	1863	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Philadelphia.
Leslie, B. H.	1896	R.	Lawrence	51	"	25	1866	Rush Medical College	Cincinnati.
Leonard, W. Y.	1893	R.	"		"				Chicago.

Lewis, P. M.	1893	R.	Lecompton.	44	America.	15	1884	Medical College	Kansas City.
Melobess, W. F.	1893	H.	Eudora.	44	Germany.	22	1880	University of Halleberg.	Germany.
Morse, F. D.	1893	R.	Lawrence	46	America.	18	1867	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Moorehead, J. L.	1896	R.	Baldwin.	26	Ireland.	21	1896	Kansas	Topeka.
Owen, H. C.	1893	R.	"	54	America.	37	1878	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Osborn, W. F.	1893	R.	"	60	"	37	1860	Rush	Chicago.
Oatman, H. C.	1895	H.	Lawrence	25	"	3	1895	Hahnemann Medical College.	Kansas City.
Phillips, E. D. F.	1893	R.	"	44	"	22	1876	College of Physicians and Surgeons	"
Robinson, W. H.	1893	R.	Eudora.	39	"	23	1875	Miami Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Sellards, A. B.	1898	R.	Lawrence	57	Germany.	20	1877	Kansas City Medical College.	Burlington.
Shellock, Alvin	1897	R.	Eudora.	57	"	2	1884	University of Vermont	New York city.
Simmons, C. J.	1895	Ind.	Lawrence	27	America.	22	1885	Bellevue Medical College.	Chicago.
Smith, Eugene.	1898	R.	"	51	"	31	1876	Rush	"
Thompson, F.	1893	R.	Baldwin.	43	Germany.	31	1884	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Van Kunkel, M. W.	1896	R.	Echo.	56	America.	1	1885	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Weir, R. C.	1895	R.	Baldwin.	26	"	10	1887	Kansas City	Kansas City.
Winslow, W. H.	1899	R.	Lawrence	43	"	10	1887	Michigan University	Ann Arbor.
Woodruff, W. G.	1898	R.	"	31	"	22	1897	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
<i>Midwestern:</i>									
Doan, H. C.	1893	M.	Lawrence.						
Fell, Mrs. A. K.	1898	M.	"						
Johnson, Mrs. Ann.	1899	M.	"						
Ross, Z.	1899	M.	"						
Frederickson, K.	1893	M.	"						
Gottshire, A.	1893	M.	Eudora.						
Thomas, D.	1899	M.	Lawrence.						
Allen, J. R.	1899	M.	Eudora.						
<i>EDWARDS COUNTY:</i>									
Alexander, W. M.	1898	R.	Kinsley.	36	America.	11	1887	University of Louisville.	Louisville.
Mosher, B. R.	1895	E.	"	45	"	45	1854	Worcester University.	Worcester.
Mosher, C. N.	1898	E.	"	32	"	8	1890	Eclectic Institute.	Cincinnati.
Peterson, P. A.	1898	R.	"	46	"	23	1880	Illinois State Board of Examiners.	Springfield.
<i>ELK COUNTY:</i>									
Bruce, A. B.	1896	R.	Elk Falls.	35	America.	17	.....	Statutory time.	Columbus.
Costello, J. H.	1887	R.	Howard	35	"	6	1880	Columbus Medical College.	Chicago.
Denslow, O. C.	1883	R.	Fall River.	68	"	25	1853	Rush	Indianapolis.
Duncan, M. A.	1896	R.	Buxton.	41	"	18	1881	Indiana	Cincinnati.
Flack, W. F.	1896	E.	Longton.	28	"	3	1896	Eclectic Medical Institute	"
Flack, Sarah A.	1882	E.	"	35	"	10	1882	Woman's Medical College.	Chicago.
Farrow, J. W.	1894	R.	Moline.	36	"	13	1890	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Hart, C. L.	1885	R.	Longton.	42	"	20	1865	Medical Department, University	Philadelphia.
Hatfield, F. P.	1886	E.	Grenola	24	"	1	1886	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Hays, John L.	1894	R.	Howard	57	"	25	1871	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
King, C. R.	.....	R.	Longton.	45	"	20	.....	St. Louis	St. Louis.
Munroe, J. H.	1895	E.	Elk Falls.	45	"	9	.....	Statutory time.	Louisville.
Mason, W. B.	1885	R.	Grenola	22	"	2	1894	Hospital College of Medicine	Louisville.
Maddox, C. W.	1894	R.	Longton.	22	"	2	1894	Louisville Medical College.	Philadelphia.
O'Connor, B. R.	1886	R.	Grenola	49	"	22	1867	Medical Department, University	Philadelphia.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
ELK COUNTY—Concl.:									
Smithers, W. H.	1885	R.	Moline	28	America	6	1881	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Strong, B. F.	1896	R.	Howard	35	"	1	1896	"	"
Young, B. F.	1894	E.	"	34	"	20	1874	Indiana Eclectic Medical College	Indianapolis.
Campbell, Mrs. D. L.	1893	.....	Howard.						
ELLIS COUNTY:									
Gage, G. R.	1898	R.	Ellis	27	America	3	1897	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Griffin, W. R.	1885	R.	"	30	"	11	1880	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Kidd, Nathaniel	1885	R.	"	28	Ireland	11	.....	One year at Leipsic; and fourteen years hospital steward United States army.	Dublin, Ireland.
Kohl, H. B.	1885	R.	Hays City	45	Germany	23	{ 1859	University Medical Department	Baltimore.
Middlekauff, J. H.	1885	R.	"	28	America	12	1879	"	Philadelphia.
Snyder, G. B.	1885	R.	"	32	"	16	1876	"	"
Cavender, Elizabeth.	1885	M.	Hays City	52	Ireland.				
ELLSWORTH COUNTY:									
Alderson, M. H.	1885	R.	Wilson	52	America	29	1867	Louisville University	Louisville.
Cook, L. C.	1885	R.	Ellsworth	66	"	31	1863	Iowa State University of Germany	Lowa City.
Furst, M.	1899	R.	Holywood	49	Germany	29	1879	Statutory time.	Berlin, Germany.
Griffith, F. K.	1885	E.	Kanopolis.	55	America	21	.....	Statutory time.	New York city.
Hissom, H. Z.	1887	R.	Ellsworth	38	"	13	1883	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	St. Louis.
Kendall, Chas. F.	1899	R.	Holywood	38	"	1	1899	Marion-Sims University of New York	New York city.
Lillie, William	1887	R.	Wilson	58	"	36	1858	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
O'Donnell, Henry.	1891	R.	Ellsworth	35	Ireland	9	1891	"	"
Pinney, James	1885	R.	Wilson	92	America	15	1885	University of Iowa	Iowa City.
FINNEY COUNTY:									
Coffman, Geo. W.	1887	H.	Garden City . . . . .	.....	America	3	1887	Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.	Chicago.
Cole, Frederick	1896	R.	"	59	"	25	{ 1865	Rush Bellevue Hospital	New York city.
Johnson, L. H.	1899	R.	"	54	"	23	1858	Statutory time.	"
Neal, Geo. L.	1889	R.	"	53	"	31	1888	University of City of New York	New York city.
Sabine, Andrew	1885	R.	" . . . . .	.....	" . . . . .	31	1856	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
FORD COUNTY:									
Crumbine, S. J.	1899	R.	Dodge City	37	America	10	1889	Cincinnati Col. of Medicine and Surg.	Cincinnati.
Clutean, S. A.	1883	R.	"	51	"	19	1880	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Drepper, J. B.	1899	R.	Fort Dodge . . . . .	.....	" . . . . .	31	1888	Rush	Chicago.
Hawley, S. L.	1899	E.H.O.	Spearsville.	57	"	26	.....	Statutory time.	"
Hawkins, James	1898	R.	Fort Dodge	88	" . . . . .	.....	.....	" . . . . .	Nashville.

Holloper, J. D.	1892	R.	Ford	.....	America	22	1870	Rush Medical College	Chicago, Philadelphia.
McCarty, T. L.	1878	R.	Dodge City	.....	"	21	1897	Jefferson	Chicago.
McCarthy, C.	.....	R.	"	.....	"	2	1881	Rush	"
Milton, C. A.	1890	R.	"	.....	"	18	1881	"	"
Westwood, Mrs. Ethel P.	1899	R.	"	.....	"	1/2	1899	Northwestern University	Cincinnati.
Whitworth, H.	1899	H.	"	.....	England	25	1875	Putte Medical College	"
FRANKLIN COUNTY:									
Allen, A. A., Jr.	1892	H.	Ottawa	.....	America	20	.....	Statutory time.	St. Louis.
Adams, Henry Milton	1899	R.	"	.....	America	18	1880	College Physicians and Surgeons	Indianapolis.
Black, R. S.	1892	R.	Wellsville	.....	America	18	1878	Indiana Medical College	Kansas City.
Bennett, H. M.	1892	R.	Rantoul	.....	"	13	1879	Medical Department, University	St. Louis.
Burney, Wm. L.	1892	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	24	1870	Missouri Medical College	"
Bryan, J. D.	1893	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	5	1896	Eclectic	Kansas City.
Boucher, J. W.	1899	E.	Wellsville	.....	America	30	1867	Medical Department, University	Louisville.
Casto, J. C.	1892	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	27	1875	Physio-Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Chalmers, J. T.	1897	P. M.	Wellsville	.....	"	39	1853	Miami	Cleveland.
Casto, C. E.	1899	R.	Wellsville	.....	"	39	1896	Western Homeopathic College	Kansas City.
Davis, Jephtha	1890	H.	Ottawa	.....	"	31	1894	Medical Department, University	Cincinnati.
Davis, Geo. W.	1897	R.	Princeton	.....	"	29	1880	Ohio Medical College	Buffalo.
Davis, John B.	1898	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	27	1873	Medical Department, University	Louisville.
Davis, E. J.	1895	R.	Ottawa	.....	America	20	1883	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Dismore, R. U.	1895	R.	Richmond	.....	"	13	1872	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Ewing, W. M.	1892	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	38	1882	Statutory time.	Detroit.
Ewing, C. W.	1892	R.	Wellsville	.....	Canada	13	1885	Detroit Homeopathic College	Chicago.
Fee, Wm. F.	1894	R.	Williamsburg	.....	America	10	1879	Rush Medical College	Philadelphia.
Foster, M. L.	1892	R.	Peoria	.....	"	10	1884	Jefferson	Cincinnati.
Gilley, H. W.	1879	H.	Ottawa	.....	"	10	1884	Eclectic Medical Institute	St. Louis.
Gsell, J. F.	1895	R.	Richmond	.....	"	10	1890	Missouri Medical College	Kansas City.
Herr, F. C.	1892	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	12	1883	Medical Department, University	Cincinnati.
Inman, Geo. W.	1879	E.	Centropolis	.....	"	12	1889	Ohio Medical College	Ann Arbor.
James, G. K.	1892	R.	Williamsburg	.....	"	38	1882	Medical Department, University	Kansas City.
Johnson, W. M.	1897	R.	Rantoul	.....	"	20	1889	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Logan, J. P.	1879	R.	Ottawa	.....	America	38	1882	Statutory time.	Chicago.
Lawrence, V. E.	1895	R.	Centropolis	.....	"	40	1884	Hahnemann Medical College	Nashville.
Loughridge, Sherman	1899	R.	Lane	.....	"	40	1898	Vanderbilt University	Iowa City.
McIntosh, A. J.	1892	H.	Pomona	.....	"	32	1868	Medical Department, University	Kansas City, Kan.
McMahon, A. A.	1895	R.	Williamsburg	.....	"	14	1865	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Philadelphia.
Mills, J. M.	1898	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	14	1865	Eclectic Medical College	Baltimore.
Norris, S. G.	1879	R.	Le Loup	.....	France	14	1865	Starling Medical College	Columbus.
Nienstedt, Wm. F.	1898	E.	Ottawa	.....	America	20	1879	University	Kansas City.
Onyette, J. C.	1892	R.	Wellsville	.....	"	20	1897	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Pindell, J. T.	1892	R.	Pomona	.....	"	2	1878	Statutory time.	Topeka.
Pasley, B. H.	1879	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	25	1878	Kansas Medical College	Keokuk.
Pendleton, Edward T.	1899	R.	"	.....	"	35	1861	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Columbus.
Stillwell, J. A.	1894	E.	Princeton	.....	"	6	1891	Columbus Medical College	Cincinnati.
Simmons, J. D.	1894	R.	Pomona	.....	"	.....	.....	Eclectic Medical Institute	Kansas City.
Simmons, J. W.	1898	R.	Ottawa	.....	"	.....	.....	University Medical Department	Kansas City.
Thornbury, J. R.	1879	R.	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vigor, J. F.	1892	R.	Princeton	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Schoick, J. A.	1895	E.	Ottawa	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Schoick, Frank H.	1895	R.	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—<i>Contd.</i>									
Wright, A. H.	1892	R.	Ottawa.....	25	America.....	2	1890	University of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vermont.
Wright, H. W.	1897	R.	"	28	"	.....	1897	Hospital College of Medicine	Louisville.
Bechtel, Mary.....	1894	.....	Princeton .....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Collek, Adela.....	1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Gardner, Stella	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1899	North'tern Univ. Women's Med. School,	Chicago.
GEARY COUNTY:									
Dougherty, P.	1895	R.	Junction City	58	America.....	36	1886	Rush Medical College	Chicago, England.
Hartshorn, W. T.	1894	R.	"	60	England.....	36	1875	Royal	London.
Kidd, J. W.	1894	R.	"	25	Scotland.....	2	1897	Medical Department, University	Baltimore.
King, L.	1894	R.	"	29	America.....	4	1890	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Melvin, C. S.	1896	R.	"	50	"	27	1880	Statutory time.	St. Louis.
Potter, A. C.	1899	R.	"	52	"	25	1880	Homeopathic Medical College	Chicago.
Steadman, C. E.	1895	R.	"	.....	Canada.....	21	1866	Rush	Canada.
Wilson, W. A.	1896	R.	"	.....	America.....	1	1885	McGill University	Kansas City.
Yates, W. S.	1894	R.	Milford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
GOVE COUNTY:									
Barclay, J. J.	1898	R.	Grinnell.....	28	America.....	4	1894	Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.
Vanderpool, J. E. V.	1896	R.	Gove City	30	"	2	1896	"	Topeka.
GREENWOOD COUNTY:									
Basham, D. W.	1885	R.	Neal.....	37	America.....	13	1884	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Black, S.	1885	R.	Virgil.....	30	"	16	.....	Statutory time.	.....
Buchler, D. E.	1885	R.	Severy.....	22	"	12	1885	Ohio Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Buchler, D. R.	1896	R.	"	37	"	27	1880	Central Coll. Physicians and Surgeons,	Indianapolis.
Campbell, I. W.	1885	R.	Madison.....	38	"	27	1869	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Carpenter, S. J.	1892	R.	Baroka.....	70	"	32	1845	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Darbo, J. W.	1892	R.	Fall River.....	66	"	25	1869	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	Louisville.
Dillon, J.	1885	R.	Baroka.....	41	"	22	1875	Ohio Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Grimm, H. J.	1885	R.	Baroka.....	48	Germany.....	43	1855	Heidelberg Germania.....	Germany.
Grimm, R. R.	1885	R.	Severy.....	38	America.....	20	.....	Statutory time.	.....
Grove, W. T.	1893	R.	Baroka.....	26	"	4	1893	Marion-Sims Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Harris, J. R.	1892	R.	Baroka.....	35	"	12	1879	Fulte	Cincinnati.
Holiday, S. N.	1896	R.	Piedmont	45	"	18	1881	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.
Lewis, A. B.	1896	R.	Hamilton	37	"	17	1882	Indiana	Indianapolis.
Nichols, A. L.	1897	R.	Quincy.....	23	"	2	1895	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Norrah, E. J.	1897	R.	Baroka.....	26	"	1	1897	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Trusler, E. S.	1885	R.	Fall River.....	31	"	5	1883	Indiana	Indianapolis.
Watson, F. W.	1885	R.	Baroka.....	41	"	12	1866	Rush	Chicago.
Winegar, J. M.	1897	R.	Hamilton.....	38	"	20	1876	Northwestern University.....	Chicago.

1900	R.	Horace	39	America	6	1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.
1892	E.	Morland	63	America	40	1886	Statutory time,	Cincinnati.
1886	E.	Hill City	37	"	10	1886	Eclectic Medical Institute	Omaha.
1884	R.	Roque	47	England	1	1891	Omaha Medical College	Kansas City.
	R.	Hill City	25	America	3		"	
1896	R.	Cimarron	38	America	10	1884	Quincy Medical College	Quincy.
1899	E.	Syracuse	61	America	43	1877	Statutory time,	Chicago.
1888	R.	Colledge	34	"	26	1877	Chicago Medical College	"
1899	R.	Syracuse	22	"	3	1896	Rush	"
1895	R.	Anthony	39	America	14	1883	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
1892	R.	"	44	"	20	1892	Burlington Medical College	Burlington, Vt.
1892	R.	"	29	"	3	1892	Medical Department, University	New York city.
1892	R.	"	42	"	14	1878	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
1896	R.	Harper	47	"	24	1873	Columbus	Columbus.
1892	R.	McManis, S. H.	58	"	30	1882	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
1892	R.	Atica	72	"	43	1846	Cincinnati Medical College	Cincinnati.
1892	R.	Danville	35	"	8	1884	Bellevue Medical College	New York city.
1892	R.	Harper	37	"	8	1884	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
1896	R.	Anthony	27	"	3	1893	Rahamann Medical College	Chicago.
1892	R.	Harper	37	"	15	1877	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
1892	R.	Atica	50	"	25	1873	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Greeley County:								
Sexton, C. V.								
Graham County:								
Miller, Henry								
1892	E.	Hill City	37	America	40	1886	Statutory time,	Cincinnati.
1886	E.	Mowery, W. E.	47	England	1	1886	Eclectic Medical Institute	Omaha.
1894	R.	North, James	25	America	3	1891	Omaha Medical College	Kansas City.
	R.	Parker, Ivan B.					"	
Gray County:								
Hollenbeak, G. W.								
1899	E.	Syracuse	61	America	43	1877	Statutory time,	Chicago.
1888	R.	Colledge	34	"	26	1877	Chicago Medical College	"
1899	R.	Syracuse	22	"	3	1896	Rush	"
Hamilton County:								
Bean, Samuel								
1888	R.	Boggs, M. C.	34	"	26	1877	Chicago Medical College	Chicago.
1899	R.	Harrison, C. F.	22	"	3	1896	Rush	"
Harpur County:								
Bowers, C. F.								
1895	R.	Anthony	39	America	14	1883	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
1892	R.	"	44	"	20	1892	Burlington Medical College	Burlington, Vt.
1892	R.	"	29	"	3	1892	Medical Department, University	New York city.
1892	R.	"	42	"	14	1878	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
1896	R.	Harper	47	"	24	1873	Columbus	Columbus.
1892	R.	McManis, S. H.	58	"	30	1882	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
1892	R.	Martin, H. C.	72	"	43	1846	Cincinnati Medical College	Cincinnati.
1892	R.	Atica	72	"	8	1884	Bellevue Medical College	New York city.
1892	R.	Danville	35	"	8	1884	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
1892	R.	Harper	37	"	3	1893	Rahamann Medical College	Chicago.
1896	R.	Anthony	27	"	15	1877	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
1892	R.	Harper	37	"	25	1873	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
1892	R.	Atica	50	"	25	1873	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
HARVEY COUNTY:									
Abbey, Frank L.....	1898	R.	Newton	37	America.....	21	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City, Kan.
Axell, John T.....	1885	R.	"	37	"	2	1883	Belleuve Hospital Medical College.....	New York city.
Axell, Lucina C.....	1898	R.	"	33	"	2	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City, Kan.
Bennett, G. D.....	1885	R.	"	38	"	14	1879	Medical Department, University.....	Philadelphia.
Boyd, Gaston.....	1885	R.	"	48	"	21	1874	Ohio Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Basley, Don.....	1898	H.	"	36	"	4	1894	Homeopathic Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Barnier, J. R.....	1885	E.	Walton.	57	"	22	1898	Kansas State Board Medical Examiners.....	Kansas City, Kan.
Grabill, J. W.....	1898	E.	Newton	27	"	1	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Louis.
Hempstead, J. W.....	1895	E.	Burton	34	"	10	1885	American Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Hertzler, A. E.....	1895	R.	Halstead.....	42	"	2	1894	Northwestern Medical College.....	Chicago.
Hoover, E. M.....	1885	E.	"	49	"	14	1885	American.....	St. Louis.
Howry, S.....	1885	E.	Newton	33	Germany.....	6	1892	St. Louis.....	New York city.
Kanavill, Edward.....	1888	R.	Sedgwick	61	America.....	15	1878	Belleuve.....	Columbus.
Kemper, A. D. H.....	1885	H.	Halstead.....	58	"	32	1868	Electric.....	Cincinnati.
Miller, Jackson.....	1885	R.	Newton	35	"	9	1885	Kansas State Board Medical Examiners.....	Indianapolis.
McKee, J.....	1885	R.	"	57	"	32	1872	Indiana Medical College.....	Kansas City, Mo.
McKee, Zula B.....	1898	H.	"	25	"	1	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Louis.
Newhall, S. A.....	1885	H.	"	63	"	17	1887	Hallenmann Medical College.....	Louisville.
Seaton, J. H.....	1885	R.	"	52	"	26	1866	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	Chicago.
Smith, J. T.....	1898	R.	"	31	"	38	1854	Northwestern University Med. College.....	Cincinnati.
Stearns, E. P.....	1885	E.	"	60	"	31	1840	Electric Medical College.....	Ann Arbor.
West, O. J.....	1887	E.	"	52	"	20	1878	Medical Department, University.....	Chicago.
Younaus, J. F.....	1898	E.	"	50	"	40	1899	Bennett Medical College.....	St. Louis.
HASKELL COUNTY:									
Loomis, M. V.....	1885	R.	Santa Fe.....	23	America.....	3	1899	Statutory time. Barnes Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Newland, C. A.....	1900	R.	"	23	"	29	1870	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Denver.
HODGEMAN COUNTY:									
Sowter, T. C.....	1886	E.	Hodgeman.....	56	America.....	10	1889	Gross Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Stearrett, W. M.....	1890	R.	Jetmore.....	38	"	5	1894	University Medical.....	Kansas City.
Scott, A. B.....	1899	R.	"	28	"	25	1894	University Medical.....	Kansas City.
<i>Medicine</i>									
Knessler, Catherine.....	1886	M.	Jetmore.....	50	Germany.....	22	1891	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. College.....	Kansas City.
JACKSON COUNTY:									
Cookingham, D. A.....	1892	H.	Holton.....	44	America.....	22	1891	Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Davis, A. W.....	1895	R.	"	38	"	3	1892	College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Baltimore.
Darlington, J. W.....	1895	R.	Denison.....	38	"	14	1887	University of Iowa.....	Iowa City.
Fulton, C. E.....	1895	R.	Hoyt.....	23	"	4	1883	University of Iowa.....	Iowa City.

Jermame, P. L.	1892	R.	Holton	24	America	1892	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Locke, George E.	1892	E.	"	42	"	1878	Eclectic	New York city.
Love, John E.	1895	H.	Whiting	33	"	1882	Rush	Chicago.
McCandless, A. B.	1892	H.	Holton	64	"	1869	Chicago	"
McGrew, M. S.	1892	H.	"	24	"	1891	Hahnemann	"
Paddock, L. P.	1885	R.	Netawaka	64	"	27	Rush	Georgetown.
Pettigloh, J. W.		R.	Hoyt	60	"	30	Georgetown	St. Joseph, Mo.
Reed, R.	1885	R.	Mayetta	40	"	2	St. Joseph	Louisville.
Reod, S. S.	1892	R.	Soldier	38	"	13	Hospital	Holville.
Rafter, John A.	1895	R.	Holton	36	"	13	University	New York city.
Radtke, A. S.	1892	R.	"	38	Germany	1 1/2	Ensworth	St. Joseph, Mo.
Switt, John T.	1892	H.	"	45	America	24	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Spencer, Emily E.	1892	H.	"	44	"	6	Rush	"
Sherburne, F. B.	1892	H.	"	50	"	22	Cleveland Hospital Medical College	Cleveland.
Taylor, T. E.		R.	Circleville	26	"	1	Kansas City	Kansas City.
JEFFERSON COUNTY:								
Burns, P.	1885	R.	Perry	40	Ireland	1867	Medical Department, University	Nashville.
Carley, E. L.	1895	H.	Thompsonville	34	America	10	Hahnemann Medical College	Kansas City.
Carly, J. O. R.	1886	H.	Winchester	35	"	1886	Eclectic	Chicago.
Cole, A. M.	1895	E.	Valley Falls	56	"	33	"	Cincinnati.
Cole, J. C.	1898	E.	Dunavant	40	Canada	10	McGill University	Montreal, Canada.
England, C. M.	1885	E.	Mittler	42	America	12	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Englund, Geo. W.	1893	E.	Valley Falls	33	"	15	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Flagg, E. D.	1885	E.	Perry	37	"	8	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Gilbert, J. T. B.	1885	R.	Valley Falls	55	"	15	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Gilman, C. H. C.	1893	R.	"	31	"	22	Kansas	Topeka.
Hamm, Harry	1896	R.	Rock Creek	38	Ireland	1	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Hill, Robert	1896	R.	Oskawkie	3	"	3	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Johnson, Samuel	1883	R.	Oskaloosa	45	America	3	Medical Dept. University of Columbia	Columbia.
Jones, Hugh	1893	R.	McLouth	35	"	14	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Marks, W. G.	1898	R.	Valley Falls	40	"	12	Rush	Chicago.
Marvin, W. G.	1899	H.	Winchester	46	"	3	Woman's Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Maxson, H. R.	1885	H.	Nortonville	31	"	1	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
McCrex, Maggie L.	1895	R.	Winchester	25	"	42	College Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
McCreight, M. S.	1895	R.	Oskaloosa	66	"	15	Kansas City Medical College	"
Nordrup, L.	1885	R.	Valley Falls	49	"	7	Kansas City Medical College	"
Nudenbaugh, A.	1885	R.	Oskawkie	32	"	6	Medical Dept. Univ. of Kansas City	Topeka.
Rankin, E. C.	1885	R.	McLouth	27	"	4	Kansas Medical College	Cincinnati.
Smith, A. G.	1892	R.	Oskaloosa	32	"	19	Eclectic Medical Institute	Chicago.
Smith, S. E.	1895	R.	Granville	56	"	8	Hahnemann Medical College	Topeka.
Surber, D.	1885	E.	Perry	28	"	4	Kansas	Kansas City.
Swallow, Frank	1885	H.	Valley Falls	35	Canada	17	Homoeopathic	Topeka.
Trachsel, Edward	1896	H.	Meriden	39	"	20	Starling	Columbus.
Van Meer, W. H.	1888	H.	Valley Falls	46	America	3	Rush	Chicago.
Webb, R. D.	1885	R.	Nortonville	31	"	3	Kansas	Topeka.
Wilson, R. D.	1892	R.	Meriden	30	"	3	University	Kansas City.
Wilson, R. M.	1898	R.	Perry	24	"	3		

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899 - CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration.....	School of practice.	Location.	Age.....	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	College.	Place of graduation.
JEWELL COUNTY:									
Bundy, W. E.....	1886	R.	North Branch.....	43	America.....	18	1875	Statutory time.	Kansas City.
Courtney, Chas. F.....	1898	R.	Esbon.....	27	"	2	1897	Kansas City Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Duncan, R. L.....	1886	R.	Ionian.....	35	"	7	1892	Ensworth	Chicago.
Hawley, J. E.....	1885	R.	Burr Oak.....	46	"	26	1882	St. Joseph Hospital Medical College.....	Chicago.
Honey, Sarah L. K.....	1897	H.	Mankato.....	47	"	21	1878	Chicago Homeopathic	Chicago.
Hughes, O. W.....	1885	R.	Jewell.....	45	Canada.....	18	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Montreal, Canada.
Johnson, John W.....	1896	R.	Formosa.....	34	America.....	11	1887	McGill Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Kirk, Thos. Jr.....	1888	R.	Burr Oak.....	38	"	17	1887	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Albany.
Lovell, S. L.....	1896	E.	Webber.....	55	"	26	1871	Albany Medical College.....	Knoxville.
Mav, W. T.....	1897	R.	Salom.....	45	"	15	1893	Tennessee	Omaha.
Murphy, G. S.....	1898	R.	Burr Oak.....	31	"	5	1896	John A. Creighton Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Peters, A. B.....	1885	R.	Mankato.....	48	"	10	1883	Medical Department, University	Lincoln.
Purdum, John R.....	1896	E.	Jewell City.....	33	"	7	1894	Cotner University.....	Chicago.
Sutcliff, W. T.....	1896	R.	Randall.....	28	"	2	1895	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Way, F. E.....	1896	R.	Jewell City.....	30	"	3	1895	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Wesselowski, Julius.....	1887	R.	Jewell City.....	41	Germany.....	13	1885	Medical Department, University.....	"
JOHNSON COUNTY:									
Armstrong, J. B.....	1885	R.	Gardner.....	43	America.....	15	1868	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk.
Beach, A. D.....	1888	E.	Olathe.....	46	"	23	1862	Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	New York city.
Boyer, G. M.....	1885	N. S.	Lenexa.....	64	"	28	1865	"	"
Boyd, Geo.....	1892	R.	Edgerton.....	67	"	2	1890	"	"
Chase, E. P.....	1894	R.	Shawnee.....	23	"	1	1894	University	Kansas City.
Chase, F. F.....	1885	R.	Olathe.....	33	"	8	1889	Medical Dept. University of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.
Greer, Thos. S.....	1896	R.	Edgerton.....	34	"	2	1895	University Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Hamill, Thos.....	1885	R.	Olathe.....	60	"	29	1863	Humboldt College.....	St. Louis.
Hastings, H. E.....	1885	R.	"	37	"	6	1880	Missouri Hospital Medical College.....	New York city.
Hardman, W. S.....	1897	R.	De Soto.....	54	"	28	1869	Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Lee, J. G.....	1892	R.	Olathe.....	38	"	4	1892	University	St. Louis.
Lemon, W. E. H.....	1885	H.	Olathe.....	25	"	14	1871	Homeopathic	"
Maloney, J. C. F.....	1885	R.	Shawnee.....	53	"	10	1882	"	"
Maloney, H. W.....	1896	R.	"	27	"	10	1882	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Marcks, W. M.....	1885	R.	De Soto.....	46	"	1	1861	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
McCall, H. B.....	1891	R.	Lenexa.....	24	"	4	1895	Kansas City	Kansas City.
McCall, Ernest P.....	1897	H.	Olathe.....	26	"	4	1892	Kansas City Homeopathic College.....	"
Moore, R. M.....	1897	R.	"	29	"	5	1892	St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Parker, S. C.....	1897	H.	Monticello.....	22	"	1	1896	"	"
Schaefer, E. H.....	1895	R.	Olathe.....	27	"	3	1892	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Sloan, J. R.....	1892	R.	Stanley.....	41	"	17	1884	"	"
Sloan, M. S.....	1885	R.	Stillwell.....	35	"	10	1876	Louisville	Louisville, Ohio.
Stevens, S. G. W.....	1885	R.	Spring Hill.....	30	"	7	1878	Starling	Columbus.
Thomas, Miss Jessie.....	1889	R.	Olathe.....	28	"	3	1893	Women's	Chicago.

Thomas, O. C.	1896	R.	Spring Hill.	24	America	2	1894	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Uhl, W. A.	1891	R.	Gardner	31	"	9	1882	Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne.
Williams, R. A.	1885	E.	Olathe	28	"	6	1883	Bennett	Chicago.
Williamson, H. E.	1894	R.	"	23	"	1	1894	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Wilson, S. B. S.	1885	E.	Prairie Center	42	"	20	1881	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Woodard, J. J.	1889	R.	"	41	"	5	1899	University Medical College	Kansas City.
KEARNY COUNTY:									
Johnston, G. F.	1894	R.	Lakin	34	America	11	1881	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Richards, G. C. W.	1895	R.	"	.....	"	.....	1879	Trinity	Canada.
Smith, Mrs. H.	.....	M.	Lakin.	.....	"	.....	.....	Chicago	Chicago.
KINGMAN COUNTY:									
Branson, O. P.	1896	E.	Adams	41	America	1	1895	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Buck, W. E.	1893	H.	Kingman	35	"	8	1885	Medical Department, University	Lincoln.
Cheney, J. W.	1898	R.	"	25	"	.....	1898	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Fort, H. F.	1898	R.	Cunningham	45	"	15	1898	Omaha	Omaha.
Farrow, E. A.	1899	R.	Gage	23	"	.....	1899	Columbian	Kansas City.
Haskins, M. H.	1896	R.	Kingman	41	"	22	1875	Chicago	Chicago.
Hetzler, J. N.	1896	R.	Norwich	66	"	44	1832	Western Reserve, and	Cincinnati.
Hetzler, A. C.	1896	R.	Murdock	30	"	1	1874	Ohio Medical College	Keokuk.
Longenecker, C. W.	1899	R.	Spivey	27	"	9	1896	College Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Light, J. W.	1885	H.	Kingman	27	"	2	1884	Kansas City Medical College	Cincinnati.
McIlhenny, H. L.	1885	R.	Norwich	28	"	.....	1885	Pulten	Cincinnati.
Rogers, G. H.	1898	R.	Spivey	59	"	35	1885	Missouri	St. Louis.
Tipton, Wm.	1896	R.	Nashville	50	"	21	.....	University	Philadelphia.
KIOWA COUNTY:									
Bennett, A. L.	1895	H.	Greensburg	45	America	21	1874	Eclectic Medical College	Cincinnati.
Bennett, M. L.	1896	H.	"	45	"	7	1884	Homeopathic Hospital Medical College	Cleveland.
Gardner, J. A.	1892	R.	"	38	"	15	1876	Cleveland Medical College	"
Gossett, T. J.	1892	R.	"	62	"	25	1868	Eclectic	Cincinnati.
Higby, J. H.	1892	R.	"	56	"	32	1852	Pennsylvania	Lexington.
LABETTE COUNTY:									
Anderson, J. B.	1885	R.	Chetopa	38	America	27	1870	Medical College of Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
Boon, Geo. D.	1885	R.	"	40	"	29	1870	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Barbe, Porter W.	1885	R.	Oswego	39	"	19½	1880	Cleveland Medical College	Cleveland.
Boardman, E. W.	1888	H.	Parsons	25	"	15	1884	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Boop, W. M.	1896	R.	Chetopa	23	"	1	1896	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Bush, Clara N.	1890	R.	"	27	"	9	1890	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Bendure, C. S.	1892	R.	Bartlett	32	"	10	1897	"	Kansas City.
Cowan, W. W.	1898	E.	Parsons	36	"	4	.....	Eclectic Medical College	Cincinnati.
Conner, W. J.	1885	R.	Labette City	31	"	30	1861	College Physicians and Surgeons	"
Clark, Ira W.	1885	R.	Edna	31	"	5	1880	Eclectic and Miami	Washington.
Cunningham, John M.	1898	E.	Parsons	38	"	4	1894	Columbia University	"
Cavanaugh, Frank	.....	R.	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
Fuller, H. E.	1889	R.	Oswego	42	America	4	1884	Bellevue Medical College	Kansas City.
Gabriel, G. W.	1885	R.	Parsons	42	"	16	1870	Kansas City	"

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
LABETTE Co.—Contd.:									
Graves, J. W.	1887	R.	Parsons	51	America	28	1888	Certificate State Board	Arkansas.
Gillett, W. J.	1885	R.	"	45	"	20	1885	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Harvey, G. F.	1885	R.	"	38	England	22	1876	Rush Medical College	St. Paul.
Hill, J. B.	1888	R.	Oswego	37	"	7½	1881	College Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Hill, Emma J.	1895	R.	Labette City	32	"	"	1892	Kansas Medical College	Keokuk.
Hutton, J. W.	1885	R.	Altamont	39	"	9	1876	Medical College	Topeka.
Huff, W. A. F. E.	1892	R.	Edna	44	America	23	1869	University of Kentucky	Indianapolis.
Hamilton, J.	1892	R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Louisville.
Heacock, J. E.	1897	H.	Parsons	50	America	13	"	Homoeopathic Medical College	St. Louis.
Henson, J. H.	1885	R.	Mound Valley	36	"	19	1889	Northwestern New York	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kessler, J. J.	1885	R.	Parsons	30	"	14	1871	University of New York	New York city.
Kaetley, J. J.	1895	R.	Chetopa	68	"	38	1870	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Kaetley, L. B.	1895	R.	"	43	"	17	1891	University of Louisville	Kansas City.
Komensat, J. B.	1899	R.	Parsons	31	"	10	1890	St. Louis Medical College	Louisville.
Kriegel, Geo. S.	1885	R.	Oswego	30	"	9	1876	College Physicians and Surgeons	St. Louis.
Lieggett, E. E.	1885	R.	"	24	"	2	1884	Certificate State Board	Keokuk.
Lisle, Geo. W.	1885	R.	Chetopa	71	"	42	"	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	Kansas.
Maser, Geo. W.	1885	R.	Parsons	36	"	4	1881	Keokuk branch Iowa University	New York city.
Newton, W. S.	1885	R.	Oswego	53	"	26	1863	Keokuk branch Iowa University	Keokuk.
Peterson, O. E.	1885	R.	Parsons	53	"	20	1881	Kansas City Medical College	Chicago.
Petty, C. N.	1897	R.	Altamont	28	"	1	1896	College Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Rockhold, C.	1885	R.	Parsons	44	"	20	1874	Homoeopathic Medical College	Keokuk.
Smith, Albert	1885	H.	"	"	"	4	1885	Central College Physicians and Surg.	Louisville.
Stevens, J. F.	1885	R.	Dennis	41	"	3	1884	Jefferson Medical College	St. Louis.
Tucker, T.	1885	R.	Parsons	39	"	9	1883	Practitioner Kansas Med. Exam. Board	Philadelphia.
Tenbrook, A.	1885	R.	"	32	"	17	1880	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Tanner, L. B.	1886	R.	Mound Valley	39	"	6	1882	Medical College	Philadelphia.
Temple, J. W.	1892	R.	Chetopa	27	"	"	1892	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Tudor, Mabelle	1897	R.	Parsons	28	"	"	1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	Keokuk.
Williams, Lee	1885	R.	Oswego	35	"	2	1897	Keokuk Medical College	Keokuk.
Von Treut, R. L.	1899	R.	Chetopa	28	"	25	1881	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Woodul, J. H.	1896	R.	Edna	65	America	"	"	"	"
LANE COUNTY:									
Roward, F. L.	1888	R.	Dighton	37	America	14	1874	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Wood, D. L.	1892	R.	"	53	"	28	1868	"	"
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY:									
Adams, Wm. A.	1897	R.	Easton	21	America	2	1897	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Addoms, C. C.	1896	R.	Tonganoxie	45	"	5	1881	Eusworth	St. Joseph, Mo.

1892	Brook, J. W.	Leavenworth	62	America	41	1856	Medical Dept. University of Baltimore, University Medical College.	Baltimore, Kansas City.
1897	Boling, R. L.	"	30	"	2	1897	Kansas City	"
1895	Cain, M.	Leavenworth	37	"	16	1893	Rush	Chicago.
1892	Carroll, C. R.	"	35	"	6	1892	"	Cincinnati.
1895	Chase, A. C.	Millwood	46	"	39	1860	Ohio	London, Eng.
1896	Christensen, E.	Leavenworth	54	Germany	27	1872	London	Burlington.
1895	Craig, T. C.	"	50	America	22	1867	Virginia	Richmond.
1895	Crozier, M. L.	Lansing	54	"	32	18	Medical Dept. University of Vermont.	"
1892	Edie, J. H.	Leavenworth	54	"	31	1867	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
1897	Forney, T. M.	Springdale	39	"	19	1880	Keokuk Hospital Medical College	Keokuk.
1892	Gordon, C. C.	Leavenworth	43	"	26	1873	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
1895	Gouldman, W. R.	Tonganoxie	46	"	24	1875	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
1892	Hamilton, J. L.	Leavenworth	33	"	12	1887	Columbus College	Columbus.
1896	Hutchinson, James.	Boling	54	England	21	1878	Missouri	St. Louis.
1892	Laue, J. A.	Leavenworth	35	America	18	1881	Jofferson	Philadelphia.
1895	Langworthy, S. B.	"	39	"	12	1887	Kansas City	Kansas City.
1892	Lauer, A.	"	43	Germany	15	1884	Strasburg	Strasburg, Ger.
1892	McCormack, J. M.	"	61	America	43	1856	Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
1896	McKee, S. M.	"	36	"	4	1895	Keokuk	Keokuk.
1892	Moates, R.	"	33	"	11	1888	Melarry	Nashville.
1892	Morgan, Eliza K.	"	56	"	35	1864	Western Homeopathic Medical College.	Cleveland.
1892	Morgan, W. F.	"	60	"	37	1862	"	"
1895	Neally, G. F.	Lansing	39	"	29	1870	Med. Dept. Northwestern University	Chicago.
1892	Phillips, Samuel.	Leavenworth	62	"	46	1853	University of Baltimore	Baltimore.
1892	Phillips, D. R.	"	29	"	12	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons	New York city.
1897	Phillips, Solomon	"	21	"	2	1897	University Medical College.	Kansas City.
1897	Shoyer, Mayer	"	21	"	2	1897	"	"
1897	Schenck, A. W.	Fairmount	55	"	14	1885	Kansas City	Yuen, China.
1897	San, Ah.	Leavenworth	39	China	19	1880	Dung Wah E.	Kansas City.
1896	Slaghtor, R. F.	"	32	America	17	1882	Kansas City Medical College	"
1897	Smith, A. J.	Tonganoxie	38	"	5	1894	"	Topeka.
1896	Spaulding, Harriett	Leavenworth	38	"	2	1897	Kansas Medical College	Philadelphia.
1896	Stacey, H. J.	"	26	"	3	1896	University of Pennsylvania, Med. Dept.	Louisville.
1895	Thomas, F. M.	"	26	"	6	1893	Louisville, Medical Dept.	Cincinnati.
1892	Van Eman, W. J.	"	43	"	21	1875	Ohio Medical College	Memphis.
1898	Vaughn, C. K.	"	23	"	1	1898	Memphis Hospital Medical College	Topeka.
1896	Wright, A. M.	"	41	"	3	1896	Kansas Medical College	Philadelphia.
1892	Walter, W. W.	"	32	"	47	1852	University of Pennsylvania, Med. Dept.	Albany.
1892	Wever, J. L.	"	67	"	16	1883	Albany Medical College	Chicago.
1897	Worward, J. S.	Linwood	28	"	2	1891	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
1895	Worward, J. W.	"	34	"	18	1881	University of Keokuk	Cincinnati.
1895	Warring, J. W.	Leavenworth	25	"	36	1860	Ohio Medical College	Chicago.
1897	Wood, E. S.	Linwood	53	"	3	1896	Rush	"
1898	White, D. A.	Leavenworth	62	"	33	1888	Certificate from Kansas State Ex. Bd.	"
1896	Yoho, A. F.	"	31	"	11	1888	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
1899	Hall, W. S.	"	22	"	2	1892	Bellevue Hospital Med. College	New York city.
1897	Everhardy, J. L.	"	22	"	2	1873	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
1898	Miller, J. D.	"	27	"	1	1897	University Medical College	Kansas City.
							of Pennsylvania, Med. Dept.	Philadelphia.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
LINCOLN COUNTY:									
Cole, Sarah A.	1898	H.	Lincoln	42	America	9	1889	University of Iowa	Iowa City.
Hall, H. M.	1896	R.	"	58	England	35	1884	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Hultner, Alfred	1897	R.	"	32	Sweden	6	1896	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Loughbridge, James	1899	R.	"	32	America	1	1899	"	"
Newton, E. S.	1888	R.	"	58	"	"	1870	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Patterson, W. M.	1897	R.	Yorktown	60	"	"	1870	Starling	Columbus.
Pickrel, J. F.	1895	R.	Beverly	31	Germany	"	1884	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Shelkohn, Otto W.	1890	R.	Sylvan Grove	31	"	"	1893	University of Baltimore	Baltimore.
Simpson, G. W.	1893	R.	"	38	America	16	"	Indiana Medical College	Indianapolis.
<i>Midwife:</i>									
Hanson, Maria	1896	M.	Denmark	"	"	14	"	"	"
LINN COUNTY:									
Brooks, S. H.	1889	R.	Mound City	35	America	15	{ 1884 } { 1895 }	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Clark, H. L.	1898	R.	La Cygne	30	"	1	{ 1898 }	Kansas City	"
Day, S. G.	1890	R.	Blue Mound	44	"	19	1880	"	"
Downs, C. V.	1893	R.	La Cygne	40	"	17	1882	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Green, D. E.	1895	R.	Pleasanton	30	"	3	1895	Northwestern University	Chicago.
Giles, A. P.	1894	R.	Blue Mound	41	"	16	1883	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Hayward, A. W.	1894	H.	Mound City	34	England	4	1894	Rush	Chicago.
Kirkpatrick, A. M.	1899	R.	Blue Mound	60	America	34	1894	St. Louis Homoeopathic College	St. Louis.
Kirkpatrick, Jos. E.	1894	R.	"	28	"	5	1894	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Kirkpatrick, Chas. E.	1898	R.	"	23	"	1	1898	"	"
Lee, C. P.	1853	R.	Pleasanton	70	"	43	1853	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Plumb, Henry	1861	R.	"	63	"	38	1861	Yale College	New Haven.
Paddock, Ira D.	1897	R.	Wall Street	50	"	10	1897	Illinois Standard Medical College	Chicago.
Paul, Jno. B.	1897	R.	Mound City	27	"	2	1897	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Reese, W. H.	1893	R.	Pleasanton	55	"	16	1883	Rush	Chicago.
Mendenhall, R. G.	1870	R.	La Cygne	40	"	20	{ 1867 } { 1872 }	University Med. College of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Slough, J. H.	1882	R.	Parker	40	"	20	1882	University of City of New York	New York city.
Vall, G. N.	1869	R.	Farlinville	58	"	15	1869	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Ft. Wayne.
Verdier, W. P.	"	R.	La Cygne	46	"	24	{ 1857 } { 1888 }	University Med. College of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
LOGAN COUNTY:									
Gillford, R. A.	"	R.	Russell Springs	28	America	2	1899	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Winslow, C. W.	1883	R.	Oakley	42	"	15	1886	St. Joseph	St. Joseph, Mo.

LYON COUNTY:

Biddle, G. A.	1885	R.	Emporia	40	America	16	1869	Bellvue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Boylan, W. F.	1891	E.	Reading	3	"	4	1891	Eclectic	Cincinnati.
Burris, T. O.	1898	"	Allen	3	"	3	1896	Kansas City	Kansas City.
Carpenter, G. A.	1893	"	Neosho Rapids	63	"	20	1896	Statutory time.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Carpenter, A. J.	1895	"	Emporia	63	"	30	1896	Eclectic Medical College	New York city.
Carpenter, D.	1899	"	Reading	63	"	4	1896	Herk	Chicago.
Ellsworth, A. E.	1896	"	Emporia	29	"	1	1894	Homeopathic Medical College	Kansas City.
Fisher, D. S.	1896	"	Emporia	29	"	6	1879	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Foucannon, T. F.	1885	R.	Reading	29	"	6	1893	Louisville Medical College	Louisville.
Fuller, H. L.	1896	R.	Emporia	37	"	10	1879	Jefferson	St. Louis.
Gardner, Chas.	1885	R.	Hartford	37	"	5	1883	Rush	Philadelphia.
Hatcher, C. D.	1886	R.	Emporia	37	"	11	1884	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Higgins, A. F.	1887	R.	Admiral	32	"	15	1892	Starling Examining Board.	Columbus.
Horeford, W. C.	1897	R.	Admiral	47	"	16	1884	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Hayes, L.	1898	E.	Emporia	36	"	11	1888	Medical Department, University	Reston.
Hovell, Wm. G.	1898	R.	"	38	"	12	1888	Mod. Dept. University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Jellors, C. B.	1898	R.	"	43	"	15	1892	New York Homeopathic College	New York city.
Jackson, M. F. W.	1885	H.	"	43	"	23	1867	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Jacobs, L. D.	1885	H.	"	47	"	5	1876	Tennessee	Knoxville.
King, R.	1886	H.	"	51	"	2	1892	Louisville	Louisville.
Longenecker, D. F.	1885	R.	Olpe	25	"	13	1885	Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
Lyle, W. H.	1883	R.	Emporia	24	"	8	1890	Medical Department, University	New York city.
Moffett, Wm.	1893	R.	"	38	"	12	1881	Miami Medical College	Cincinnati.
Morris, H. H.	1898	E.	"	38	"	31	1896	Berkshire	Berkshire, Mass.
Moore, G. W.	1898	E.	"	48	"	22	1895	Medical Department, University	Louisville.
Morrison, J. F.	1892	R.	"	37	"	9	1884	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
McClundless, R. R.	1889	R.	"	34	"	10	1886	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Pago, J. H.	1885	R.	Hartford	61	"	31	1891	Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Ross, S. D.	1899	R.	Emporia	63	"	6	1892	Medical Department, University	Kansas City.
Railly, J. N.	1892	E.	Reading	37	"	1	1896	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Stewart, E. H.	1896	R.	Emporia	37	"	6	1898	Statutory time.	Hartington, Vt.
Stocks, C. L.	1893	E.	Bushong	35	"	40	1866	State Medical College	Berkshire, Mass.
Vance, U. G.	1899	E.	Emporia	62	"	32	1891	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Wheeler, Thos. J.	1899	R.	Neosho Rapids	65	"	23	1897	Ohio Medical College	Kansas City.
Willour, S. S.	1895	R.	Emporia	52	"	10	1890	Homeopathic Medical College	Washington, D. C.
Wotmore, C. H.	1885	R.	Americus	52	"	3	1896	Georgetown Medical College	Chicago.
Wright, T. A.	1893	E.	Emporia	56	"	12	1883	Hahnemann	Rock Island.
Wright, J. J.	1885	R.	Emporia	30	"	3	1896	Rock Island	Spokane.
Yingling, W. A.	1888	H.	Peabody	45	"	3	1886	Northwestern	Chicago.
			"	40	"	3	1886	Bennett	Iowa City.
			Hillshoro	25	"	3	1886	Medical Department, University	
			Peabody	30	"	3	1886	Medical Department, University	

MARION COUNTY:

Buck, L. A.	1885	R.	Peabody	45	America	16	1869	Georgetown Medical College	Washington, D. C.
Barrows, G. S.	1892	R.	Marion	40	"	3	1896	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Gady, Francis A.	1898	H.	"	40	"	3	1896	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Entz, J. C.	1893	E.	Hillshoro	25	"	3	1896	Northwestern	Spokane.
Entz, J. J.	1889	E.	"	25	"	3	1896	Bennett	Chicago.
Furst, Oliver J.	1888	R.	Peabody	30	"	3	1886	Medical Department, University	Iowa City.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHERS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
MARION CO.—Contd.:									
Harris, R. F.....	1892	R.	Marion.....	.....	America.....	.....	{ 1868 1869	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
Hannaford, Joseph W....	1885	R.	".....	.....	".....	35	1871	Belleuve Hospital Medical College.....	New York city.
Lovatt, John H.....	1896	R.	Florence.....	56	England.....	.....	1861	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Morrill, L. T.....	1885	R.	Peabody.....	42	America.....	.....	1873	Queen's Hospital.....	Birmingham, Eng.
Marner, G. P.....	1892	R.	Marion.....	.....	".....	.....	1883	Lydenham College.....	New York city.
McIntosh, E. S.....	1894	R.	Burns.....	26	".....	.....	1894	Medical Department, University.....	Iowa City.
Osborne, E. H.....	1885	R.	Peabody.....	68	".....	.....	1852	" Dept. University of Wooster.....	Cleveland.
Palmer, J. A.....	1900	R.	Florence.....	34	".....	13	1887	Cincinnati Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Reigle, R. M.....	1896	R.	Hillsboro.....	38	".....	15	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Toronto, Canada.
Robertson, L. C.....	1899	R.	Peabody.....	35	".....	12	1887	Statutory time.	Chicago.
Rogers, N.....	1895	R.	Marion.....	44	".....	.....	1845	Rush Medical College.....	Ann Arbor.
Royce, S. W.....	1895	R.	Hillsboro.....	45	".....	4	1894	Medical Department, University.....	Kansas City.
Shirk, Frank M.....	1896	R.	Lincleville.....	.....	".....	.....	1896	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. College,	Columbus.
Smith, W. W.....	1885	R.	Peabody.....	35	".....	.....	1869	Columbus Medical College.....	Dayton.
Seybold, C. J.....	1885	R.	".....	37	".....	.....	.....	Homeopathic Medical Society.....	Chicago.
Whittecar, O. B.....	1887	R.	".....	37	".....	.....	1887	Chicago Medical College.....	Cleveland.
<i>Midwives:</i>									
Gross, Mary A.....	1886	M.	Marion.....	42	America.....	.....	.....	Medical Dept. University of Wooster...	
Kitzen, Sarah.....	1889	H.	Hillsboro.....	49	Russia.....	15	.....	
Koth, F.....	1889	H.	".....	46	".....	17	.....	
Hansen, S.....	1885	M.	Marion.....	47	Denmark.....	13	.....	
Stobens, Catharine.....	1885	M.	Leligh.....	46	Russia.....	.....	.....
Shanklin, Nancy.....	1886	M.	Marion.....	68	America.....	.....	.....
Sheppple, Mary.....	1886	M.	Hillsboro.....	46	Russia.....	.....	.....
Schwandt, Dorothy.....	1890	M.	Canada.....	60	".....	.....	.....
Smith, C. W.....	1886	M.	Lincleville.....	65	America.....	.....	.....
Schealler, Louisa.....	1885	M.	Leligh.....	35	Germany.....	.....	.....
MARSHALL COUNTY:									
Brawley, W. A.....	1885	R.	Frankfort.....	36	America.....	12	1882	Cincinnati Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Breeding, W. R.....	1896	R.	Marysville.....	.....	".....	4	1892	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Brown, S. J.....	1894	H.	Frankfort.....	.....	".....	2	1896	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. College,	Kansas City.
Boyer, W. R.....	1891	H.	Sumnerfield.....	24	".....	33	1891	Hahnemann Medical College.....	Chicago.
Craft, R. S.....	1885	E.	Blue Rapids.....	54	".....	.....	.....	Statutory time.	
Chambers, John W.....	1885	R.	Oketo.....	35	".....	11	1875	Medical Department, University.....	Ann Arbor.
Coehrun, T.....	1892	R.	Marysville.....	38	".....	10	1882	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Edwards, A. J.....	1891	R.	".....	49	".....	24	1859	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Ernst, H.....	1898	R.	Irving.....	27	".....	8	1896	".....	Topeka.
Fillmore, R. G.....	1885	R.	Blue Rapids.....	30	".....	3	1883	Kansas.....	
Gaston, J. H.....	1892	R.	Axtell.....	49	".....	22	1892	Miami.....	Cincinnati.

Garvin, F. A.	1893	R.	Frankfort.	21	America.	1	1893	Louisville Medical College.	Louisville.
Hawkins, R.	1885	R.	Marysville.	26	Canada.	3	1885	Rush	Chicago.
Hump, W. E.	1885	R.	Beattie.	27	America.	10	1882	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hunter, P. B.	1897	R.	Blue Rapids.	44	"	6	1879	Hospital	Cincinnati.
Humphreysville, D. W.	1885	R.	Waterville.	35	"	26	1884	Ohio	Louisville.
Humphreysville, H.	1885	R.	"	43	"	26	1884	Kentucky School of Medicine.	St. Louis.
Hurdy, C. W.	1885	R.	"	32	"	11	1875	St. Louis Medical College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hunsman, J. L.	1893	R.	Marysville.	33	Russia.	4	1881	Ensforth	Ann Arbor.
Hollinger, J. S.	1893	R.	Frankfort.	57	America.	24	1884	Medical Dept. University of Michigan.	Louisville.
Homer, Thos. E.	1898	R.	Voits.	23	"	27	1897	Kentucky School of Medicine.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Holston, William.	1891	R.	Summerfield.	51	"	4	1893	Northwestern Medical College.	Chicago.
Morley, J. W.	1885	R.	"	29	"	1	1875	Rush	Kansas City.
Mattett, J.	1891	H.	Frankfort.	31	Germany.	"	1898	Kansas City	St. Joseph, Mo.
McCallister, R. L.	1898	H.	Oketo.	27	America.	"	1898	Homoeopathic	"
McCallister, W. D.	1893	R.	Home.	32	"	1	1892	Central	Cincinnati.
Patterson, W. D.	1891	R.	Vermillion.	43	"	11	1880	Ohio	Omaha.
Ross, C. H.	1898	R.	Summerfield.	35	Canada.	7	1898	College Physicians and Surgeons.	Kokouk.
Scamman, G. A.	1885	R.	Marysville.	41	"	"	1878	Virginia Medical College.	Ridgmond.
Snook, T. A.	1885	R.	Bigelow.	36	"	5	1878	Starling	Columbus.
Strayer, R. L.	1885	R.	Axtell.	33	America.	25	1892	Northwestern Medical College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Taylor, L. L.	1891	R.	Herkimer.	37	"	13	1896	Statutory time.	Kansas City.
Van Wal, G. W.	1885	H.	Marysville.	40	Germany.	8	1896	University Medical College.	"
Turner, F. R. W.	1885	R.	Irving.	42	"	10	"	Kings Medical College.	Canada.
West, G. N.	1885	R.	Marysville.	47	Canada.	24	"	Bennett	Chicago.
Wilson, E. L.	1885	R.	Bigelow.	38	America.	5	"	South Dakota Medical College.	Yankton.
Welen, C. L.	1897	R.	Bronon.	27	"	3	1896	"	"
Wharton, C. W.	1899	R.	Bigelow.	40	America.	"	"	"	"
Collins, Sabin.	1885	M.	Frankfort.	35	Germany.	"	"	"	"
Earnest, E.	1885	N.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McPHERSON COUNTY:									
Alexander, J. B.	1898	R.	McPherson.	47	America.	26	1875	Cincinnati Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Baer, Dan, C.	1892	R.	Moundridge.	34	"	5	1887	Medill University.	Montreal, Canada.
Baird, O. W.	1885	R.	Marquette.	34	"	23	1877	Medical Dept. Iowa State University.	Burlington, Vt.
Berquist, G. E.	1885	R.	Lindsborg.	31	"	"	1893	Louisville University.	Iowa City.
Blake, Jno. Henry.	1893	R.	Luman.	42	"	13	1880	Kansas City Medical College.	Louisville.
Brubaker, A. D.	1892	R.	Lindsborg.	42	"	"	1894	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Kansas City.
Dean, Geo. R.	1892	R.	Windom.	20	"	"	1898	American Medical College.	Louisville.
Elliot, C. V.	1898	R.	Galva.	"	"	"	1898	Kentucky School of Medicine.	St. Louis.
Engberg, Andrew.	1890	R.	McPherson.	40	"	17	1869	Belleuve Medical College.	Louisville.
George, W. H.	1886	R.	Canton.	25	"	11	1885	University of Michigan.	New York.
Graves, Jno. S.	1888	R.	Imman.	23	"	5	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Ann Arbor.
Hall, Jno. C.	1892	R.	McPherson.	71	Germany.	47	1884	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Hedinger, Chas.	1893	H.	Canton.	51	America.	32	1887	University of Göttingen.	Germany.
Kalb, J. C.	1885	R.	Conway.	27	"	6	1891	Starling Medical College.	Columbus.
Koons, F. W.	1898	R.	McPherson.	38	"	"	"	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
McBride, Jos. S.	1895	R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mammal, Francis.	1891	E.	"	"	"	"	"	"	St. Louis.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	College.	Place of graduation.
MCPHERSON Co.—Contd.:									
Marchette, Geo. H.....	1891	E.	McPherson.....	39	America.....	16	1878	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Mathias, Geo. H.....	1899	R.	Lindsborg.....	26	".....		1899	Rush	Chicago.
Mathias, Geo. H.....	1899	R.	Lindsborg.....	33	".....	10	1892	"	Columbus.
Saltoun, H. L.....	1892	R.	McPherson.....	45	".....	16	1897	University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.
Saltoun, Robt. E.....	1896	R.	Marquette.....	45	".....	2	1895	Keokuk Medical College.....	Keokuk.
Smith, E. O.....	1897	R.	McPherson.....	27	".....	5	1888	Hahnemann Medical College.....	Chicago.
Thompson, E. K.....	1888	H.	McPherson.....	56	Germany.....	33		Statutory time.	
Zenier, John.....	1875	R.	Imman.....						
MEADE COUNTY:									
Fee, Wm. F.....	1893	R.	Meade.....	30	Canada.....	6	1893	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
MIAMI COUNTY:									
Boyle, Geo. A.....	1893	R.	Louisburg.....	41	Ireland.....	12	1887	Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.
Brooking, A. L.....	1899	R.	Paola.....	51	America.....	31	1868	"	"
Carter, R. G.....	1891	R.	Fontana.....	48	".....	24	1883	Bellevue	Boston.
Curdy, Robt. J.....	1899	R.	Paola.....	31	".....	4	1895	"	St. Louis.
Craun, W. G.....	1891	E.	Paola.....	42	".....	20	1875	Electric Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Craig, W. E.....	1897	R.	Oswatimie.....	37	".....	17	1895	Kansas City University.....	Kansas City.
Eagan, Robt. E.....	1897	R.	Hillsdale.....	27	".....	2	1895	Louisville Medical College.....	Louisville.
Farnsworth, Alex. D.....	1898	R.	Fontana.....	27	".....	2	1899	University	Kansas City.
Hays, D. W.....	1898	R.	Oswatimie.....	49	".....	16	1892	Medical Department, University.....	Louisville.
Haldeman, J. H.....	1895	R.	Paola.....	23	".....	2	1893	Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.
Jones, H.....	1899	R.	Paola.....	39	".....	13	1892	Hannibal	Memphis.
Joyce, Wm. J.....	1899	R.	Louisburg.....	44	".....	17	1892	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Jacobs, L. W.....	1885	R.	Oswatimie.....	41	".....	19	1868	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Johnson, D. H.....	1885	R.	Paola.....	57	".....	31		State certificate	Kansas.
Kerr, Frank.....	1895	E.	Somersett.....	36	".....	12	1893	Electric Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Kerr, Frank.....	1898	R.	Barnes.....	39	".....	16	1891	Barnes	St. Louis.
Morrison, T. J.....	1885	R.	Hillsdale.....	45	".....	4	1889	University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.
Mott, D.....	1885	E.	Fontana.....	31	".....	4	1883	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Moore, H. P.....	1899	R.	Oswatimie.....	44	".....	16	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Porter, Geo. W.....	1885	R.	New Lancaster	22	".....	2	1884	Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.
Porter, Anos.....	1885	R.	Paola.....	50	".....	28	1857	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Porter, J. L.....	1885	R.	Paola.....	30	".....	4	1881	Rush	Chicago.
Prentice, W. H.....	1899	R.	Reagle.....	44	".....	6	1894	Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Paca, E. C.....	1888	R.	Oswatimie.....	33	".....	1	1881	American	St. Louis.
Paca, E. C.....	1888	E.	Oswatimie.....	34	".....	4	1881	Electric Medical Institute	Kansas City.
Reichard, A.....	1887	H.	Paola.....	26	".....	1	1897	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. Coll.	Indianapolis.
Starry, Clark.....	1897	R.	Oswatimie.....	51	".....	22	1877	Indiana Medical College	Cincinnati.
Sellers, L.....	1899	R.	"	45	".....	9	1893	Electric Medical Institute	Kansas City.
Sands, J. B.....	1899	R.	"	30	".....	1	1899	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Sheridan, A. V.....	1899	R.	Paola.....	40	".....	11	1884	Rush	Chicago.
Uhl, L. L.....	1898	R.	Oswatimie.....	40	".....				

Walshall, J. D.	1886	R.	Pao'u.	26	America	4	1883	Medical Dept. Univ. of Michigan.	Ann Arbor.
Worham, L. J.	1888	H.	Rockville.	39	"	7	1888	Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College.	Chicago.
Wurricke, A. C.	1895	R.		29	"	3	1893	University Medical College.	Kansas City.
MITCHELL COUNTY:									
Brewer, E. E.	1892	R.	Beloit.	32	America	8	1892	University Medical College.	Kansas City.
Borst, M.	1888	R.	Glen Elder.	31	"	16	1888	Keokuk.	Keokuk.
Battery, G. S.	1893	R.		37	"	8	1893	Rush.	Chicago.
Cranshaw, J. S.	1892	R.	Cawker City.	55	England.	29	1896	McGill.	Montreal, Canada.
Duffy, F. M.	1888	R.	Beloit.	34	Ireland.	10	1878	Keokuk.	Keokuk.
Daniels, H. P.	1892	R.	Scottsville.	28	"	16	1892	Chicago.	Chicago.
Horne, F. B.	1892	H.	Beloit.	43	America.	16	1872	Habermann.	"
Rounts, Orlando.	1892	E.	Glen Elder.	37	"	16	1881	Bennett.	"
Lobdell, Mary J.	1888	E.	Beloit.	33	America.	4	1884	Woman's Hospital Medical College.	"
Mason, E. G.	1888	E.	Cawker City.	30	"	3	1885	Electric Medical Institute.	Cincinnati.
O'Brien, D. S.	1888	R.	Beloit.	26	"	8	1880	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Spessard, M. R.	1893	H.	Cawker City.	25	America.	4	1893	Marion-Sims Medical College.	St. Louis.
Segar, Arthur Z.	1898	R.	Glen Elder.	23	"	10	1888	Homoeopathic	Chicago.
Saunders, Matthew J.	1898	R.	Beloit.	33	"	4	1888	Physicians and Surgeons.	Kansas City.
Speckmann, H. M.	1899	R.	Cawker City.	29	Holland.	4	1895	State University of Gumerin.	Holland.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY:									
Andress, T. F.	1888	E.	Liberty.	43	America	18	1885	Electric Medical Institute.	Cincinnati.
Blank, J. T.	1892	E.	Elk City.	26	"	5	1890	Cincinnati Medical College.	"
Bots, J. O.	1896	R.	Havana.	46	"	17	1887	Miami.	"
Burtenshaw, E. J.	1894	R.	Elk City.	24	"	1	1893	Statutory time.	"
Booker, W. P.	1892	R.	Caney.	42	"	12	1889	Vermont Medical College.	Woodstock, Vt.
Brown, R. D.	1892	E.	Independence.	57	"	27	1889	Habermann.	Chicago.
Baldwin, A. H.	1896	H.	Coffeyville.	29	"	7	1887	Kansas City.	Kansas City, Mo.
Barker, J. L.	1898	R.	Jefferson.	24	"	11	1897	St. Joseph Central Medical College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Brown, Geo. W.	1899	R.	Coffeyville.	24	"	2	1878	St. Louis Electric.	St. Louis.
Brown, William H.	1889	R.	"	52	"	22	1878	Electric Medical Institute.	Cincinnati.
Clancy, G. C.	1888	E.	Independence.	43	"	12	1877	Statutory time.	St. Louis.
Caldwell, J. J.	1888	E.	Crane.	47	"	25	1882	Cincinnati Coll. Medicine and Surgery.	Cincinnati.
Campbell, C.	1889	E.	Cherryvale.	51	"	13	1878	Medical Dept. Univ. of Michigan.	Ann Arbor.
Curtis, John Sidney	1899	R.	Coffeyville.	43	"	8	1879	Starling Medical College.	Columbus.
Davis, J. T.	1888	R.	Independence.	32	"	12	1885	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Douglas, Robert A.	1899	R.	Liberty.	33	"	2	1892	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	St. Louis.
Evans, A. W.	1895	H.	Independence.	32	"	12	1897	Louisville Medical College.	Louisville.
Finlay, M. A.	1897	R.	Cherryvale.	27	"	18	1868	Rush.	Chicago.
Frazier, T. C.	1889	R.	Coffeyville.	44	"	6	1892	Bennett.	"
Fisher, Emmerson.	1899	R.		28	"	20	1874	Habermann.	Baltimore.
Gard, J. F.	1885	R.	Cherryvale.	46	"	15	1878	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Chicago.
Huckinson, C.	1886	H.	Coffeyville.	51	"	2	1885	Rush Medical College.	St. Louis.
Hall, W. C.	1887	H.	Liberty.	27	"	23	1869	St. Louis Electric.	Cincinnati.
Houston, T. B.	1893	E.	Cherryvale.	47	"	30	1883	College of Medicine and Surgery.	Chicago.
Jones, W. B.	1894	E.		56	"	8	1881	Habermann Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Kessler, J.	1885	R.	Independence.	41	"	11	1890	German	Ludwig, Germany.
Kelly, W. B.	1885	H.	Coffeyville.	37	"	20	1876	Medico-Chirurgical College.	Kansas City.
Kudor, Emil	1894	R.		44	Germany	8	1898		
Krugg, A. A.	1898	R.	Coffeyville.	34	America				

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Location.	Age.....	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation....	College.	Place of graduation.
MONTGOMERY Co.—Concl.:							
Kennard, John L.....	Independence.....	46	America.....	21	1878	Ohio Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
Miner, J. W.....	Caney.....	35	"	15	1890	Hahnemann Medical College.....	Chicago.
Masterman, B. F.....	Independence.....	41	"	18	1881	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
McVay, J. G.....	Elk City.....	42	"	15	1869	"	"
Moore, G. W. H.....	Liberty.....	39	"	13	1885	University.....	Kansas City.
Miles, E. R.....	Bolton.....	41	"	12	"	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.
Morton, Henry M.....	Cherryvale.....	25	"	3	1893	Homeopathic Medical College.....	Denver.
Owells, C. W. C.....	Independence.....	49	"	24	1876	Columbus.....	Columbus.
Owline, E. C.....	Liberty.....	47	"	22	1879	College of Medicine and Surgery.....	Cincinnati.
Paxson, C. C.....	Bolton.....	49	"	16	"	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Pichler, John.....	Cherryvale.....	44	Austria.....	22	1886	Vienna.....	Vienna, Austria.
Pence, L. W.....	"	24	America.....	"	1898	University of Iowa.....	Iowa City.
Pagel, C. W.....	Coffeyville.....	29	"	2	1896	American Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Rader, John.....	Caney.....	27	"	3	1890	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.
Ryan, J. W.....	Coffeyville.....	26	"	½	1898	Ohio Medical College.....	"
Rennick, Chas. W.....	Cherryvale.....	27	"	3	1895	University Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Rose, T. E.....	Havana.....	50	"	31	"	Statutory time.	"
Seacat, Geo. M.....	Cherryvale.....	42	"	11	1885	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	Louisville.
Surber, C. C.....	Independence.....	33	"	10	1884	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Sherman, L. D.....	Tyro.....	53	"	30	1854	Castleton.....	Castleton, Vt.
Stevens, T. A.....	"	29	"	5	1881	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Scott, J. C.....	Coffeyville.....	30	"	10	1888	Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
Shipp, W. T.....	"	34	"	1	1897	Hospital.....	Louisville.
Steffler, Homer.....	Cherryvale.....	33	"	3	1896	University.....	Baltimore.
Strawn, Joel N.....	Elk City.....	49	"	16	1886	Kansas City.....	Kansas City.
Tallman, J. G.....	Coffeyville.....	61	"	32	1853	Jefferson.....	Philadelphia.
Vaughn, J. A.....	Cherryvale.....	29	"	5	1892	Kansas City.....	Kansas City.
Wood, J. A.....	Coffeyville.....	32	"	27	1857	Iowa University Medical College.....	Iowa City.
Wells, W. H.....	"	"	"	16	1865	University of Georgetown.....	Georgetown.
Wright, J. W.....	Elk City.....	34	"	4	1890	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.
Young, William E.....	Cherryvale.....	27	"	5	1899	Barnes Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Midwives:							
Brooks, Margaret.....	Havana.....	53	America.....	5	"	"	"
Bowen, H. C.....	Independence.....	47	"	5	"	"	"
Hicks, Laura.....	Coffeyville.....	50	"	14	"	"	"
Lytle, Ellen.....	Cherryvale.....	55	"	16	"	"	"
Nolich, C. P.....	Havana.....	"	Germany.....	"	"	"	"
Overturf, Belinda.....	Cherryvale.....	60	"	13	"	"	"
Scott, Sarah.....	Independence.....	51	"	26	"	"	"

MORRIS COUNTY:	Bradford, J. H.	1895	R.	Council Grove	60	America	35	1860	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
	Fun, Benj. F.	1893	R.	Dunlap	30	"	3	1893	College Physicians and Surgeons	Philadelphia.
	Gary, J. H.	1885	R.	Wiley	44	"	10	1875	Jefferson Medical College	Chicago.
	Harvey, Z. T.	1884	R.	Council Grove	46	"	25	1883	College Physicians and Surgeons	"
	Knowles, H. S.	1894	H.	"	63	"	35	1874	Hahnemann Medical College	Louisville.
	Painter, D. H.	1895	R.	"	40	"	20	1876	Honcompathic	Chicago.
	Ray, Robert B.	1895	R.	Wiley	65	"	39	1860	Louisville	Philadelphia.
	Webster, C. S.	1895	E.	White City	49	"	15	1880	Medical Department, University	"
NEMAHA COUNTY:	Anderson, G. H.	1887	H.	Seneca	26	America	10	1886	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.
	Anderson, Alice G. H.	1887	H.	Centralia	30	"	10	1886	"	Cincinnati.
	Brown, J. H.	1891	H.	Seneca	35	"	5	1885	"	St. Louis.
	Bullard, E. W.	1885	E.	Centralia	30	"	25	1887	American	Kookuk.
	Best, A. J.	1885	R.	Centralia	30	"	25	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Caseley, J. N.	1896	R.	Baileyville	26	England	12	1891	Central Medical College	Montreal, Canada.
	Davis, J. N.	1896	R.	Kelley	35	Canada	14	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Columbus.
	Deaver, H. J.	1892	R.	Sabetha	34	America	8	1892	Starling Medical College	Chicago.
	Everhard, J. J.	1890	R.	Seneca	60	"	33	1887	Rush	Kookuk.
	Fitzgerald, D. W.	1886	R.	Kelley	33	"	8	1880	College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Graham, J. W.	1885	R.	Wetmore	39	"	17	1882	Northwestern Medical College	"
	Graham, G. S.	1885	R.	"	27	"	"	1889	Central	Barnes
	Gafford, G. M.	1896	R.	Bern	32	"	1	1896	"	St. Louis.
	Haugh, Joseph	1885	R.	Seneca	49	"	20	1891	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Hall, George	1897	R.	Baileyville	27	"	1	1897	Marion-Sims	St. Louis.
	Hayes, N. A.	1885	R.	Seneca	40	"	9	1875	Georgetown University	East of Columbia.
	Haynes, W. A.	1885	R.	Sabetha	33	"	4	1881	Medical Department, University	New York city.
	Lesh, J. F.	1885	R.	Seneca	32	"	9	1876	"	Philadelphia.
	Lesb, O. Z.	1885	H.	Sabetha	43	"	19	1874	Honeopathic Medical College	Cincinnati.
	Lyons, J. N.	1885	R.	Corning	24	"	2	1894	"	Kansas City.
	Magill, I. N.	1885	R.	Goffs	28	"	2	1893	"	"
	Maxson, John C.	1896	R.	Seneca	45	Germany	16	1880	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kookuk.
	Melchers, Elizabeth	1885	H.	Oneida	44	America	2	1876	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
	Murdoch, Samuel, sr.	1885	R.	Seneca	44	"	2	1893	State Board of Health	Illinois.
	Murdoch, Samuel, jr.	1894	R.	America City	59	"	10	1888	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
	McKay, D. N.	1885	R.	Sabetha	37	"	8	1891	Cotner University	Lincoln.
	Reding, H.	1885	R.	"	26	"	8	1892	Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Ross, Albert S.	1896	E.	Sabetha	36	"	27	1873	Missouri	"
	Smith, W. H.	1896	R.	Granada	38	"	26	1865	Statutory time.	London, England.
	Snyder, Alvin	1885	R.	Seneca	53	"	23	1897	St. Thomas Hospital College	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Thompson, P. F.	1885	R.	Corning	49	England	15	1883	Central Medical College	"
	Troughton, W. F.	1897	R.	Wetmore	55	America	4	1886	Northwestern Medical College	Cincinnati.
	Watkins, Fred M.	1897	R.	Bern	55	"	4	1886	Eclectic Medical Institute	Kansas City.
	Wright, S. A.	1898	R.	"	55	"	4	1886	University Medical College	St. Louis.
NEOSHO COUNTY:	Bald, O. C.	1897	E.	Chanute	42	America	24	1886	"	Buffalo.
	Brown, Geo. Henry	1886	E.	"	53	"	28	1878	American	Kansas City.
	Barker, Wm. E.	1886	E.	"	54	England	35	1883	Buffalo	"
	Brown, Mrs. S. L.	1886	E.	"	63	America	35	1883	"	Buffalo.
	Ballaine, C. W.	1897	R.	Erie	29	"	4	1897	University	Kansas City.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
NEOSHO COUNTY.—Concl:									
Grandon, R. C .....	.....	R.	South Mound	54	America	34	1876	Hospital Medical College	Louisville,
Geell, W. C .....	.....	E.	Stark	46	"	14	1874	Eclectic Institute	Cincinnati,
DeMoss, J. A	1897	R.	Thayer	44	"	.....	1882	College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Louis,
Edwards, O. M	1897	R.	Chanute	72	"	40	.....	Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati,
Follett, Paris	1897	H.	Chanute	35	"	12	1896	Homoeopathic Medical College	Chicago,
Ferguson, J. N	1897	R.	Thayer	52	"	30	.....	Stirling	Columbus,
Fouch, J. F	1897	R.	St. Paul	46	"	22	1881	Indianapolis	Indianapolis,
Haynes, L. D	1897	R.	Erie	45	"	25	1891	Kansas City	Kansas City,
Henderson, R. C	1897	R.	Erie	25	"	.....	1899	"	"
Hickey, J. F	1897	R.	Chanute	58	"	29	1871	Indiana	Indianapolis,
Hickey, Mrs. E. S	1897	R.	Chanute	40	"	12	1890	Homoeopathic	Kansas City,
Henson, J. H	1897	R.	Stark	33	"	11	1889	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.
Horshaw, U. G	1897	R.	Chanute	30	"	.....	1895	Hospital College of Medicine	Leasville,
Iles, Wm. A	1897	R.	Urbana	54	"	24	1888	University Medical College	Kansas City,
Jones, J. R	1897	R.	Chanute	64	"	40	1859	Missouri	St. Louis,
Jones, W. R	1897	R.	Chanute	27	"	2	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Cincinnati,
Light, J. H	1897	H.	Earlton	57	"	28	1878	Pulaski Homoeopathic College	Kansas City,
Light, J. L	1897	R.	Chanute	30	"	.....	1898	University Medical College	Johnlin,
Lemon, J	1897	R.	Galesburg	58	"	30	1885	Indiana Medical College	Indianapolis,
Lake, M. E	1897	R.	Erie	41	"	17	1898	University	Kansas City,
Light, R. A	1898	R.	Chanute	24	"	2	1897	Los Angeles College Science	St. Louis,
McGowan, C. M	1897	R.	Thayer	52	"	.....	1893	Marion-Sims College	St. Joseph, Mo.
McNamara, J. J	1897	R.	St. Paul	41	"	2	1897	Ensforth Medical College	Cincinnati,
Morgan, L. E	1897	R.	Kimball	39	"	.....	1896	Eclectic Medical Institute	St. Joseph, Mo.
Morgan, G. W	1897	R.	Chanute	28	"	40	1890	Hospital College Medicine and Surg	Louisville,
Murphy, S. H	1897	R.	Erie	45	"	50	1849	Medical Department, University	Indianapolis,
Murphy, H. C	1897	E.	Chanute	92	"	22	1874	Indiana Medical College	Indianapolis,
Perdue, Wm. R	1897	E.	Chanute	53	"	31	.....	Jefferson	Philadelphia,
Postlewaite, Wm. R	1897	E.	Chanute	54	"	14	.....	Statutory time	St. Louis,
Riley, S. K	1897	E.	Erie	49	"	43	1890	American Medical College	St. Louis,
Spencer, J. F	1897	E.	Galesburg	50	"	2	1898	Iowa State University	Iowa City,
Strakan, Chas. E	1897	E.	Erie	32	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steinberger, Irt	1897	R.	Chanute .....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thielen, M. H	1897	R.	Chanute .....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midwives:									
Bussinger, Mrs. Belle .....	.....	M.	Urbana	53	America	25	.....	.....	.....
Covert, Mary A	1895	M.	Erie	64	"	23	.....	.....	.....
Grieve, Catharine .....	.....	M.	Urbana	53	Germany	31	.....	.....	.....
Stanger, Mrs. Agatha	1894	M.	St. Paul	62	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waggoner, Fannie R	1895	N.	Austin	43	America	17	.....	.....	.....

NESS COUNTY:		E.	Ness City.	48	America.	12	Certificate Kansas Medical Association, St. Vencil Hospital.....	Topeka, Portland, Ore. Kansas City.
1885	Burns, J. S.	H.	Brownell.	39	"	20	Kansas City Medical College.....	Chicago.
1889	Green, W. S.	R.	Ransom.	26	"	1899	Statutory time.	
1889	Grisell, W. S.	E.	Myers, E. L.	43	"	18	Rush Medical College.....	
1885	Venard, J. N.	R.	Ness City.	37	"	12		
NORTON COUNTY:		R.	Norton.....	50	America.	3	Barnes Medical College.....	St. Louis.
1894	Beattie, Jasper.	R.	Almena.....	57	"	25	Statutory time.	Cincinnati.
1885	Brownson, Geo. W.	E.	Devizes.....	30	"	2	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
1862	Haworth, A. S.	R.	Norton.....	40	"	10	Missouri State Board of Examiners.....	Chicago.
1895	Graves, J. T.	R.	Almena.....	33	"	3	Rush Medical College.....	Iowa City.
1895	Jones, N. L.	R.	Edmond.....	29	"	7	Medical Department, University.....	Cincinnati.
1886	Rumsey, S. B.	R.	Norton.....	33	"	22	Cincinnati Medical College.....	Ann Arbor.
1887	Scribelen, J. T.	R.	Edmond.....	40	"	17	Medical Department, University.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
1885	Timmer, E. M.	R.	Almena.....	44	"	27	Eusworth Medical College.....	
1898	Williamson, B. P.	R.	Norton.....	55	"	29		
MADISON COUNTY:		M.	Norton.....	41	America.	15		
1892	Conarty, Marion M.	R.	Rockwell City.....	56	"	14		
1885	Joseph, Jane.	M.	Emmett.....	52	"	3		
1890	Jolinsson, Mary E.	M.	Norton.....	44	"	15		
1889	Michell, Nancy E.	M.	Almena.....	41	"	27		
1889	White, Albin J.	M.	Deusmore.....	35	"			
1898	Nostrand, E. J.	M.	Almena.....	44	"			
1898	Wright, Abbie J.	M.			"			
OSAGE COUNTY:		R.	Osage City.....	49	America.	23	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk.
1890	Artz, W. B.	E.	Barclay.....	39	"	1887	Medical Department Drake University.....	Iowa.
1887	Avonill, Monroe.	H.	Melvyn.....	29	"	1893	Homeopathic Medical University.....	Kansas City.
1895	Rall, James.	R.	Carbondale.....	5	"	1882	Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
1895	Bearley, Chas. W.	R.	Lyndon.....	25	"	1		
1885	Bearley, J. N.	R.	Carbondale.....	25	"	3	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Philadelphia.
1888	Brown, A. C.	R.	Osage City.....	51	"	15	Medical Department, University.....	Keokuk.
1888	Calvert, J. E.	R.	Saratton.....	37	"	11	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	
1884	Corwin, L. E.	R.	Melvyn.....	50	"	20		
1896	DeMarr, L. H.	E.	Oliver.....	57	"	1893	Iowa Eclectic Medical College.....	Des Moines.
1888	Farland, Fred. M.	R.	Osage City.....	51	"	31	Bellevue Hospital.....	New York city.
1880	Fasley, J. E.	R.	Melvyn.....	37	England.	23	Joplin.....	Joplin.
1898	Goldman, D. N.	H.	Burlingame.....	37	America.	1892	Homeopathic.....	Kansas City.
1885	Haller, James.	R.	"	61	"	34	Rush.....	Cleveland.
1895	Hamilton, A. L.	R.	Overbrook.....	36	"	11	Rush.....	Chicago.
1895	Hampshire, S. J.	R.	Saratton.....	35	"	12	College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk.
1895	Harrison, A. F.	R.	Osage City.....	29	"	8	Medical Department, University.....	Kansas City.
1886	Heller, Joseph M.	R.	Osage City.....	34	"	1887	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
1888	Kirby, Stella.	R.	Saratton.....	37	"	7	University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.
1888	Klingberg, Andrew	R.	Osage City.....	30	Sweden.	20	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
1885	Lane, H.	R.	Quonoma.....	32	America.	9		
1895	Mata, G. W.	R.	Carbondale.....	51	"	11	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
1885	McNalley, M.	R.	Michigan Valley.....	42	"	1872	Detroit.....	Detroit.
1885		R.	Lyndon.....	41	"	1881	Northwestern.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
1885	Miles, Robert H.	R.	"	54	"	1885	College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Chicago.
1895	Moore, David B.	R.			"	1880	St. Joseph Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
OSAGE CO.—<i>Concl.</i>									
Packer, E. B.	1885	E.	Osage City	59	America	4	1881	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Prattman, J. T.	1895	R.	Melvern	43	"	35	1882	Ohio State Board of Examiners.	Keokuk.
Schenck, F. E.	1885	R.	Burlingame	45	"	18	1878	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Philadelphia.
Seabrook, C. C.	1888	R.	"	34	"	22	1877	Medical Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	Cincinnati.
Sellards, A. W.	1885	R.	Seranton	31	"	3	1897	Miami Medical College	Keokuk.
Stubbs, Jessie E.	1899	R.	Burlingame	32	"	3	1895	College of Physicians and Surgeons	"
Stubbs, A. L.	1893	R.	"	33	"	5	1898	"	St. Louis.
Swallow, H. H.	1886	R.	Carbondale	42	"	16	1881	Staring Medical College	Columbus.
Zane, Thomas.	1891	R.	Osage City	38	"	15	1877	Missouri	St. Louis.
OSBORNE COUNTY:									
Dowling, J. A.	1896	R.	Portis	39	America	1	1888	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Chittcott, R. F.	1887	R.	Osborne	41	"	15	1886	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Dillon, A. C.	1896	R.	Alton	24	"	2	1893	Statutory time	"
Dillon, J. A.	1889	R.	Portis	29	"	2	1885	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Henshall, E. O.	1889	R.	Osborne	27	"	12	1873	Rush	Chicago.
Hudson, M. F.	1885	R.	Downs	61	"	26	1839	Medical Department, University	Albion.
Jones, J. C. F.	1883	R.	Osborne	51	"	2	1883	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Shaner, O. F.	1883	R.	"	42	"	20	1872	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Thompson, Mrs. A. A.	1892	R.	Alton	31	"	3	1890	Medical Department, University	Baltimore.
Walker, J. H.	1896	R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
OTTAWA COUNTY:									
Beatty, Geo. F.	1891	R.	Bennington	36	America	26	1875	Medical Dept. Univ. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
Brewer, J. F.	1886	R.	Minneapolis	36	"	2	1889	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Groschwitz, B. H.	1886	R.	Bennington	33	"	6	1879	College Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Clark, C. D.	1885	H.	Minneapolis	43	"	18	1867	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.
Clark, R. M.	1892	H.	Ada	24	"	2	1895	Kansas City	Kansas City.
Gladas, A. L.	1895	R.	Tescott	26	"	5	1895	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Eye, Geo. E.	1894	R.	Delphos	33	"	6	1894	Esosworth Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Fortney, A. O.	1894	R.	Tescott	33	"	1	1898	Missouri	St. Louis.
Johnson, J. B.	1899	R.	Lamar	23	"	42	1843	Barnes	"
Hutchinson, D. B.	1885	R.	Delphos	69	"	30	1870	Medical Department, University	Wooster.
Keys, L. H.	1885	R.	Delphos	"	"	10	1887	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Lee, William H.	1898	R.	Ada	42	"	30	1870	Rush	Chicago.
Lutz, E. J.	1888	R.	Calver	27	"	4	1884	Medical Department, University	Baltimore.
Miller, John	1886	H.	Minneapolis	44	Isle of Man	10	1886	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.
Montgomery, C. J.	1885	"	Oak Hill	59	"	38	1896	Esosworth Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Murphy, Grace E.	1896	R.	Minneapolis	23	America	3	1899	Womans'	Kansas City.
Payne, J. H.	1885	R.	Delphos	41	"	20	1865	Burlington	Burlington, Vt.
Phillipsen, J. A.	1896	R.	Niles	25	"	2	1894	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.

PAWNE COUNTY:	Arnold, Wm. M.	1885	R.	Larned.....	65	America.....	33	1867	Keokuk Medical and Surgical Institute,	Keokuk.
	Cummins, J. N.	1885	R.	Garfield.....	63	" "	42	1858	Indiana " College.....	Indianapolis.
	Haysett, J. W.	1899	R.	Larned.....	64	" "	34	1876	Keokuk.....	Keokuk.
	Ingels, J. B.	1885	R.	" "	48	" "	30	1878	Kansas City Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
	Ingels, A. B.	1896	R.	" "	25	" "	6	1896	University of Medicine.....	Indianapolis.
	McCurdy, W. C.	1899	R.	" "	31	" "	2	1898	Hygieo-therapeutic College.....	New York city.
	Shove, H. P.	1897	Ind.	" "	35	" "	10	1885	Mo. State University and Mo. Med. Col.	St. Louis.
	Smith, Jas. H.	1899	R.	" "	68	" "	35	1885	New York Medical College for Women.....	New York city.
	Spaulding, Miss J. E.	1885	H.	" "	68	" "	35	1886	Charity Hospital Medical College.....	Cleveland.
	Ward, W. J.	1899	R.	" "	61	" "	30	1880	Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
	Wheeler, B. E.	1885	E.	Near Larned.....	62	" "	30			
PHILLIPS COUNTY:	Brown, L. T.	1893	R.	Prairie View.....	23	America.....	5	1893	Easworth Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Brothers, H. D.	1886	R.	Agra.....	25	" "	13	1885	Medical College.....	Omaha.
	Burt, Z. F.	1885	R.	Hillside.....	67	" "	25		Statutory time.....	
	Chapman, H. J.	1896	E.	Speed.....	34	" "	11	1886	Eclectic Medical College.....	Milwaukee.
	Dickson, R. J.	1898	R.	Kirwin.....	31	" "	7	1898	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
	Edgison, G. H.	1885	R.	" "	33	" "	6	1879	Medical Department, University.....	Cleveland.
	Fisher, S. S.	1895	R.	Phillipsburg.....	31	" "	2	1885	College of Medicine and Surgery.....	Cincinnati.
	Hodgson, J. E.	1899	R.	Long Island.....	25	" "	3	1899	Central Medical College.....	Chicago.
	Jenrunk, John.	1899	R.	Prairie View.....	23	" "	4	1892	Barnes.....	St. Louis.
	LeRow, W. G.	1892	R.	Marvin.....	29	" "	6	1892	Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Mallett, I. F.	1885	E.	Phillipsburg.....	27	" "	2	1898	Statutory time.....	
	Muller, J. M.	1898	R.	Kirwin.....	27	" "	5	1895	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
	Norris, H. W.	1898	R.	Logan.....	27	" "	8	1886	Easworth.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Nelson, C. E.	1893	R.	Phillipsburg.....	34	" "	22	1873	Medical University.....	Cleveland.
	Trusdale, R. S.	1885	R.	Kirwin.....	41	" "	1	1897	Certificate State Board of Examiners.....	Kansas.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY:	Richmond, F. E.	1897	R.	Logan.....	25	" "	9	1899	Central Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
	Van Diest, G. A.	1899	R.	Prairie View.....	25	" "	16	1887	Rush.....	Chicago.
	Wallace, Hugh.	1885	R.	Phillipsburg.....	36	" "	16		College of Medicine and Surgery.....	Cincinnati.
	Shapley, E. M.		M.	Logan.....		America.....				
	Chilcote, S. B.	1885	R.	Onaga.....	61	America.....	7	1880	Ohio Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
	Cave, T. R.	1891	R.	Westmoreland.....	39	" "	17	1874	" "	" "
	De Bacher, Ang.	1898	R.	St. Mary's.....	37	America.....	3	1896	Crelighton Medical College.....	Omaha.
	Flinn, W. J.	1893	R.	Blaine.....	28	" "	1	1893	Chicago.....	Chicago.
	Gundry, A. E.	1897	R.	St. Mary's.....	35	America.....	4	1894	Kansas.....	Topeka.
	Hill, R. G.	1889	Ill.	Wamego.....	29	" "	5	1885	Halmemann " " " "	Chicago.
	Jeunings, J. M.	1885	R.	Onaga.....	48	Holland.....	13	1872	State University of Iowa.....	Des Moines.
	Koenitz, J. P.	1885	R.	St. Mary's.....	31	" "	36	1848	Klinik.....	Amsterdam, Holl'd.
	McLellan, H. H.	1885	R.	St. Mary's.....	37	America.....	8	1880	Medical College of Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
	Miller, Geo.	1885	R.	Wamego.....	56	" "	20	1877	University of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Morrill, A.	1885	R.	Wamego.....	60	" "	26	1866	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
	McMahon, W. T.	1897	Ill.	Onaga.....	23	" "	7	1883	Columbus Medical College.....	Columbus.
	Richardson, E. F.	1896	R.	Havasville.....	37	America.....	13	1880	Kansas City " " " "	Kansas City.
	Ridgdon, C. W.	1885	R.	Wamego.....	31	" "	7	1881	University.....	Richmond.
	Richardson, W. F.	1885	R.						Medical College of Richmond.....	Louisville.
	Smith, A. D.	1885	R.						University of Kentucky.....	

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	College.	Place of graduation.
POTTAWATOMIE Co.—Concl.:									
Searl, O. R.	1898	R.	Belvue.....	26	America.....	.....	1898	University Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Simonton, E. L.	1896	R.	Wamego.....	26	"	.....	1896	Kansas City " " " " " "	St. Joseph, Mo.
Witholt, J. W.	1885	R.	St. George.....	32	"	4	1885	Northwestern " " " " " "	Philadelphia.
Watt, J. S.	1885	R.	Belvue.....	35	"	4	1881	Jefferson " " " " " "	Kansas City.
Wilson, W. F.	1897	R.	Westmoreland ..	26	"	.....	1897	Kansas City " " " " " "	Kookuk.
West, J. B.	1889	R.	Louisville.....	48	"	22	1876	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	"
PRATT COUNTY:									
Blackwell, Zadok L.	1892	R.	Preston.....	34	America.....	5	1888	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	Louisville.
Bucklin, C. F.	1896	R.	Sawyer.....	26	"	1	1896	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Kookuk.
Dix, Isaac H.	1888	H.	Pratt.....	52	"	25	1869	University of Medicine and Surgery ..	Cleveland.
Everson, Wm. H.	1888	R.	"	37	"	15	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Kookuk.
Hutcheson, R. C.	1893	R.	Coats.....	32	"	8	1885	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
McElwain, Thomas.	1885	R.	Pratt.....	51	"	15	1883	American " " " " " "	St. Louis.
Peak, Frank.	1898	R.	"	31	"	1	1898	University " " " " " "	Kansas City.
RAWLINS COUNTY:									
McGivvin, W. C.	1887	R.	Atwood.....	28	America.....	8	1890	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Kookuk.
McIntin, J. N.	1887	R.	"	35	"	3	1887	" " " " " "	"
Newsome, W. W.	1886	R.	Hendon	41	England.....	21	1863	" " " " " "	"
Rowland, J. Walter.	1896	R.	Atwood.....	37	America.....	1	1895	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
York, E. D.	1885	E.	"	46	"	20	.....	Certificate Examining Board.....	Kansas.
RENO COUNTY:									
Brown, F. G.	1885	R.	Hutchinson.....	56	America.....	31	1868	St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Bacon, C. H.	1885	R.	"	42	"	16	1883	Indiana " " " " " "	Indianapolis.
Basdel, G. A.	1898	R.	Haven.....	27	"	1	1898	Kansas City " " " " " "	Kansas City.
Colladay, S. M.	1886	R.	Hutchinson ..	55	"	26	1873	University of Michigan Med. Dept....	Ann Arbor.
Gone, Mrs. A. S.	1899	R.	Huntsville ..	30	"	2	1897	Northwestern Medical College.....	Chicago.
Goveys, J. E.	1899	R.	Hutchinson ..	29	"	1	1899	University of Tennessee.....	Nashville.
Duva, H. J.	1895	R.	Hutchinson ..	35	"	5	1891	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Holloway, A. L.	1896	E.	"	41	"	20	1879	Bennett " " " " " "	Chicago.
Holloway, S. S.	1896	H.	"	32	"	3	1896	Chicago Homeopathic Med. College ..	"
Hutchinson, A. M.	1891	H.	"	54	"	15	1883	Hahnemann Medical College.....	"
Klippel, C.	1885	H.	"	46	"	14	1885	Rush " " " " " "	"
Justco, H. S.	1894	R.	"	62	"	34	1865	Iowa State University Med. College ..	Iowa City.
Malcolm, J. G.	1885	H.	"	69	Canada.....	33	1866	New York Homeopathic " " " "	New York city.
Maguire, J. W.	1884	R.	"	46	America.....	21	1878	Bellevue Hospital " " " "	"
Mann, C. A.	1898	R.	"	28	"	6	1893	St. Louis " " " " " "	St. Louis.
McCoy, W. T.	1889	R.	Partridge.....	.....	"	14	1885	College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Baltimore.
McKee, D. B.	1885	E.	Hutchinson ..	59	"	38	1861	" " " " " "	Cincinnati.
Richardson, E. E.	1893	R.	Pretty Prairie...	60	"	34	1869	Vermont University Medical College ...	Burlington.

Siddinger, S. H.	1874	R.	Hutchinson	54	America	25	1874	Michigan University, Medical Dept.	Ann Arbor, Louisville.
Stewart, J. E.	1894	R.	"	42	"	16	1893	Hospital Medical College.	"
Stewart, J. A.	1894	R.	"	32	"	9	1890	"	Chicago.
Stewart, H. M.	1898	R.	"	27	"	2	1898	"	St. Louis.
Taylor, E. A.	1885	R.	"	70	"	41	1865	"	Philadelphia.
Walen, H. G.	1895	R.	"	44	"	19	1890	"	Louisville.
Wilson, J. A.	1891	R.	Nickerson		"	21	1881	Kentucky School of Medicine.	
REPUBLIC COUNTY:									
Arbuthnot, C. M.	1885	R.	Belleville	22	America	5	1881	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Billingsley, J. S.	1885	R.	"	29	"	3	1883	"	Chicago.
Brooks, J. A.	1898	R.	Courtland	57	"	36	1890	American Eclectic Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Donerly, W. T.	1897	R.	Belleville	26	"	4	1895	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Dunn, C.	1892	R.	Harbute	36	"	7	1878	Harvard University Medical School.	Boston.
Foster, J. M.		R.	Narka	48	"	27	1879	American Eclectic Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Gray, F. G.		R.	Menden	34	"	4	1889	Missouri Medical College.	St. Louis.
Hal, F. G. Jr.	1895	R.	Cuba	36	America	19	1865	Statutory time.	Chicago.
Hamber, W. F.	1890	R.	Belleville	26	"	12	1899	Rush Medical College.	Kansas City.
Howard, W. F.	1890	R.	Cuba	26	"	3	1899	University	"
Howard, J. F.	1895	R.	"	26	"	2	1893	Woman's	"
Houck, J. H.	1895	R.	Belleville	29	"	12	1890	Missouri Medical Institute.	St. Louis.
Howland, C. E.	1895	R.	Scandia	38	"	15	1881	Eclectic Department, University.	Cincinnati.
Hyatt, J. J.	1895	R.	Belleville	29	"	3	1882	Medical Department, University.	Iowa City.
Kamp, Wm.	1895	R.	Belleville	56	"	30	1896	Albany Medical College.	Albany.
Lutes, C. H.	1896	R.	Scandia	44	"	11	1897	Hahnemann	Philadelphia.
Sjostrom, Algot.	1897	R.	Kackley	48	America	18	1887	Kansas City	Kansas City.
Tranor, K. A.	1895	R.	"	27	"	1	1895	"	"
Way, F. E.	1895	R.	Scandia	29	"	7	1878	Harvard	Boston.
White, L. R.	1894	R.	"		"				
Midwives:									
Brandstrom, Mrs. Justin,	1892	M.	Scandia	53	Sweden	25			
Campbell, Mary E.	1892	M.	Talmo	34	America.	20			
Krighine, Euphemia	1892	M.	"	46	"	20			
Larson, Hanna	1892	M.	Scandia	49	Sweden	20			
Tully, R. E.	1892	M.	Belleville	56	America.	18			
Wernstrom, Christina	1892	M.	Kackley	50	Sweden	21			
RICE COUNTY:									
Burden, W. C.	1879	R.	Raymond	41	America.	17	1875	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
Bush, G. E.	1892	R.	Geneseo	28	"	4	1888	College Physicians and Surgeons.	Baltimore.
Bressler, A. H.	1895	R.	Raymond	64	"	1	1895	Medical Department, University	Louisville.
Bolner, J.	1897	E.	Chase	64	"	42		Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Bentley, J. H.		H.	Sterling		"		1897	Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago.
Covin, R. W.		R.	"		"			"	Indianapolis.
Cook, S. C.	1892	R.	Lyons	38	"	13	1884	College Physicians and Surgeons.	St. Louis.
Fisher, E. C.	1885	R.	"	49	"	22	1870	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
Forward, M. W.	1895	R.	Frederick	50	"	5	1890	Eclectic Medical Institute	Des Moines.
Gray, J. M.	1892	R.	Sterling	30	"	7	1883	College Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Idol, J. K. P.	1892	R.	Alden	47	"	20	1872	St. Louis Medical College.	St. Louis.
Little, J. M.		R.	"		"		1898	Cleveland	Cleveland.
Norris, R. G.		R.	Lyons		"	7	1892	American	St. Louis.
May, W. L.	1899	R.	"		"			Jefferson	Philadelphia.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age.	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation. . . .	College.	Place of graduation.
RICE COUNTY—Contd.:									
Rickardson, S. W.	1885	E.	Lyons	51	America.	15	1874	Medical Institute.	Chicago.
Smith, N. D. H.	1885	E.	Chase	42	"	21	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Snowdon, D. H.	1882	E.	Sterling	40	"	4	1886	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Smith, F. P.	1882	E.	Little River	30	"	17	1876	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Trushart, F. E.	1892	E.	Sterling	42	"	7	1891	Hospital College of Medicine.	Louisville.
Vermilion, M.	1885	E.	Lyons	38	"	25	1891	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Van Patten, M.	1885	E.	Sterling	55	"	2	1891	Statutory time.	Chicago.
White, N. E.	1894	E.	Little River	28	"	2	1892	Woman's Medical College.	Chicago.
Ward, Chas. E.	1879	E.	Chase	41	"	2	1882	Starling	Columbus.
Young, C.	1885	E.	Chase	41	"	2	1888	Keokuk	Keokuk.
RILEY COUNTY:									
Atkinson, L. W.	1898	R.	Manhattan.	37	Transient	7	1891	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Defoill, H. H.	1898	R.	Omaha, Neb.	37	"	5	1892	Wisconsin Coll. Physicians and Surgs.	Milwaukee.
Edgerton, O. E.	1896	R.	Randolph	57	England.	5	1884	St. Louis.	St. Louis.
Hancock, A. C.	1899	H.	Manhattan.	37	"	5	1896	Kansas City Homeo. Medical College.	Kansas City.
Hancock, Mary B.	1899	H.	Wabunsee.	37	"	5	1896	"	"
Mellvain, W.	1899	R.	Wabunsee Co.	37	"	1	1898	University Medical College.	Kansas City.
Miller, C. B.	1897	R.	Keats.	37	America.	1	1896	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Mayfield, Isaac	1879	R.	Randolph	64	"	1	1870	Ohio	Cincinnati.
McCord, T. E.	1898	R.	Riley	64	"	18	1886	Gross	Denver.
McGortney, E. R.	1898	R.	Manhattan.	64	"	18	1886	American	St. Louis.
Lyman, L. J.	1879	R.	"	64	"	18	1862	Bellevue	New York city.
Lyman, C. F.	1879	R.	"	64	"	18	1862	Rush	Chicago.
Ostrum, Louis	1899	R.	Leonardville.	32	Sweden.	1	1899	Missouri	St. Louis.
Roberts, H. S.	1879	R.	Manhattan.	32	America.	32	1866	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Robinson, J.	1879	R.	"	32	"	32	1866	Rush	Chicago.
Ross, Solon D.	1880	H.	"	32	"	20	1879	Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.	Cleveland.
Sherburne, T. B.	1899	H.	Riley.	32	"	20	1879	Cleveland	New York city.
Silkman, W. D.	1897	H.	Manhattan.	32	"	4	1893	University of New York	"
Thomas, F. M.	1896	R.	Leonardville.	32	"	30	1869	Bellevue Hospital College.	"
ROOKS COUNTY:									
Ansforth, G. P.	1885	E.	Stockton.	49	America.	14	1877	College Physicians and Surgeons.	Des Moines.
Callender, W. B.	1885	R.	Plainville	39	Canada.	9	1885	Victoria Medical College.	Montreal, Canada.
Catardal, J. U.	1885	R.	Stockton.	25	America.	18	1890	Ensworth	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hill, B.	1885	R.	Stockton.	43	"	18	1899	"	"
Jeffery, James E.	1885	R.	"	30	"	4	1890	"	"
Leigh, W. A.	1885	R.	"	25	"	20	1890	"	"
Northrup, K. B.	1885	R.	Palco.	47	"	21	1890	Statutory time.	"
Parker, J. C.	1885	E.	Woodston	43	"	21	1890	Statutory time.	"

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REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
SCOTT COUNTY:									
Parks, S. H.	1897	R.	Friend.	35	America.	23	1885	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Bond, J. F.	1895	R.	Scott City.	42	America.	15	1885	"	"
Brevoort, H. S.	1898	R.	"	36	America.	7	1893	Omaha "	Omaha.
SEDGWICK COUNTY:									
Alman, B. E.	1897	E.	Goddard.	35	America.	9	1888	Eclectic Medical Institute.	Cincinnati.
Bright, F. G.	1895	R.	Greenwich.	42	"	16	1885	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Brices, John H.	1896	H.	Wichita.	42	"	15	1870	Medical College of Ohio.	Cincinnati.
Bass, S.	1898	H.	"	34	"	11	1882	Hahnemann Medical College.	Chicago.
Cobb, E. Emma	1898	E.	"	36	"	11	1882	Statutory time.	"
Cobb, Joseph	1895	E.	Sedgwick.	58	"	30	1886	Eclectic School of Medicine.	Cincinnati.
Cave, R.	1896	E.	Wichita.	25	"	9	1876	Kentucky Department, University.	Louisville.
Dwight, W. H.	1896	R.	Mount Hope.	33	"	9	1876	Medical Department, University.	New York city.
Davis, Gil.	1898	R.	Wichita.	33	"	4	1884	Ohio Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Darrin, H. F.	1892	R.	"	33	"	4	1884	Statutory time.	"
Dixon, W. E.	1898	R.	Derby.	35	"	4	1891	Omaha Medical College.	Omaha.
Dorsey, J. G.	1895	R.	Wichita.	35	"	14	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Easton, James	1891	R.	"	55	"	34	1873	"	"
Everett, V.	1891	R.	Garden Plain.	26	Scotland	2	1898	Chicago Medical College.	Chicago.
Edwards, J. B.	1894	R.	Maize.	30	America.	2	1898	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Edwards, W. B.	1895	E.	Derby.	32	"	8	1876	Ohio Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Forley, J. H.	1892	R.	Wichita.	39	"	14	1881	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	"
Fuller, J. H.	1895	R.	"	36	"	15	1881	Kentucky School of Medicine.	Louisville.
Fox, M. G.	1896	R.	"	26	Germany	9	1898	University of Medicine.	Indianapolis.
Fabright, A. H.		R.	"	40	America.	12	1893	Statutory time.	Wallawa.
Graham, Geo. H.	1894	R.	"	42	"	14	1893	St. Louis Medical College.	St. Louis.
Hutton, J. W.	1898	R.	"	42	"	6	1899	Howard University.	Washington.
Harrison, E. H.	1890	R.	"	26	West Indies	3	1896	University of Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.
Hoffman, J. Z.	1898	R.	"	30	America.	3	1879	Medical Dept. University of Michigan.	Ann Arbor.
Hamilton, E. E.	1896	R.	"	30	"	9	1877	Medical College of Ohio.	Cincinnati.
Hupp, Sam l.	1896	R.	"	52	"	18	1878	Eclectic Medical College.	"
Hudson, Thos. P.		R.	Maize.	28	England.	22	1873	Miami	"
Howe, A. M.	1892	R.	Wichita.	28	America.	30	1881	Kentucky Medical College.	Louisville.
Ingles, D. F.	1895	R.	"	55	England.	8	1888	Barnes Medical College.	St. Louis.
Jones, L. J.	1898	R.	"	22	America.	1	1895	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Baltimore.
Jones, A. D.	1899	R.	"	41	"	23	1873	University of Louisville.	Louisville.
Jordan, W. A.	1895	R.	"	34	"	12	1894	Barnes Medical College.	St. Louis.
Kirkwood, J. W.	1894	R.	Greenwich.	35	"	25	1869	Male University.	New Haven.
Kerr, Frank	1894	R.	Wichita.	49	"	17	1869	Missouri Medical College.	St. Louis.
Lewis, Geo. F.	1891	R.	"	39	"	17	1869	"	Chicago.
McAdams, C. E.	1889	R.	"	36	"	12	1874	Rush	"
McCoy, A. W.	1889	R.	"	36	"	12	1874	"	"

Minick, W. A.	1885	H.	Wichita	31	America	5	1890	Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.
Minick, J. M.	1885	H.	"	47	"	22	1878	College of Medicine and Surgery	Cincinnati.
Minick, W. W.	1891	H.	"	25	"	32	1891	Homeopathic Medical College	St. Louis.
McClees, W. D.	1889	R.	"	27	"	3 1/2	1885	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Manu, Calvin A.	1894	R.	Garden Plain	61	"	36	1884	St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Mayberry, Robt.	1893	R.	Mount Hope	28	"	3	1893	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Cincinnati.
McLennan, H.	1896	E.	Wichita	28	"	6	1890	Eclectic Medical Institute	Scottland.
McKenzie, James	1897	R.	Mulvane	33	"	25	1897	St. Andrew's	Chicago.
Miner, H. H.	1898	R.	Cheney	31	Scotland	1 1/2	1897	Harvey Medical College	Prussia.
Neuman, Paul	.....	P. M.	Wichita	49	America	26	1877	Statutory time.	Cincinnati.
Nichols, F. P.	1898	R.	"	47	Germany	13	1877	Medical College of Ohio	Chicago.
Norvall, John F.	1899	P. M.	"	42	America	20	1879	Bennett Medical College	Kansas.
Oldham, J. E.	1884	R.	"	44	Sweden	17	1875	State Board of Examiners	Evansville.
Pratt, M. A.	1885	E.	"	44	America	12	1879	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Purdue, G. C.	1888	R.	"	34	"	8	1880	Statutory time.	Keokuk.
Parr, W. P.	1892	R.	"	39	"	33	1889	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Indianapolis.
Paddock, Geo. D.	1897	R.	"	39	"	8	1897	Medical Dept. University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Paddock, Lovenia	1897	R.	"	39	"	8	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons	New York city.
Rose, W. S.	1892	H.	"	60	"	45	1887	Bennett Medical College	Iowa City.
Rigg, S. Willis.	1899	R.	Goddard	41	"	17	1880	Medical Department, University	Chicago.
Scott, Chas. E.	1892	R.	"	31	"	9	1883	Bennett Medical College	Kansas City.
St. John, J. Ada	1885	R.	"	38	"	32	1889	University	Louisville.
St. John, P. D.	1885	R.	"	37	America	13	1873	"	Hahnemann Medical College.
Shannon, Thos. H.	1892	R.	"	42	"	3	1881	"	Cincinnati.
Terrell, J. H.	1886	R.	Cheney	37	"	4	1892	Putte	Kansas City.
Thilen, H. B.	1893	R.	"	24	"	3	1881	"	"
Thomas, P. S.	1893	R.	Wichita	39	"	4	1892	"	"
Taylor, O. J.	1892	H.	"	38	"	8	1878	"	"
Whitlock, Albert.	1896	H.	"	30	"	2	1898	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
SEWARD COUNTY:	1898	R.	Liberal	47	America	16	1891	"	"
Nichols, H. V.	1891	R.	"	36	"	23	1873	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Smith, G. S.	.....	R.	"	36	"	2	1887	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
SHAWNEE COUNTY:	1896	R.	Topeka	45	America	32	1853	Cleveland	Cleveland.
Ayers, S. F.	1889	R.	"	27	"	2	1894	"	"
Alkire, H. L.	1885	R.	"	59	"	2	1894	"	"
Aslmore, Samuel	1885	R.	"	28	Canada	4	1896	"	"
Adams, Harriet E.	1899	R.	"	37	America	1	1898	"	"
Allin, J. H.	1899	R.	"	35	"	8	1893	"	"
Baker, Frances	1898	R.	"	30	"	5	1890	American Eclectic College	Cincinnati.
Barbrick, J. F.	1899	E.	"	34	"	11	1897	Women's Medical	Philadelphia.
Barnes, Ida C.	1895	R.	"	33	"	27	1856	McGill	Montreal, Canada.
Berry, J. A.	1899	E.	"	62	Canada	1	1870	Eclectic	London, England.
Burnes, Wm. L.	1896	E.	"	38	America	1	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Buffalo.
Boam, S. A.	1885	R.	"	30	England	13	1895	Medical Department, University	Kansas City.
Boyd, Wm. J.	1896	R.	"	25	America	2	1897	Kansas Medical College	Minneapolis.
Bowen, W. F.	1898	R.	"	35	"	2	1897	Minnesota Hospital College	Topeka.
Bradley, J. J.	1893	R.	"	46	"	2	1897	"	"
Brockett, E. M.	1898	R.	"	26	"	2	1897	"	"
Buckmaster, R. E.	1894	R.	"	26	"	2	1894	"	"

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age.	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place graduation.
SHAWNEE CO.—Cont.:									
Core, C. B.	1898	R.	Topeka	43	America	13	1885	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Cobb, Otto	1897	R.	"	28	"	6	1891	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Coldren, E. V.	1895	R.	"	44	"	23	1860	Keokuk Medical College	"
Colcord, D. B.	1895	R.	"	53	"	20	1875	College of Physicians and Surgeons	New York city.
Cockey, M. G.	1895	R.	"	38	"	16	1879	Belleuve Hospital Medical College	Baltimore.
Carson, A. W.	1895	R.	Dover	33	"	10	1875	Medical Department, University	Cincinnati.
Clark, H. A.	1895	R.	Topeka	48	"	20	1875	Ohio Medical College	Chicago.
Clarke, J. K.	1896	R.	"	29	"	1	1896	Rush	Chicago.
Carriger, J. S.		R.	Auburn	48	England	14	1886	Eastworth Medical College	St. Joseph, Mo.
Cole, J. E.	1899	R.	Topeka	48	America	29	1870	Belleuve Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Davis, A. C.	1895	R.	North Topeka	60	"	37	1867	London University	London, England.
Davis, O. F.	1899	R.	"	29	"	2	1897	Medical Department, Iowa University	Iowa City.
Dick, George.	1895	E.	Topeka	67	"	25	1867	Belleuve Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Dudley, D. P.	1895	H.	"	39	"	36	1861	St. Louis	St. Louis.
Dunnell, E. J.	1895	R.	Silver Lake	60	"	13	1882	Homeopathic	"
Donnell, E. J.	1895	R.	Anburi	60	"	31	1864	Medical Department, University	New York city.
Dorsey, J. B.	1899	R.	Topeka	29	Canada	7	1892	Dartmouth Medical College	Hanover, N. H.
Eastman, B. D.	1895	R.	"	19	"	21	1875	University of New York	New York city.
Efinger, G. W.	1885	R.	"	42	America	11	1878	College Physicians and Surgeons	New York city.
Eslerly, D. E.	1897	R.	"	30	"	3	1893	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Edison, A. M.	1897	E.	"	52	"	29	1868	University of Pennsylvania	Cincinnati.
Engelston, J. C.	1899	R.	"	43	"	12	1887	Pelotonic Medical Institute	Kansas City.
Findley, W. J.	1899	R.	"	49	"	40	1856	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Farber, J. L.	1895	E.	"	60	"	3	1871	University Medical College	Cincinnati.
Garber, Chas. C.	1895	E.	"	43	"	12	1882	Rush	Chicago.
Grubbs, J. L.	1895	R.	"	34	"	10	1887	Kansas	Topeka.
Gilbert, J. L.	1895	R.	"	33	America	16	1871	Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati.
Greene, Robt. L.	1897	R.	"	34	"	10	1887	College of Physicians and Surgeons	New York city.
Gooditz, H. W.	1899	R.	"	23	"	3	1894	Belleuve Hospital Medical College	Kansas City.
Gosselt, E. B.	1897	R.	"	32	"	3	1894	University	"
Hagart, Alexander	1898	R.	"	21	Canada	1	1898	"	"
Hall, Ida A.	1898	R.	"	27	America	1	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Topeka.
Hall, W. H.	1898	R.	"	27	"	1	1898	Kansas	Kansas City.
Haves, S.	1898	E.	"	48	"	14	1879	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas.
Hamilton, W. C.	1895	E.	"	46	"	20	1860	Certificate State Board of Examiners.	Paris, France.
Hogeboom, G. W.	1895	E.	"	53	"	33	1862	College Physicians and Surgeons	Pittsfield, Mass.
Howard, G. P.	1895	H.	"	33	"	9	1888	Berkshire Medical College	Chicago.
Harding, Eva.	1895	H.	"	38	"	13	1882	Homeopathic	"
Hogeboom, H. B.	1897	R.	"	24	"	2	1896	Hahnemann	"
Hammond, C. A.		R.	"	2	"	2	1897	Rush	"
Hazlett, H. H.		R.	"		"	2	1897	Kansas	Topeka.
		R.	"		"		1897	Barnes	St. Louis.

Hayley, H. L.	1869	R.	Topeka.	1896	Kansas Medical College.	Topeka.
Hendricks, Chas.	1869	R.	"	1899	University "	Kansas City.
Hill, Chas. B.	1869	R.	"	1899	Statutory time.	"
Horne, J. G.	1899	R.	"	19	Certificate State Board of Examiners.	Kansas.
Herman, J. C.	1894	R.	"	27	Howard Medical College.	Washington.
Jackson, W. E.	1895	R.	"	1	Mellary	Nashville.
Jamison, J. M.	1895	R.	"	8	University of Denver.	Denver.
Johnson, H. A.	1898	R.	"	1	Kansas Medical College.	Topeka.
Johnson, S. A.	1898	R.	"	3	Hannibal "	Memphis.
Jones, C. H.	1899	R.	"	13	Rush "	Chicago.
Judd, C. E.	1899	R.	"	2	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	"
Judd, H. S.	1895	R.	"	3	Statutory time.	"
Judustine, P. A.	1895	R.	"	27	Hahnemann Medical College.	Chicago.
Kessinger, J. W.	1885	R.	Prussia.	1867	"	"
Klemp, H. F.	1885	R.	"	50	"	"
Karr, W. A.	1885	R.	"	20	"	"
Kaster, J. P.	1885	R.	"	1881	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
Lindsay, W. S.	1885	R.	"	11	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Lewis, J. P.	1885	R.	"	12	Ohio Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Long, D. T.	1889	R.	"	17	Eclectic Medical Institute.	Philadelphia.
Longshore, Deborah K.	1845	R.	"	13	Women's Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Lowrance, H. S.	1885	R.	"	20	American "	St. Louis.
Littlejohn, Wm.	1899	R.	Scotland	1899	Kansas "	Topeka.
Lowry, Chas.	1897	R.	America.	34	Hahnemann "	Philadelphia.
McIntock, J. C.	1885	R.	"	6	Rush "	Chicago.
McDuire, C. A.	1885	R.	"	1884	"	"
McVay, R. E.	1885	R.	"	27	Jefferson "	Philadelphia.
McKinley, L. D.	1890	R.	"	5	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Meminger, C. F.	1890	R.	"	35	Hahnemann Medical College.	Chicago.
Mellgren, G. J.	1885	R.	"	13	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Mitchell, M. R.	1885	R.	"	17	Ohio Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Munney, J. E.	1885	R.	"	6	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Kans.'s City.
Munn, H.	1885	R.	"	6	Belleuve Hospital Medical College.	New York city.
Mur, L. C.	1885	R.	"	20	Medical Department, University.	Chicago.
Martin, S. E.	1885	R.	"	33	Eclectic Medical Institute.	Cincinnati.
Millard, M. A.	1895	R.	"	22	University of Buffalo.	Buffalo.
Magee, R. S.	1895	R.	Oakland.	1890	St. Louis Medical College.	St. Louis.
Miller, H. H.	1895	R.	Topeka.	23	Medical Department, University.	Philadelphia.
Martin, F. H.	1896	R.	Rossville.	1	Kansas Medical College.	Topeka.
Martin, E. E.	1898	R.	Topeka	12	University of Louisville.	Louisville.
Nassey, R. E.	1898	R.	"	9	Gross Medical College.	Denver.
Millor, R. N.	1898	R.	"	7	Medical Department, University.	Iowa.
Moore, W.	1898	R.	"	1881	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
McLoughlin, H. T.	1898	R.	"	1888	Kansas City.	Kansas City.
Marable, J. T.	1899	R.	Silver Lake	1888	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Ontario, Canada.
McVey, W. E.	1899	R.	Topeka	37	Colorado School of Medicine.	Boulder.
McQuilly, S. E.	1898	R.	"	5	University of Illinois.	Chicago.
Medill, D. W.	1898	R.	"	2	Kansas Medical College.	Topeka.
Miller, S. M.	1899	R.	"	4	American	St. Louis.
Niles, J.	1897	R.	"	5	Medical Department, University.	Philadelphia.
Pratt, P. K.	1895	R.	"	1891	"	Ann Arbor.
Powell, L. M.	1895	R.	"	30	"	"
Peters, Theo. W.	1886	R.	"	1885	"	"

Westerfield, J. M.	1885	R.	Topeka	27	America	3	Electric Medical College	Indianapolis.
Wehe, W. A.	1895	R.	Oakland	45	"	16	Medical Department, University	Ann Arbor.
Wallace, W. R.	1896	R.	Topeka	36	England	11	Columbus Medical College	Columbus.
Walsh, John E.	1899	R.	"	37	America	14	Kush	Chicago.
Warrick, G. A.	1899	R.	"	37	"	10	Medical Dept. Drake University	Des Moines.
Winter, W. S.	1898	R.	"	37	"	2	Wooster	Cleveland.
Wright, J. C.	1899	R.	"	27	"	2	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
Yerby, W. J.	1900	R.	"	32	"	2	Howard University	Washington.
<i>Midwives:</i>							Central Tennessee College	Nashville.
Huggins, Irene	1898		Topeka	52	America	23	Missouri School of Midwifery	St. Louis.
Scheidt, Mrs. S.	1893	M.	"	37	Germany	10		
SHERMAN COUNTY:								
Freeman, D. M.	1886	R.	Hoxie	52	America	28	Jofferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Gregory, Alice A.	1892	R.	Orange	30	"	12	Statutory time	
Hall, F. A.	1892	R.	Hoxie	39	"	12	Albany Medical College	Albany.
Miller, S. B.	1892		Selden	37	"	17	Statutory time	
<i>Midwives:</i>								
Freeman, Mrs. E. C.	1886		Hoxie	32				Cincinnati.
Norris, Mrs. J. Q.	1899		Menlo	29				Topeka.
SHERMAN COUNTY:								Iowa City.
Farrow, W. H.	1897	R.	Goodland	56	America	38	Miami Medical College	
Gady, H. P.	1897	E.	"	48	"	28	Eclectic "	
Shelley, A. A.	1898	R.	"	32	"	5	Kansas "	
Smith, F. H.	1899	R.	"	45	"	18	Medical Department, University	
SMITH COUNTY:								Chicago.
Bower, W. C.	1891	R.	Lebanon	29	America	6	Rush Medical College	Indianapolis.
Bibby, F. M.	1896	R.	Kensington	54	"	7	College of Indiana	Keokuk.
Cannon, Willis	1898	R.	Smith Center	35	"	10	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Nashville.
Dykes, J. B.	1892	R.	Lebanon	31	"	11	Nashville Medical College	Louisville.
Dykes, Henry	1897	R.	"	34	"	8	Medical Department, University	Chicago.
Golden, L. A.	1885	R.	Kensington	27	"	18	Rush Medical College	New York city.
Golden, L. J.	1888	R.	Gaylord	42	"	13	Medical Department, University	Louisiana.
Leary, M. F.	1885	R.	"	38	"	10	Univ. of South'n California, Med. Dept.	Los Angeles.
Fuelte, E. L.	1899	R.	Smith Center	34	"	9	Kentucky School of Medicine	Louisville.
Rea, Della D.	1899	R.	"	32	"	1	Rush Medical College	Keokuk.
Reilian, D. W.	1896	R.	"	43	"	26	Keokuk "	Philadelphia.
Robertson, M.	1887	R.	Cederville	58	"	10	Medical Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	
Slagle, E. W.	1887	R.	Smith Center	34	"			
<i>Midwives:</i>								
Abbott, Martha	1895	M.	Lebanon					
Bates, Martha E.	1895	M.	"					
Cooper, Susannah	1895	M.	"					
Heard, L. C.	1895	M.	"					
Hester, A.	1895	M.	"					
Maples, Sarah M.	1895	M.	"					
Pounds, M. R.	1895	M.	"					

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
STAFFORD COUNTY:									
Alford, J. W.....	1892	E.	Macksville.....	50	America.....	26	1875	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.
Akers, Geo. W.....	1892	R.	Stafford.....	53	".....	22	1878	College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Indianapolis.
Crouch, W. S.....	1892	R.	".....	53	".....	22	1878	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	Louisville.
Dykes, J. P. H.....	1892	R.	".....	33	".....	14	1881	Nashville Medical College.....	Nashville.
Limes, J. L.....	1892	E.	Stafford.....	48	".....	6	1891	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.
Rose, J. N.....	1895	R.	St. John.....	38	".....	22	1879	Memphis Hospital Medical College.....	Memphis.
Scott, T. W.....	1892	R.	St. John.....	33	".....	11	1881	American Department, University.....	Louisville.
Sparks, D. S.....	1896	E.	St. John.....	33	".....	6	1890	American Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Whitecraft, J. E.....	1890	R.	Macksville.....	65	".....	40	1849	Louisville	Louisville.
Wilcox, W. R.....	1892	R.	St. John.....	49	".....	20	1872	Medical Department, University.....	Ann Arbor.
Winer, Wm. J.....	1896	R.	St. John.....	52	".....	30	1861	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
STEVENS COUNTY:									
Furnas, Robert F.....	.....	H.	Lafayette.....	68	America.....	25	1877	Pulte Medical College.....	Cincinnati.
SUNNER COUNTY:									
Arbery, J. Ion.....	1894	R.	Hunnewell.....	44	America.....	18	.....	Iowa State Medical Association.	Nashville.
Beard, H. G.....	1893	R.	Milan.....	44	".....	19	1875	Medical Department, University.....	St. Louis.
Bartlett, W. E.....	1898	R.	Belle Plaine.....	27	".....	4	1893	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Chicago.
Collins, M.....	1893	R.	Oxford.....	32	".....	2	1891	Rush Medical College.....	New York city.
Crawford, I. H.....	1898	R.	Drury.....	38	Canada.....	17	1881	University of City of New York.....	Kansas.
Davis, G. W.....	1893	E.	Geuda.....	56	".....	35	.....	Certificate Electric Med. Ex. Board.....	Cleveland.
Elliott, C. E.....	1893	R.	Wellington.....	55	America.....	25	{ 1869	Charity Hospital Medical College.....	Iowa City.
Emerson, F. G.....	1893	R.	".....	32	".....	12	1885	Med. Dept. University of Wooster.....	Kansas City.
Ebright, E. D.....	1898	R.	".....	26	".....	16	1896	Kansas City Medical College.....	Indianapolis.
Farris, E. G.....	1896	R.	Conway Springs.....	51	".....	3	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Chicago.
Geeslin, B. C.....	1893	P.M.	Ashton.....	30	".....	3	1890	Physio-Medical College.....	Philadelphia.
Gabbert, I. T.....	1893	R.	Caldwell.....	40	".....	12	1882	Jefferson	Louisville.
Gooch, L. T.....	1899	R.	Hunnewell.....	27	".....	3	1896	Hospital College of Medicine.....	St. Louis.
Hunt, J. M.....	1893	R.	Wellington.....	54	".....	30	1878	St. Louis Medical College.....	Kansas.
Hobson, Wm.....	1893	E.	Millerton.....	52	".....	21	.....	Certificate Electric Med. Ex. Board.....	Louisville.
Hollis, J. E.....	1893	H.	Ashton.....	64	".....	20	1889	Statutory time.	Louisville.
Harman, L. F.....	1898	R.	Mayfield.....	44	".....	28	1870	University of Louisville.....	Cincinnati.
Huffman, M. V.....	1898	R.	Belle Plaine.....	59	".....	28	1870	Scudder's Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Chicago.
Had, F. S.....	1898	R.	Wellington.....	39	".....	18	1888	Rush Medical College.....	Kansas.
Hollingsworth, T. J.....	1896	R.	South Haven.....	42	".....	19	1880	State Board of Examiners.....	Kansas City.
Goldsberry, T. M.....	1893	R.	Conway Springs.....	56	".....	23	1879	College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Chicago.
Jamieson, T. H.....	1898	R.	Wellington.....	32	Canada.....	7	1891	Rush Medical College.....	Indianapolis.
Jeffries, J. A.....	1896	R.	Conway Springs.....	60	America.....	22	1876	Indiana	Ann Arbor.
Latta, J. M.....	1893	R.	Millerton.....	39	".....	10	1883	Med. Dept. University of Michigan.....	Chicago.
McIlhenney, R. A.....	1893	R.	Conway Springs.....	28	".....	2	1891	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.

Maggard, I. J.	1893	R.	Oxford.	51	America	17	1874	St. Louis Medical College.	St. Louis.
Martin, W. M.	1893	R.	Wellington.	26	"	2	{ 1891 1894	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	"
Neal, W. H.	1893	R.	Mayfield.	56	"	32	1872	Bellevue Hospital Medical College.	New York city.
Noble, W. A.	1898	R.	Caldwell.	50	"	20	1878	Nashville University	Nashville.
File, E.	1893	R.	Portland.	32	"	10	1883	Missouri	St. Louis.
Parr, G. W.	1896	R.	Gunda.	55	"	28	{ 1868 1876	Cleveland	Cleveland.
Reid, J. G.	1894	R.	Wellington.	46	"	34	1877	Bellevue Hospital	New York city.
Robertson, J. F.	1897	R.	Caldwell.	41	"	20	1877	Chicago	Chicago.
Rea, J. A.	1897	R.	Rivendale.	41	"	28	1875	Detroit	Detroit.
Roberts, D. H.	1898	H.	Belle Plaine.	50	"	27	{ 1869 1870	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Shelly, S. T.	1893	R.	Mulvane.	36	"	15	1883	University Medical College.	Burlington, Vt.
Stiles, N.	1893	R.	Corbin.	39	"	11	1882	Rahmemann	Philadelphia.
Smith, E.	1893	R.	Oxford.	48	"	15	1882	Missouri	St. Louis.
Spitler, S. W.	1893	R.	Wellington.	44	"	14	1882	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Baltimore.
Sippy, B. F.	1898	R.	Belle Plaine.	50	"	18	1875	Louisville Hospital Medical College	Louisville.
St. Leon, H. W.	1898	R.	Gunda.	32	"	15	1884	Ohio Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Thraill, M. F.	1898	E.	Caldwell.	34	"	10	1896	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	St. Louis.
Thraill, M. F.	1898	P.M.	Corbin.	34	"	12	1884	Wisconsin Medical College.	Milwaukee.
Williams, E. M.	1898	R.	South Haven.	62	"	41	1883	Northwestern	St. Joseph, Mo.
Webber, J. C.	1898	R.	Perth.	39	"	15	1885	Cincinnati	Indianapolis.
Walker, A. E.	1898	R.	Argonia.	38	Canada	6	1892	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
Williams, J. A.	1899	R.	Wellington.	56	America	23	1878	Indianapolis Medical College.	Indianapolis.
								Bellevue Hospital Medical College.	New York city.
THOMAS COUNTY:									
Beaver, Wm. M.	1888	R.	Colby.	42	America	19	1875	Certificate Madison Co. Medical Ass'n.	Winterset, Iowa.
Eddy, V. C.	1887	H.	Oakley.	25	"	3	1884	Rahmemann Medical College.	Chicago.
Nahrung, J. C.	1889	P.M.&E.	Restford.	58	Germany	20		Statutory time.	
Patterson, Myra A.	1887	E.	"	45	America	30		"	
Patterson, H. G.	1888	E.	"	46	"	28		"	
REGO COUNTY:									
Jones, A. B.	1882	R.	Wa Keneey.	38	America	16	1882	Rush Medical College.	Chicago.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY:									
Beals, G. C.	1893	R.	Alma.	35	America	7	1886	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Canfield, H. D.	1896	R.	Harveyville.	24	"	1	1895	Toledo Medical College	Toledo.
Chester, O. S.	1893	R.	Alma.	31	"	1891	1891	Marion-Sims College of Medicine.	St. Louis.
Hunt, T. W.	1897	R.	Esbridge.	32	"	34	1894	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Hazzard, D. H.	1896	R.	Alta Vista.	48	"	20		University of Michigan.	Ann Arbor.
Hill, J. Z.	1892	R.	Wilmington.	33	"	24	1875	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Keokuk.
McIlwain, W.	1898	R.	Wabunsee.	33	"	22	1898	University of Medicine.	Kansas City.
McDonald, R.	1893	R.	Esbridge.	44	"	16	1871	Ohio Medical College.	Cincinnati.
McDonald, H. R.	1892	R.	Alma.	38	Germany	16	1886	Iowa State University.	Low City.
Smith, W. H.	1897	R.	Alta Vista.	39	America	14	1871	Northwestern Medical College.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Trivett, M. F.	1885	R.	Esbridge.	40	"	9	1871	Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia.
Webb, O. E.	1896	R.	Paxico.	29	"	1 1/2	1887	Beaumont Medical College.	St. Louis.
Watts, T. N.	1887	E.	Alma.	50	"	16	1887	Eclectic Medical Institute.	Cincinnati.
Walker, L. A.	1899	R.	Harveyville.	32	"	5	1899	University of Richmond	Richmond.
Zeckser, Mrs. L.	1894		Alma.	37	Germany	20			

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration.....	School of practice.	Location.	Age.....	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
WASHINGTON COUNTY:									
Algie, Robert.....	1899	R.	Palmer.....	34	Scotland.....	.....	1899	Barnes Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Andrews, A. S.....	1885	E.	Washington.....	39	America.....	10	1875	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.
Armstrong, E.....	1892	R.	Greenleaf.....	38	.....	18	1874	Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.
Bollinger, H. E.....	1896	R.	Manaska.....	28	.....	6	1894	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Chambers, J. O.....	1896	R.	Hanover.....	31	.....	11	1891	Louisville.....	Louisville.
Droll, W. M.....	1896	R.	Parallel.....	31	.....	11	1893	Rush.....	Chicago.
Fugot, D.....	1895	R.	Greenleaf.....	35	.....	42	1856	Statutory time.....	Ohio.
Guernsey, S. D.....	1885	E.	Palmer.....	69	.....	.....	.....	Antioch Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Gilstrap, H. T.....	1897	H.	Washington.....	35	.....	9	1883	Kansas City Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Gardner, M. N.....	1892	R.	Greenleaf.....	31	Canada.....	3	1894	Medical Department, University.....	Ann Arbor.
Gil, W. W.....	1894	R.	Haddam.....	35	America.....	16	1886	Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hoover, J. H.....	1891	R.	Haddam.....	31	.....	.....	.....	Ensworth.....	St. Louis.
Hoxie, Joseph.....	1885	H.	Hollenberg.....	36	Scotland.....	35	.....	Statutory time.....	Germany.
Jacobs, William.....	1885	E.	Washington.....	40	America.....	19	1876	American Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Moll, Louis.....	1889	R.	Hanover.....	52	Germany.....	31	1858	University of Wurzburg.....	Germany.
Mainiz, R. W.....	1889	R.	Linn.....	25	America.....	9	1889	Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Mathews, J. W.....	1899	R.	Hollenberg.....	27	.....	3	1897	Kansas.....	Topeka.
Melcher, F. W.....	.....	.....	Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Louisville.....	Louisville, Mo.
Morris, S. B.....	1894	R.	Washington.....	30	.....	3	.....	Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Ocheltree, H. M.....	1895	R.	Haddam.....	36	.....	8	1889	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Ott, Chas. W.....	1899	R.	Hanover.....	21	.....	.....	.....	College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Keokuk.
Runkle, R. E.....	1899	H.	Washington.....	22	.....	.....	1899	Honcompatic Medical College.....	Kansas City.
Runkle, W. S.....	1896	R.	Washington.....	33	.....	13	1873	Barnes.....	St. Louis.
Roseborough, A. L.....	.....	R.	Barnes.....	36	.....	.....	.....	Cincinnati.....	Cincinnati.
Smith, Henry.....	1897	E.	Washington.....	33	.....	8	1889	Northwestern.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Stough, D. F.....	1900	E.	Clifton.....	24	.....	2	1896	Lincoln Eclectic.....	Lincoln.
Smith, N. M.....	1895	E.	Washington.....	42	.....	.....	.....	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Stapleton, F. P.....	1892	E.	Linn.....	25	.....	1	1892	Certificate State Board of Examiners.....	Kansas.
Sutouf, G. W.....	1885	E.	Haddam.....	49	.....	24	1880	Marion-Sims Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Senfert, John.....	1892	E.	Barnes.....	34	.....	16	1893	Certificate State Board of Examiners.....	Kansas.
Tyler, D. C.....	1886	R.	Clifton.....	33	.....	6	.....	Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Weaver, W. G.....	1897	R.	Barnes.....	56	.....	.....	.....	Rush.....	Chicago.
Welch, S. S.....	1885	R.	Hollenberg.....	46	.....	28	.....	Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	New York city.
Whetstone, E. G.....	1885	R.	Washington.....	51	England.....	15	.....	Certificate State Board of Examiners.....	Kansas.
Williamson, C.....	1885	E.	Washington.....	76	.....	49	.....	Statutory time.....	.....
WICHITA COUNTY:									
Doyle, A. M.....	1887	E.	Leoti.....	45	America.....	9	1882	American Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Lamb, James F.....	1899	E.	.....	46	.....	23	1877	Eclectic Medical Institute.....	Cincinnati.

WILSON COUNTY:

Allen, Frank T.	1885	R.	Neodesha	36	America	9	1882	American Medical College	St. Louis, Mo.
Golen, Sigmund	1889	R.	Fredonia	32	"	6½	1883	Kentucky	Louisville, Cincinnati.
Clark, A. T.	1888	R.	Wichita	44	"	12	1886	Ohio Medical University	"
Gormack, A. W.	1885	E.	Fredonia	42	"	11	1875	Electric Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Dodd, Theo. F. C.	1885	R.	Fredonia	49	"	28	1887	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Duncan, M. A.	1885	R.	Buxton	30	"	22	1887	Statutory time	"
Plack, A. C.	1885	R.	Fredonia	27	"	.....	1885	Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati.
Gaston, E. A.	1885	R.	Altoona	40	"	2	1887	Med. Dept. University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Jones, B. E.	1885	R.	Buffalo	26	"	.....	1884	Louisville Medical College	Louisville.
Long, C. W.	1885	H.	Neodesha	38	"	25	1884	Statutory time	"
Moorehead, J. S.	1889	R.	"	27	"	3	1884	Kansas Medical College	Topeka.
McCartney, A.	1885	R.	"	48	"	27	1882	Certificate State Board of Examiners	Kansas.
McConnell, W. H.	1885	R.	La Fontaine	25	"	3	1882	Indiana Medical College	Indianapolis.
McCray, M. E.	1885	E.	New Albany	33	"	5	1880	American	St. Louis.
McFarland, G.	1889	R.	Vilas	51	"	37	1884	Albany	Albany.
Riley, R. R.	1897	R.	Coryville	27	Germany	1	1886	Central	St. Joseph, Mo.
Schlack, Alvin	1885	R.	Altoona	59	America	25	1877	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Summers, M. L.	1885	R.	Benedict	33	"	1	1884	Hospital Col. of Medicine and Surgery	Louisville.
Thompson, G. S.	1897	R.	Neodesha	26	"	4	1897	Medical College	Kansas City.
Thornhill, F.	1894	R.	Neodesha	21	"	1	1883	Starling Medical College	"
Waglin, F.	1885	R.	Fredonia	30	"	8	1887	Rush	Columbus.
Wadmore, R. B.	1885	R.	Coryville	50	"	19	1866	Indiana	Chicago.
Whitts, J. R.	1885	R.	Fredonia	56	"	35	1881	"	Indianapolis.
Woodard, T. B.	1885	E.	Neodesha	54	"	18	.....	Certificate State Board of Examiners	Kansas.

WOODSON COUNTY:

Racon, S. J.	1885	E.	Yates Center	52	America	24	1879	Eclectic Medical Examining Board	Kansas.
Browning, B. F.	1895	E.	"	39	"	15	1893	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Fisher, H. F.	1898	H.	Kansas City, Mo.	37	"	7	1890	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Howell, Wm. George.	1899	R.	Yates Center	37	"	15	1884	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Hendrix, H. L.	1899	R.	Piqua	25	"	3	1897	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Ingraham, M. K.	1897	R.	Neosho Falls	36	"	12	1887	State University of Iowa	Iowa City.
Jones, E. D.	.....	R.	"	52	"	28	1871	Louisville Medical College	Kentucky.
Kellenburger, E. K.	1885	R.	Yates Center	52	"	28	.....	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Laurence, A. J.	1885	E.	Neosho Falls	47	"	26	1892	Marion-Sims College	St. Louis.
Lee, G. W.	1894	R.	Toronto	32	"	7	1893	Statutory time	St. Louis.
Maxson, L. W.	1885	R.	"	59	"	34	1885	Marion-Sims College	Louisville.
Orendorf, Otis.	1893	R.	Yates Center	30	"	6	1885	Louisville Medical College	Kansas.
West, W. H.	1885	R.	"	40	"	14	1879	Eclectic Medical Examining Board	"
Wharton, E. V.	1885	E.	"	52	"	28	.....	"	"

WYANDOTTE COUNTY:

Alexander, S.	1893	R.	Argentine	48	America	24	1869	Northwestern University	Chicago.
Albertson, J. W.	1899	R.	Kansas City	30	"	1	1869	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Benson, Thos. C.	1893	R.	"	37	"	3	1891	"	Augusta.
Boyd, A. W.	1898	R.	"	Mo.	"	12	1876	University of Georgia	Chicago.
Bye, Wm. D.	1898	E.	"	38	"	1½	1897	Bennett Col. of Medicine and Surgery	Philadelphia.
Boon, E. D.	1895	R.	"	27	"	23	1871	University of Philadelphia	Kansas City.
Benning, Fred. H.	1896	R.	Argentine	44	"	2	1894	Kansas City Medical College	"

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONTINUED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation.....	College.	Place of graduation.
WYANDOTTE Co.— <i>Concl.:</i>									
Browne, G. H.	1896	R.	Kansas City.	37	America	14	1882	Howard University.	Washington.
Boyer, N. V.	1895	R.	White Church.	38	"	12	1883	Medical College of Ohio.	Cincinnati.
Blewett, Wm. F.	1899	R.	Kansas City	32	"	1	1899	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Bacon, H. M.	1898	R.	"	45	"	2	1898	"	"
Bacon, Martha	1898	R.	"	36	"	2	1898	"	"
Bersuck, F.	1899	H.	"	47	Germany	1	1899	Hahnemann Medical College.	Chicago.
Campbell, F.	1895	R.	"	36	Canada.	12	1883	University of Michigan.	Ann Arbor.
Cornell, H. M.	1893	R.	"	38	America	1	1892	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Colburn, J. M.	1896	H.	"	23	"	14	1896	Homeopathic	"
Christman, G. W.	1894	R.	"	55	"	29	1866	McDowell	St. Louis.
Clark, Fay E.	1893	R.	"	27	"	1	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Coburn, Clay E.	1899	R.	"	26	"	1	1899	Homeo. Med. and Surg.	"
Cairns, James.	1898	H.	Argentina	23	Scotland	1	1898	University Medical College	"
Cyrene, C. E.	1899	R.	Kansas City, Mo.	25	America	5	1894	"	"
Courtyser, Lewland	1897	E.	"	47	Belgium	1	1893	Northwestern University, Med. Dept.	Chicago.
Dart, J. M.	1894	R.	"	29	America	6	1889	Eclectic Medical College.	Cincinnati.
Dienison, R. O.	1895	E.	"	36	"	1	1899	Rush	Chicago.
Dundas, R. F.	1899	R.	"	34	"	2	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Davis, E. G.	1898	R.	"	22	"	1	1898	University Medical College	"
Doyle, E. M.	1895	R.	"	22	"	7	1888	State University, Med. Dept	Iowa City.
De Clark, Peter	1898	R.	"	57	"	2	1897	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Dunn, E. A.	1898	R.	Washington, D.C.	26	"	5	1893	National University.	Washington, D. C.
Eager, J. L. B.	1896	R.	Kansas City	36	"	12	1884	Kansas City Medical College.	Washington.
Elliot, S. C.	1893	H.	"	31	"	8	1886	Homeopathic Hospital Med. College.	Cleveland.
Ellis, John A.	1898	R.	"	27	"	1	1898	University, Vanderbilt	Nashville.
Ellis, A. A.	1898	R.	"	31	Canada.	5	1893	U. S. Grant	Chattanooga.
Fluegan, J. T.	1895	R.	"	23	America	5	1894	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Flower, R. C.	1896	E.	"	47	"	21	1894	Georgia College.	Atlanta.
Franklin, W. S.	1899	R.	Armourdale	60	"	4	1896	University of Louisville.	Louisville.
Gates, G. W.	1895	H.	Kansas City	47	"	1	1895	Homeopathic College	Kansas City.
Glasscock, S. S.	1893	R.	"	29	"	6	1887	Rush Medical	Chicago.
Gordon, E. W.	1893	R.	Bonner Springs	31	"	12	1865	"	"
Gordon, Chas. A.	1896	R.	"	28	"	6	1891	State University	Arkansas.
Graham, G. H.	1895	R.	Armourdale	38	"	10	1889	Edinburgh University	Scotland.
Gray, Geo. M.	1893	R.	"	37	"	13	1875	Kansas City Medical College.	Kansas City.
Gear, W. D.	1898	R.	Argentina	47	"	4	1896	Beaumont	St. Louis.
Harrison, E. L.	1893	R.	Kansas City	30	"	2	1891	University	Kansas City.
Harrison, R. T.	1895	R.	"	39	"	18	1882	Missouri	St. Louis.
Holland, J. H.	1895	R.	Argentina	40	"	7	1888	Hahnemann	Chicago.
Henson, A. H.	1896	E.	Armstrong	42	"	20	1881	American	Cincinnati.

Howell, H. S.	1893	R.	Kansas City	40	America	2	1893	University of Nashville	Nashville.
Hudnutt, Frank	1894	E.	Argentina	34	"	10	1895	Physio-Medical College	Indianapolis.
Holcroft, E. P.	1898	R.	Kansas City	31	"	4	1892	University of Louisville	Louisville.
Holly, S. J.	1899	R.	"	39	"	1	1899	Howard Medical College	Washington, D. C.
Howard, Chas	1899	E.	"	Mo...	"	3	1897	St. Louis Hygienic College	St. Louis.
Hughes, Katherine	1899	R.	"	37	"	4	1896	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Hogarty, Sarah	1899	E.	"	29	England	1	1897	Eclectic Medical College	Wisconsin.
Herbert, E. H.	1899	E.	"	52	America	3	1899	Columbia	Kansas City.
Jackson, B. A.	1899	R.	"	26	"	1	1890	Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Jackson, P. A.	1898	R.	"	31	"	3	1897	Howard University	Washington, D. C.
Jackson, W. Emmet	1898	E.	"	32	"	1	1892	Rush Medical College	Chicago.
Leland, Kimbal W.	1897	R.	"	41	"	17	1892	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Lewis, J. K.	1895	R.	Argentina	39	Germany	4	1890	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Lutz, E. J.	1896	R.	Kansas City	27	America	5	1895	Mohrly Medical College	Chicago.
Lapp, John J.	1899	R.	"	43	"	15	1880	Rush	Baltimore.
Lambright, M. H.	1899	R.	"	33	"	3	1897	University of Medicine	St. Louis.
Mason, W. S.	1894	R.	"	31	"	3	1893	Washington University	St. Joseph, Mo.
Matthews, Wm	1897	R.	"	Mo...	"	6	1892	Rush	Chicago.
Miller, Abraham	1898	R.	"	24	"	10	1888	State University, Med. Dept	St. Joseph, Mo.
McCallum, F. M.	1876	R.	"	29	"	1	1896	Kansas City Medical College	Iowa City.
McCallman, I. J.	1898	R.	"	34	"	1	1897	University of	Kansas City.
McDearis, C. M.	1895	R.	"	57	Germany	2	1896	Homoepathic	"
Miller, John P.	1893	R.	"	44	"	18	1877	Jefferson	Philadelphia.
Mills, E. P.	1895	R.	"	25	"	38	1856	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Mitchell, J. A.	1895	R.	"	64	"	22	1874	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Morgan, John	1894	R.	"	48	"	21	1878	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk.
Murphy, D. C.	1896	R.	Edwardsville	50	"	24	1876	" Medicine and Surgery	Cincinnati.
Morgan, K.	1890	R.	Kansas City	49	"	2	1898	Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
May, J. W.	1899	R.	"	54	"	5	1894	University	Iowa.
Molesworth, Jas	1899	R.	"	55	England	3	1897	College of Medicine and Surgery	Kansas City.
Morris, B. R. H.	1899	R.	Turner	56	"	3	1898	Physicians and Surgeons	Chicago.
Morgan, D. C.	1899	R.	Kansas City, Mo.	23	America	2	1897	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City, Kan.
Mount, J. P.	1899	R.	"	35	"	2	1898	K. C. Homeopathic Medical College	Kansas City.
Maessner, T. C.	1899	E.	"	28	"	2	1895	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
McLaughlin, J. C.	1899	R.	"	25	"	6	1888	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Masterson, Anna K.	1899	R.	"	38	Canada	4	1895	Certificate County Medical Society	Kansas City.
Martin, Harry	1899	R.	Westport	26	"	20	1877	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Nolan, Helen I.	1899	R.	Kansas City	26	"	16	1897	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Nicholas, T. P.	1897	R.	"	25	"	5	1894	Missouri College of Medicine	Kansas City.
Newton, P. C.	1893	R.	"	27	"	1	1900	University of Louvain	Louvain, Belg.
Nason, Q.	1894	R.	Piper	41	Denmark	12	1886	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Osborne, E. H.	1894	R.	Kansas City	30	America	25	1870	Medical College of Indiana	Indianapolis.
Owens, F. M.	1894	R.	"	46	"	25	1865	University of Louisville	Louisville.
Owens, F. M.	1895	R.	"	37	"	18	1865	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York city.
Ottomann, James L.	1893	E.	"	36	"	4	1895	Certificate County Medical Society	Kansas City.
Powell, J. R.	1893	R.	"	40	"	20	1877	American Medical College	St. Louis.
Pope, Belle M.	1899	R.	"	30	"	16	1897	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Ponce, Paul	1899	R.	"	29	"	5	1894	Missouri College of Medicine	Kansas City.
Rutbeck, R.	1897	R.	"	27	"	1	1900	University of Louvain	Louvain, Belg.
Roberts, R. A.	1899	R.	"	41	"	12	1886	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Ransay, E. S.	1895	R.	"	73	"	25	1870	Medical College of Indiana	Indianapolis.
Richards, —	1895	R.	"	73	"	25	1870	University of Louisville	Louisville.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS IN KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1899—CONCLUDED.

Name and county.	Year of registration	School of practice.	Location.	Age	Nativity.	Years in practice.	Year of graduation	College.	Place of graduation.
WYANDOTTE Co.— <i>Concl.</i> :									
Richards, George	1896	R.	Kansas City	28	America	4	1892	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Rouze, Joseph E.	1898	R.	"	51	"	20	1883	Drake University	Des Moines.
Rucker, Chas. A.	1898	R.	"	30	"	8	1883	Barnes Medical College	St. Louis.
Shively, S. S.	1895	E.	"	56	"	34	1881	American	Cincinnati.
Smith, E. H.	1896	H.	"	43	"	13	1884	Kentucky	Louisville.
St. John, C. H.	1896	R.	"	53	"	14	1896	Homeopathic Medical College	Kansas City.
Stemen, C. M.	1896	R.	"	32	"	10	1889	Medical College	Fort Wayne.
Stemen, Wm. E.	1896	E.	Argentina	27	"	4	1892	Physio-Medical College	Indianapolis.
Smith, D. M.	1894	R.	Kansas City	34	"	13	1892	College of Physicians and Surgeons	New York city.
Simpson, Jas. Y.	1895	R.	"	43	Sweden	8	1860	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Sjostrom, Algot.	1893	E.	"	58	America	18	1878	Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati.
Swartz, E.	1898	R.	" Mo.	24	"	3	1895	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Smith, Frank T.	1898	R.	" Mo.	35	"	10	1888	U. S. Grant University	Chattanooga.
Sawtell, J. C.	1899	R.	"	40	"	15	1883	Statutory time.	"
Smith, Harry	1899	R.	"	25	"	2	1898	Kansas City Medical College	Kansas City.
Shreve, C. R.	1895	R.	"	33	"	10	1888	American	St. Louis.
Shaffer, Geo.	1897	H.	"	55	"	17	1883	Chicago Homeopathic Medical College	Chicago.
Sharp, B. T.	1899	R.	Rosedale	24	"	2	1898	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Starcke, O. F.	1899	R.	Kansas City, Mo.	25	"	1	1898	Kansas City Homeopathic Med. Coll.	"
Thompson, J. M.	1899	R.	"	56	"	24	1875	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia.
Tenney, A. P.	1893	H.	"	60	"	35	1859	Harvard University	Boston.
Todd, V. L.	1895	R.	"	27	"	5	1890	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Baltimore.
Todd, E. H.	1895	R.	"	21	"	2	1897	University Medical College	"
Von Bach, C. L.	1897	R.	"	58	Germany	12	1897	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Waite, W. F.	1895	R.	"	51	America	12	1883	University Medical College	"
West, Chas. E.	1897	R.	"	24	"	13	1897	"	Baltimore.
Wagoner, C. M.	1897	R.	Rosedale	29	"	13	1897	Kansas City	Kansas City.
Wagonner, Annette H.	1895	H.	Kansas City	44	"	20	1882	State University, Medical Department,	Iowa City.
Wood, L. M.	1895	R.	"	47	"	15	1891	University of Medicine	Kansas City.
Wa, Andrew.	1898	C.	"	38	China	15	1883	Hong Kong University	China.
Williams, E. D.	1899	R.	"	26	America	1	1899	University Medical College	Kansas City.
Williss, Clara.	1898	R.	"	57	"	1	1899	St. Louis Hygienic	St. Louis.
Wood, D. L.	1899	R.	Turner	58	"	1	1899	Kansas City Medical	Kansas City.
Wood, J. C.	1899	R.	Kansas City	27	"	3	1896	Howard	Washington, D. C.
Yomer, F.	1899	R.	"	26	"	2	1898	"	Nashville.
<i>Midwives:</i>									
Anderson, Anna C.	1897	H.	Kansas City	65	Sweden	20	1877	Midwifery College	St. Louis.
Anner, G. H.	1895	R.	Argentina	43	America	7			

PUBLIC SANITATION IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES ON THE LEVEL PLAINS OF KANSAS.

By DR. B. J. ALEXANDER, Hiawatha, Kan., President Kansas State Board of Health.

Time was when there was little need in Kansas for the study of public sanitation. Nature in her varying moods was able to cope with the situation, though she distributed malaria with lavishness, and scrupled not to destroy with fire and flood.

But that was long ago, when the coyote played unscared across the plain, or stopped in his hunting to look in wonder at the scattered and scattering villages that, here and there, marked the outposts of civilization. The accumulations of rotting waste were small. Upon them played the Kansas sun, and around and through them whirled the wind, till lurking bacteria must needs hide snugly if they escaped the fury of these twin scavengers of the plains. But there came a time when, though strong, they could not wholly prevail.

It came when rambling villages had grown to compact towns, and careless citizens had heaped rubbish upon rubbish, till neither sun nor wind, nor yet driving rain, could penetrate or purify the festering mass. The grassy stretches of the town sites became networks of reeking, filthy alleys and scarcely less dirty streets. In their mire or in their dust, at morning or at evening, lay specimens of every kind of refuse and worthless things that ever was spurned from the foot of man. Roasting in the sun or rotting in the damp heat, they formed, under changing conditions, a fit breeding place for every kind of infection. Small wonder that the people sickened and that deadly epidemics devastated the town. Prayerful eyes were turned heavenward, medicine swallowed, and bags of asa-fetida hung about the necks of the defenseless children. Some, with a gleam of rightness struggling into their minds, even fumigated their houses, or cleaned their cellars, depositing the output in the alley, and, when at last the cry went forth "clean up," it resulted in little more than the removal of the unpretty, but comparatively harmless heaps of stable manure; while, in the little heap of kitchen waste which had escaped the trained eye of the town marshal, the deadly bacteria waxed strong and stronger. Agitation and education can do much, yet after years of both there is not a country town in Kansas which does not contain a dozen or more alleys which are simply hotbeds of disease. In most of them are whole sections renowned for their evil smell, while scattered through the best portions are places it were better to avoid, where the front yard is pleasing enough, while behind abomination rules from kitchen door to alley. To carelessness and disregard of appearances together, and chiefly with a failure to comprehend the sources of danger, the existence of such conditions must be attributed.

When you say to a man that the water-supply must be good he grasps the idea readily enough, and understands in a general way that public cleanliness is essential to good health. But when it comes to the application of the necessary principles and practices he is found wanting. To tell citizens, remiss in this particular, to clean up, is good, but the order lacks directness.

Laws to facilitate compliance with official demands are among the essentials; but laws here, as in other directions, must be ineffectual unless the public in its private capacity is educated to a proper sense of its duties, its privileges, and its responsibilities.

To this end the beginning must be the establishment of a properly constituted State Board of Health, with active and responsible representatives in every town in the state. Give it authority and supply it with money to do its designated work. Having such a body as a fountain of knowledge, with local boards to disseminate its teachings and apply legal persuasion where needful, the campaign against dirt and disease will be fairly on—a practical application of the science of preventive medicine. For, after all, that healer who declared that all disease was dirt was not so far wrong. His error lay in not properly locating the dirt, and in confining his therapeutic efforts within too narrow bounds. Let the board of health profit by this, and, while in suitable cases it may urge the desirability of the bath, insist chiefly upon public cleanliness. Various ways of doing this will doubtless suggest themselves, but in any event there should be adopted a method with easily understood rules and regulations. These will vary according to circumstances. Certainly the size and compactness of the town will have much to do with the matter, yet there are some general considerations which are universally applicable, whether the town be large or small. In many places compliance with these general rules would be all that could be attained, and perhaps all that would be needed.

It goes without saying that alleys and streets must be kept free from every sort of contamination, and that dooryards must submit to the same rule. If the kitchen slops must be poured upon the ground, let them not be forever thrown in the same place, till the earth is saturated and the air is heavy with the resultant odor. Rather let them be scattered, so that the sun may dry them and the air oxidize their elements. Too often this depository is hard by the kitchen door, or even where its drainage may find its way beneath the porch or down the foundation wall to the cellar.

People who do such things are dangerous to themselves and a menace to the public. They ought to be aroused from their lethargy and taught in some way the infamy of it; moreover, the throwing of so much matter on the ground is needless, since the waste can be destroyed in several ways. In this connection, the kitchen range may be made a powerful adjunct to good sanitation; in it nearly all the solid matter may be burned, and if an apparatus for collecting them by straining the liquids is used, only a nearly clear liquid is left for disposal. The officials should insist, therefore, that nothing which can be burned shall be thrown out; or, if the range is not in use, as often happens in the summer, let a hole in the ground be made at a suitable place and into it let all kitchen garbage be placed and covered lightly with earth after each deposit; buried thus, the matter is quickly changed by the nitrifying forces into a harmless and even useful material. The ordinary outdoor closet is a prolific source of infection and ought to be severely reformed or abolished.

Before this, cellars have incidentally been mentioned. Out of them annually come reeking masses of decayed vegetables. At present this stuff is usually carried to the alley, or, if the village marshal is watching that, there remains the street, and into it the householder tumbles his garbage, well knowing that, under the coming and going of many wheels, it will presently disappear in the dead level of the highway. It is out of sight and therefore forgotten. Meanwhile it has been doing mischief. Very likely it will do more. For though indistinguishable the rottenness is still there, and, when the summer comes, will rise again as an integral part of the atmosphere. A town which permits that (and what town in Kansas does not?) will never become famous as a health resort, nor will strangers dilate upon the beauty of its avenues.

It would be interesting to know just how many thousand tons of dead stuff

are annually ground into our streets. In the absence of exact figures upon that point, we may pass it with the remark that if to the thousand or two bushels of back-number potatoes and apples in a given town we add the many tons of leaves and lawn clippings that every summer rot by the wayside, it is small wonder that the dispensations of providence are sometimes against us. But if all these things are important in the little villages, how much more so do they become in the larger towns—say where the population approximates two thousand or more.

There it will not do to trust to individual or private effort alone, even if stimulated by public suggestion. While emphasizing that, we must have in addition some method of keeping clean, carefully planned and painstakingly carried out: else we shall fail in the solution of the problem set before us.

How this shall be done has been a subject for much discussion. It is agreed on every hand that the garbage wagon is the proper medium for the removal of solids, but the matter of the disposal of the liquids has been left unsettled. It is admitted that to remove it in wagons would be too expensive, while to permit it to soak into the ground on the premises or in the street cannot be thought of if sanitary methods are to be attempted. What then shall be done? Since it can neither be left or hauled away, it must be allowed to run away. For this, not open ditches, but underground conduits only will do. Now, it has been claimed that in these prairie towns sewers are impracticable, both because the land is too level and because of the absence of a suitable place for the final disposition of the sewage. In support of this, it has been urged that a large stream is a necessary adjunct to such drainage. While it is true that a river, when present, is commonly used for that purpose, experience has shown that it is not indispensable. Indeed, unless the river is very large, so much trouble is likely to arise through pollution of the water and resulting objections of citizens whose rights have been infringed, that many such towns have adopted or are seriously considering other methods of sewage disposal.

It has been declared that cities, in building expensive systems of water-works without first providing sewers, begin at the wrong end of things and leave themselves worse off than before. Whether or not we admit that this is in all respects true, it is certain that the use of well-water in towns of any considerable-size is unsafe. The use of city water is, therefore, primarily better, since it can be brought from outside sources. Being assured of pure water, let us see how proper drainage can be obtained.

In the first place, let the sewers be built in the usual way; unless they are intended to accommodate storm water they need not be large. Whether that arrangement would be desirable or not would depend on the method of final disposal. In most instances it would probably be better that such water be carried from the town by well-constructed surface-drains.

Having provided sewers, consider next the house connections. It is of course presumed that the plumbing is properly done. Connect this by means of an iron pipe of suitable size with a catch-basin at the back of the premises. This basin should be large enough to hold several barrels, varying somewhat in size of building. It should be so constructed that no leakage can occur. This can be accomplished by means of brick and cement. The carriage pipe from the house should enter near the top. The opening in its wall for exit pipe should be on a somewhat lower level. From this point a curved portion of the exit pipe itself must extend into the basin in such a way that its intake would be at a point one or two feet lower than its opening in the basin wall, from which point the pipe is continued to the sewer. Now, when the mixed solids and fluids flow in, the basin will fill, the heavier solids sinking while the light will float. Thus the entrance

to the outlet pipe will lie in comparatively clear liquid, while the level of the fluid in the basin will always be maintained at a point above it. It thus acts as an effective trap and renders the entrance of sewer-gas into the house impossible. Also the end of the pipe from the house is always above water, so that an efficient ventilation of that portion of the system can be maintained. Having conducted the fluid into the sewers, it is now carried through them as far out of town as possible. Ordinarily this need not be far, but will, of course, vary according to circumstances.

At this point three plans present themselves for consideration, either of which alone, or combined with one or the other remaining two, would be suitable for the class of towns under consideration. These are :

1. Broad irrigation.
2. Intermittent downward filtration.
3. Intermittent subirrigation.

By broad irrigation is meant the use of sewage to irrigate a tract of cultivated land. The liquid is allowed to flow upon the surface of the field in such a way as to distribute it as widely as possible. The objection to its use is that it requires a considerable tract of land, so that the soil may not be kept too wet. For this purpose, it is estimated that in England one acre would be needed for 120 persons in the drainage district. It is likely that in our drier climate less would be sufficient.

In disposal by intermittent filtration a much smaller area is required, an acre being assigned to each 1000 persons at the extreme limit. The land to be used is thoroughly underdrained at a depth from four to six feet by laying porous tile in parallel lines. The land is divided into several portions by watertight surface-walls. Into one of these sections the sewage is turned and allowed to run till the land is covered to a depth of several inches, when the stream is directed into another, and so on, until the circuit has been made. In this way each division has time to dry sufficiently to prevent supersaturation and to promote the necessary oxidization. The water filtering down to the drain is quite clear, and may be conducted to a suitable outlet or allowed to distribute itself through the soil farther on.

Intermittent subirrigation differs from this in that the fluid is allowed to flow directly instead of reaching them by filtration through the soil.

The sewage must be discharged into a catch-basin similar to that recommended for use between house and sewer, only much larger.

Several of them will be required, so arranged along the sides of a suitable tract of land that the sewage can be turned into one or another at will. Each must open, preferably by a siphon arrangement, into an underground drain made by laying ordinary agricultural tile in parallel lines. These drains should be placed at a depth of about two feet, and be three feet apart. The joints of these pipes should be covered by half pipes to prevent filling with dirt, while the entrance of the fluid into the soil may be facilitated by covering first with a layer of sand or gravel. From these little canals the liquid will be readily distributed through the soil, where the processes of oxidization and nitrification will do the rest. Yet much of the success of the plan will depend on the kind of land. Clay soil should be avoided as the very worst; not only because of its impervious character, but because in it nitrification proceeds with exceeding slowness. A rich, sandy loam—in short, good agricultural land—is the best. Fortunately Kansas is at least rich in that. Indeed, from this characteristic of its soil, its dryness of climate, and excess of sunshine, the state is particularly adapted to this form of sewage disposal. The same conditions also make the other plans more avail-

able here than in places where they have been successful. But several advantages lie with the subirrigation plan. One is that the land could be cultivated at any time without the least interference. Another is found in the fact that no odor would arise from it—an item of considerable importance when the question of location for the sewage farm arises. Moreover, since the distribution is near the surface, water contamination could not occur.

The distance from town, therefore, need not be great. Land for the purpose may be leased, but since many of the improvements needed are of a permanent character, it ought, rather, to be bought outright.

If the land is suitable, the whole plant, including a crematory, may be built upon it. For as to the disposal of the solids there can be but one answer. For, since they can neither be washed away nor buried, they must be burned. If, as has been attempted in some places, power can be secured and coal saved by it, so much the better; but in any event, even if additional coal-oil or coal must be used, the community is the gainer through its destruction; therefore, burn it. To this fiery furnace must be conveyed in closed wagons all the refuse from cellars, catch-basins, alleys, and streets. To promote the habit of neatness, suitable receptacles should be provided at public expense, into which all waste to be removed in this way must be placed. These receptacles should be visited at regular intervals by agents of the sanitary department and their contents removed. While, if necessary, special trips could be made to remove unusual or unexpected accumulations. In such cases, if deemed expedient, parties responsible could be made to pay a part or all of the expense.

Beyond all doubt this would cost money and much labor, but it is the price of reasonable freedom from physical ills, just as surely as eternal vigilance is the price of political liberty. Shall we lie still and slumber while an enemy is robbing us of our neighbors, our children, nay, our very lives. Or shall we not, rather, rise and fight while it is yet time. Destroy these microscopic Filipinoids, that are stabbing us with weapons sharper than a Malayan knife. Tear down their abiding places and so bring discomfiture to their anti-expansion sympathizers, who declare that we can't have sewers—that we may not keep clean by the only method modern science and experience have shown to be practicable. So shall the Lord bless us and give us health, happiness, and prosperity.

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